"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; tomorrow fair; slight temperature change.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,699. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ITALY'S MISSION STIRS NEW YORK TO NEW OVATION

Welcome Cordial as That Accorded Envoys of France and Great Britain.

WAR SPIRIT MORE MARKED

Udine Sees Khaki and Bayonets Where Joffre Saw Gold Lace and Shakos.

PRINCE PLEADS FOR HASTE

Warns That War Grows More Terrible and That Now Every Day Counts.

New York yesterday welcomed the third war commission from an allied country—the messengers of Italy, headed by Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and containing among its membership distinguished soldiers, sailors, financiers, civil administrators, and Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor. The crowds that massed about the Battery, in City Hall Park, in Washington Square, and which stood in ranks along the curb the full length of the line on which the visitors traveled from the Battery to their temporary quarters in Sixty-first Street, were almost as numerous and no less enthusiastic than those which received the French commission last month.

Of the city's great Italian population only the cripples stayed at home. And many thousands not of Italian blood came out to cheer the representatives of Italy and display their enthusiasm for the achievements of Italian soldiers in the war. Despite the shortage of bunting in the national colors of Italy, there was a plentiful display of flags, particularly in Fifth Avenue, above Thirty-fourth Street, and the banners of England and France, still floating from many of the houses which hoisted them to greet Joffre and Balfour and Viviani last month, mingled with the green, white, and red along the streets through which the Italians drove.

Khaki Replaces Gold Lace.

There was a certain difference in the tone of this greeting. It was observed that New York welcomed Joffre as if the war had already reached a triumphant end; but through the enthusiastic welcome offered yesterday to the Italian Commissioners there ran a deeper note, as of gathering realization of the seriousness of the problems before the Allies.

As the Prince of Udine said at the City Hall that the war was growing every day more terrible and was not yet near its end, and that it must be won, no matter what sacrifice and sorrow the victory might cost, there was a murmur of approval among the soldiers and civilians in the crowd who heard him; and it was noticeable that there was more khaki visible at yesterday's ceremonies and less honorific gold braid than at the visit of the French and British commissions five weeks ago.

The party reached the Battery at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Mitchel and by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee. The Prince of Udine only spoke in response. From the City Hall the party drove to the Garibaldi Statue in Washington Square, where with thousands of Italians and Americans of Italian parentage looking on the Prince laid a wreath on the monument to the man whose victories had done so much to magnify his house and bring about the unification of Italy.

Last night Mayor Mitchel entertained the commissioners with a private dinner at the Plaza, at which Governor Whitman, by whose proclamation the State celebrated yesterday as Italy Day, was a guest. From the hotel the party went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the Trustees, together with the Mayor, held a reception for a large number of guests, including representatives of the Italian societies of the city.

Today's Program.

Today's program begins at 12:15, when the Merchants' Association entertains at a luncheon at the Astor. After the luncheon the party will take a boat at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street and proceed to the Garibaldi memorial at Rosebank, Staten Island, situated at the house where the hero lived during his two years of exile for participation in the earlier and unsuccessful movements toward national unification. A special schedule of ferryboats will be run from noon till 1:30 P. M. from the Battery to St. George, whence the trip may be made by trolley. The ceremonies at the memorial will take place at 3:30.

In the evening there will be a formal dinner at the Waldorf given by Mayor Mitchel, at which there is expected to be an attendance which will equal in distinction that which was present at the dinner to the British and French commissioners.

On Saturday morning at 10:45 there will be a reception by the Italian Societies of New York in the Stadium of City College, at Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street. This will close the public events in connection with the commission's visit, but at 1:30 Dr. Butler will entertain the party at a private luncheon at his residence, 60 Morningside Drive.

ROUSING CHEERS GREET VISITORS IN BROADWAY

Sidewalks Packed and Every Window and Doorway Vocal with Welcoming Shouts.

The Italian commissioners, coming from Washington by rail, reached Jersey City shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three or four hundred persons were gathered at the terminal and although kept well back from the

The departure of Italy Booster Party, W. Va., Heard from on the Road. Page 11.

German Paper Suspended for Protesting on Air Raids

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—According to the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Breslau Socialist newspaper Volkswacht has been suppressed for protesting against air raids on London in which women and children are killed.

"Truly," the Volkswacht is quoted as saying, "our British comrades have no easy task in going to Stockholm to negotiate with their enemies. It is a miracle that they are not lynched or torn to pieces in such a moment of fury."

RED CROSS TOTAL NOW $62,000,000

City Reaches $28,000,000 Mark —Rockefeller Foundation Gives $5,000,000.

POTTLE STIRS RITZ DINERS

American Ambulance Driver Tells Red Cross of the Horrors of War.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund throughout the nation yesterday reached the total of $62,000,000, with contributions for the day of $18,000,000. With the gifts of $5,000,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation and $1,500,000 other donations, New York's total reached $28,000,000, within a few millions of half the whole nation's contributions. A special appeal was issued from the Red Cross headquarters in Washington to make sure that the week's total of $100,000,000 would be obtained.

Standing under the flags of the Red Cross in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton last night, 250 men and women pledged themselves to make, if necessary, the sacrifice of their property and even their lives in order that the world might be made safe for democracy. This stirring scene was the climax of a dinner given by the American Red Cross to stimulate interest in its country-wide campaign. It was Emory Pottle of the American Ambulance, recently returned home from driving his car at Verdun, who aroused the diners. Charles E. Hughes, who presided, introduced him simply as an American boy who had been with the Ambulance in France and had seen something of real war. He did not mention him by name.

Without oratorical effort, but with much earnestness, Major Pottle began by telling of the Frenchman who had both of his arms torn off, and who, when being placed in the ambulance, had said: "I offered my life for France and all that she took was my arms."

"It is only those who have seen war in all its horrors who can appreciate something of what it means," Major Pottle said. "You cannot think of the awfulness of it as you sit here and at your ease talk of conditions as they exist on the other side of the world."

Time for Action, Not Words.

The first outburst of applause came when he shouted, "I am an idealist, but all the idealists are fighting on the side of the Allies." He added that this was the time for action, and not words. Those who stand on the curb and wave flags when the soldiers depart and stand there again to sob when they return are not patriots, he said.

"You say 'I have given my sons,'" he said. "Well, do you count them as worth a hundred dollars or a thousand, or even a million dollars? What are you doing while they are fighting the battles of the world? Are you just sitting down and doing nothing? Will you be ashamed to look those sons in the face if they do return? How can we think of comfort or hesitate to make any sacrifice when we think of what is going on in France tonight? Think of the stream of wounded men overflowing from the front, flowing, flowing, and still flowing. The flower of France has gone. The flower of England has gone, and the flower of America is going."

There was a stillness as the speaker told how he hated war and how at night he would stare into the darkness while ever the procession of the wounded passed on before him. He told of the cruelty of the Germans as foes with great effect. Standing with arms out, he called upon those who were willing to make the supreme sacrifice of wealth, spirit, and life to stand to their feet. A man arose with a shout. Two women followed, and then, as with one accord, the whole room stood and the speaker's voice was lost in the shouts of those willing to make the sacrifice for their country.

Stirring Appeal for Sacrifice.

"Are you willing to make this sacrifice?" he shouted. A cry of assent came back.

As he stood with hands upraised a gray-haired woman left her place at one of the tables, went forward, and spoke in a low voice to Major Pottle. He answered her briefly and sat down.

What she said, it was afterward learned, was "Can a woman give more than her son?"

"No," said the speaker with emotion.

"Then," said the woman with tears in her eyes and with one hand outstretched, "why speak more about it tonight?"

When Major Pottle took his seat some in the audience had handkerchiefs to their eyes and in one great chorus they began to shout: "More, more! Go on! Don't sit down!"

For three minutes the shouting and applause continued and then the ambulance driver again rose slowly to his feet.

"I have said all I have to say tonight. There is no more." In the hush that fol-

Continued on Page 11.

RUSSIAN ENVOY SAYS ALL RUSSIA WORKS FOR WAR

Will Strive Hand in Hand with America to Make World Safe for Democracy.

ARMY PREPARING RAPIDLY

Government Realizes Terrible Consequences of Defeat of Russia and Allies.

WORKERS ARE AROUSED

Delegates Demand Immediate Resumption of the Offensive and Form a "War Cabinet."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian war mission to the United States, in his first reception of the American newspaper correspondents in Washington, formally outlined the political and military program of "new Russia." Speaking for the Russian people and their Provisional Government, the special plenipotentiary asserted that his Government was seeking to achieve the same ends as the United States Government—universal peace and the preservation of democracy—and gave most emphatic assurances that Russia would stay in the fight against German autocracy until that aim was won.

The speech of the Russian Ambassador, when brought to the attention of officials, was praised as most pleasing and gratifying. Coupled with the news received today regarding the action of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates from the whole of Russia, demanding an immediate resumption of the offensive and a reorganization of the Russian Army, the speech was interpreted as convincing proof of the determination of new Russia to stay in the war until its objects toward the preservation of the world's democracy have been won.

The Ambassador's Address.

In his speech Bakhmetieff said:

"In behalf of the Russian Provisional Government and in behalf of all the people of new Russia, I have been first of all sent here to express their gratitude to the Government of the United States for the prompt recognition of the new political order in Russia.

"This noble action of the world's greatest democracy has afforded us strong moral support and has created among our people a general feeling of profound appreciation.

"Close and active relationship between the two nations based upon complete and sincere understanding encountered inevitable obstacles during the old régime because of its very nature. The situation is now radically changed with free Russia starting a new era in her national life. The natural and deep feeling of sympathy which always existed between the people of the two great nations will grow now, by the force of events, into a stable friendship—into permanent and active co-operation.

"I have been in this country heretofore on several occasions; I have here many friends and have always looked forward to a close union and friendship between the United States and Russia. The United States with its enormous natural resources and its wonderful genius for organization, can now greatly aid in the work of reconstruction which is taking place in Russia.

"Another object of our mission is to establish the most effective means by which the American and Russian democracies can work hand in hand in the common task of successfully carrying on the war. The friendly assistance which the United States has already rendered has been of the highest value.

"The Provisional Government is actively mobilizing all its resources and is making great efforts to organize the country and the army for the purpose of conducting the war. We hope to establish a very close and active co-operation with the United States, in order to secure the most successful and intensive accomplishments of all work necessary for our common end. For the purpose of discussing all matters relating to military affairs, munitions and supplies, railways and transportation, finance, and agriculture, our mission includes eminent and distinguished specialists.

"On the other hand, I hope that the result of our stay and work in America will bring about a clear understanding on the part of your public of what has happened in Russia and also of the present situation and the end for which our people are most earnestly striving. There have been many and various narratives of what has been and is taking place in Russia, but there seems to be lack of exact and true comprehension. Our commission will make every endeavor to throw light upon the very great and world important events of the Russian revolution.

Assembly Soon to Be Convoked.

"The achievements of the revolution are to be formally set forth in fundamental laws enacted by a Constitutional Assembly, which is to be convoked as soon as possible. In the meanwhile the Provisional Government is confronted with the task of bringing into life the democratic principles which were promulgated during the revolution. It is actively engaged in reconstructing the very life of the entire country along democratic lines, introducing freedom, equality and self-government.

"New Russia received from the old Government a burdensome heritage of economic and technical disorganization which affected all branches of the life of the State, a disorganization which weighs yet heavily on the whole country. The Provisional Government is doing everything in its power to relieve the difficult situation. It has adopted many measures for supplying plants with raw material and fuel, for regulating the transportation of the food supply for the army and for the country, and for relieving the financial difficulties.

"In this energetic work of reconstruction essential for Russia's active

Pershing Conducts His War Preparations Like the Head of a Great Corporation

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—General Pershing and his staff have struck a steady gait at their headquarters in the Rue de Constantine organizing for American operations. It is the busiest corner in Paris—begins work earlier, closes later, and takes the shortest luncheon time. General Pershing is in his element, as, but for the General's ingrained objection to making his movements public, an account of a sample day at headquarters would show. It would make interesting reading and enlighten the American public without giving Berlin information to use against us. It was said of Kitchener that he had genius that would make him an ideal manager of the United States Steel Corporation. Seeing Pershing at work four days suggests similar qualifications. His good temper, unwearying industry and constructive instinct make a good showing of accomplishments at the end of each day.

It doesn't require much imagination to understand the nature and extent of preparations for half a million or a million men. Eventually the American camps in France may aggregate a city as big as Chicago. Engineering, transportation, and supply problems are on a huge scale. The study of these problems and the actual work are proceeding with the same system in the Rue de Constantine as if being worked out in the offices of a big corporation at home.

To mention one illustration of General Pershing's talent for organization: I learn that an arrangement has just been made to bring all American Red Cross activities under the direction of the General and his staff. The Red Cross people are delighted, as they feel that through the instrumentality of this recognition their official status and the scope of their work may be very greatly extended and facilitated.

All day long General Pershing was closeted first with one, then another department head. Work of this kind doesn't tire him. Big difficulties challenge his zeal and interest, and even after the closing of headquarters he keeps everybody busy till a late hour at the hotel.

Much interest was shown here today in the publication of the details of General Pershing's Alsatian ancestry. It is a fact that the first Pershing came from Alsace to Pennsylvania. Indeed, I learn that President Poincaré himself asked the General about his ancestors at an official luncheon the other day at the Elysée, and expressed the greatest pleasure when General Pershing replied that they were genuine Alsatians. But the ancestry most distinctly stamped on the General is Southern, his mother having been Miss Thompson of Tennessee. His manner and personality are Southern.

At the end of a week in France it may be said that there has been not a single unhappy incident. Among many opportunities for slips there has been not a single jarring note. A reception of unparalleled intensity of feeling has been concluded, and the workaday program has been strenuously inaugurated. The French people have been stiffened in their faith in America and confident belief in the victory of the French and British armies heartened to new efforts because of the knowledge that the United States is on its way with all its huge resources.

PARIS, June 21.—General Pershing will be the guest at a luncheon to be given Saturday by General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, and Mme. Dubail. The function will take place in the salon of the Military Government in the Invalides Palace.

Marshal Joeffre, General Foch, and other high military officials will be present.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST AISNE GROUND

Counterattacks Win Back All but a Salient of What Germans Took Tuesday.

GAIN MADE IN CHAMPAGNE

French Lines Near Mont Carnillet Are Pushed Ahead 300 Yards on a 600-Yard Front.

PARIS, June 21.—Heavy fighting is proceeding on the Aisne front, northeast of Soissons, where the Germans, using part of a fresh division of troops from the Russian front, made a strong thrust in the neighborhood of Vauxaillon yesterday, and gained a foothold in the French first line trenches at two points, covering about 600 meters of front.

The French troops counterattacked and by this morning had retaken part of the lost ground. The struggle was maintained all day in that region, the French generally having the advantage. At a late hour today they had recovered all the lost positions except a salient situated 400 meters northeast of Moisy Farm.

In the Champagne Pétain's men have added to their gains of Tuesday northeast of Mont Carnillet. An advance of 300 meters on a front of 600 meters has been made there since last night. Following a German attempt to recapture their old positions, French grenadiers moved out of their trenches and pursued the foe back to their own trench which they seized.

Germans Used Special Forces.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

The attack made by the Germans on the positions east of Vauxaillon was extremely violent. It was preceded by heavy bombardment and conducted by special assaulting troops belonging to a fresh division which has just come from the Russian front.

The Germans made every effort to procure some advantages, but they encountered desperate resistance on the part of our troops. Some slight gains, which they obtained at first, were finally overcome under our fire, and the German counterattacks succeeded only in penetrating our first-line trench on two places, south of the Mont des Singes on a front of about 400 meters and north of Moisy Farm on about 200 meters of ground.

Our troops undertook an energetic counteroffensive, which permitted them this morning to retake part of the occupied ground south of Mont des Signes, where we found numerous bodies, indicating the heavy loss sustained by the enemy. We captured fifty prisoners.

In the Champagne, during a detail operation spiritedly conducted by us, we made some progress northeast of Mont Carnillet. Here we took some prisoners and captured five aviation machine guns.

The night bulletin says:

In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxaillon. A counterattack by our troops in a trench section occupied by the enemy in the sector of Moisy Farm gave important results. At this hour we have retaken all of our positions with the exception of a salient situated 400 meters northeast of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves, notwithstanding.

The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurtebise and Craonne our first lines were quite violently bombarded.

In Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of Mont Carnillet was accomplished under particularly brilliant conditions. A German attempt about 3 o'clock in the morning to recapture positions, which we had taken from them on the 18th, between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, was repulsed by our grenadiers, who, taking the offensive in their turn, pursued the enemy detachments into their own trench, which they captured. We made also an advance, of 300 meters in depth of an extent of 600 meters. About 100 German dead remained on the ground.

Berlin's Report of Success.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—German troops yesterday stormed French positions northeast of Soissons, on the Aisne front, along a width of 1,500 yards, says the statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders and in the Artois the artillery battle did not be-

Continued on Page 4.

War food prices are high. See sensational picture, entitled "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED," exhibited by Richard C. Kent, Food Administrator for Pennsylvania. Page 4.

STUDENTS GUILTY OF FIGHTING DRAFT

Federal Jury Recommends Mercy for the Former Columbia Men.

SURPRISE TO DEFENDANTS

Motion to Set Aside Verdict to be Argued—College Pacifists in Court.

Charles Francis Phillips and Owen Cattell, a son of Professor James McK. Cattell, head of the Department of Psychology in Columbia University, were found guilty last night of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft law. The verdict returned in United States District Court was a great surprise to the defendants, and about 100 young pacifists and anti-conscriptionists who had stayed in the court room all afternoon waiting to hear the fate of the two former Columbia University students. The maximum penalty is two years imprisonment, or $10,000 fine, or both.

The defendants had sworn when on the stand that it had been their intention to strike from an anti-conscription pamphlet which they had prepared, and which formed the basis of the Government's action in bringing them to trial, several paragraphs in which they advised men of draft age to resist registration, even though by so doing they had to go to jail. Professor Cattell, Professor Brumhill, also of Columbia University, and Harry Phillips, father of young Phillips, all testified that they had advised the authors of the illegal document to bring it "within the law" before putting it in circulation. The Government's contention, which was sustained by the jury, was that the conspiracy was complete when the manuscript of the pamphlet, from which none of the illegal utterances had been erased, was delivered to the printers.

Miss Eleanor Parker, the Barnard College senior who was indicted with Phillips and Gattell, but who was acquitted on Wednesday by direction of Judge Julius M. Mayer, was in court, and during a recess announced to reporters that, while she had been acquitted, she still considered herself as guilty as her two companions. In her opinion, the difference between their cases and hers was only technical.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist lawyer, as leading counsel for the defense, made the plea for the defense to the jury. He maintained that, as the pamphlet was written before the President signed the draft law, no law had been violated. He also pointed out that the pamphlet, which was delivered to the printers after the President signed the Draft act, was not intended for general circulation, but was only for conscientious objectors and members of the Collegiate Anti-Conscription League.

Mr. Hillquit said that the defendants were neither unpatriotic or un-American. He described them as enthusiastic young idealists, and "happy is the nation," he added, "that has such young people who now and then preach the gospel of peace." He emphasized the fact that the defendants had consulted a lawyer who had given them to understand that their action appeared to be legal.

Assistant United States District Attorney Content, in summing up for the Government, said the defense set up by the defendants, that they had intended to revise the pamphlet and eliminate all illegal matter, was "an afterthought," and aded that "the willful, seditious, and cowardly conduct and attitude of the defendants at the time of their arrest is in striking contrast with their apologetic attitude today."

"If these defendants," added Mr. Content, "had informed the agents of the Department of Justice who called on them after the seizure of this manuscript that they intended to eliminate the illegal matter, then no arrests would have followed."

Mr. Content also pointed out that on June 5 Phillips, who is of conscript age, had refused to register and did not consent to do so until the following day, when his parents and other relatives persuaded him to obey the law. The Government, Mr. Content said, had no intention of taking away the defendant's or anybody else's freedom of speech or action, but the Government did intend to prevent them and persons like them from defying the law and bringing about a condition approaching anarchy.

In his charge to the jury Judge Mayer was careful to emphasize all points brought out by both the defense and the Government, and said that the fact that Phillips had refused to register was not to prejudice the jury against him so far as the conspiracy charge was concerned. He also pointed out that Phillips's defiance of the law in no way affected the situation so far as Cattell was concerned.

Mr. Hillquit, Professor Cattell, and both defendants said afterward that they considered Judge Mayer's charge fair in all respects.

When the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with recommendations of mercy, Mr. Hillquit moved to set the verdict aside as being contrary to the evidence. Judge Mayer on next Friday will hear argument on Mr. Hillquit's motion.

Continued on Page 5.

HOUSE REJECTS AMENDMENTS TO THE FOOD BILL

Passage of Measure There Practically Unchanged Probable by Tomorrow Night.

SENATORS FOR COMPROMISE

Modification of Provisions Affecting Farm Products Likely to Allay Opposition.

HOUSE DEBATE SPIRITED

Gillett Speaks for Bill—Senator Sherman Calls It "Idiotic," Lashes Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Passage by the House of the Food Administration bill in substantially unamended form was forecast today when several amendments offered were rejected and the House speeded up consideration of the measure with an understanding that a vote would be taken Saturday night if possible. In the Senate prospects for a compromise being reached on the bill appeared brighter.

General debate on the bill was concluded in the House, and reading of the measure under the five-minute rule was begun. Representative Haugen of Iowa, ranking Republican of the Committee on Agriculture, was defeated in an effort to amend the bill so as to include "shoes, clothing, and other necessaries of life." In a speech preceding the offering of the amendment, Mr. Haugen said that he did not regard Herbert C. Hoover as a food expert, and that it would be physically impossible for Mr. Hoover to perform all of the important duties of the Food Administrator.

Mr. Haugen's chief criticism of the bill was that it applied only to the conservation of food and fuel. There was no reason, he asserted, for singling out the farmer and leaving unregulated the manufacturers of products which the farmer must buy.

The Haugen amendment to include shoes, clothing and other necessaries went out on a point of order made by Chairman Lever of the Committee of Agriculture, and Mr. Haugen did not appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Gasoline Amendment Defeated.

Representative Scott of Iowa offered an amendment to include gasoline and petroleum products in the bill. Mr. Lever said he construed the word "fuel," used in the bill, as including petroleum and gasoline, and he believed the courts would so construe it. The Scott amendment was defeated. Other changes proposed in the early sections of the bill were not adopted.

Prohibition forces outlined the "dry" drive they proposed to make on the bill. An amendment by Representative Webb of North Carolina proposes to empower the President to commandeer all stocks of liquor so as to extract from it such properties as may be needed for war purposes or to use it in hospitals or as otherwise needed. Another proposal, fathered by Representative Randall, is to deny the use of grain for beverage purposes and also to commandeer liquor now in bond.

House Republicans are rallying generally to the support of the bill, one of the speeches today in its behalf being delivered by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader. Mr. Gillett said that when he first read the bill he was staggered by its provisions.

"I belonged to the school which had believed in the law of supply and demand," he said. "But it now is obvious that the law of supply and demand will not meet this situation. The demand is far greater than the supply, and the demand will continue. Hoarders can command any price they please. There is a new situation, to which my old beliefs do not apply."

A Spirit of Compromise.

An earnest effort is under way among Senate leaders to reach a compromise on the bill. In the Senate lobby today it was regarded as likely that an agreement would be reached by which the passage of the measure might be expedited.

The bitter opposition to the bill voiced in the Senate this week was explained as being directed, not against the President, but against legislation that might put autocratic powers into the hands of an individual to control the food output of the country. If the bill should be modified so that the power to confiscate products on the farm and to arbitrarily seize any business handling these products was removed, it was said that some opponents of the measure would support it. If this compromise should be reached, the bill would be passed by the Senate, it was stated, within a day or so after it came from the House.

The trend of the argument of the opposition to the bill in the Senate has been against "unconstitutional" confiscation of farm products and interference with legitimate business concerns in putting these products upon the market. No voice has been raised against control of the food supply, except as it authorizes seizure of foodstuffs when legitimately handled.

While some opponents of the bill, such as Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Poindexter of Washington, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, have inveighed against the appointment of a food administrator, it was stated that they would accept the section providing for the creation of an administrator if his powers, as contemplated in the bill, were curtailed.

Want the Bill Simplified.

The attitude of critics of the bill in the Senate was expressed tonight by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, in an interview in which he said he believed a compromise was within reach. Senator Lewis insisted that the bill must be altered if it is to win the support of its opponents, but he said he believed the points in controversy were not irreconcilable.

"I have been advocating that the President be given power, in such an

Continued on Page 2.

CONSIDERS HIMSELF STILL KING OF GREECE

Constantine Writes Premier He Remains "Faithful Guardian of Constitutional Charter."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—It seems that King Constantine does not wish himself considered as a dethroned monarch. This at least is the construction placed by German correspondents in Switzerland on a communication by the Greek Minister in Berne, who was particular in emphasizing that no formal abdication had been signed and that no such document had been made public.

The juridical conception of the case, according to the Greek Minister in Berne, is that the King was made to separate himself from his people by force, and was compelled to leave his country to sojourn in Switzerland. During this time his second son has been commissioned to act as regent in King Constantine's place.

ATHENS, June 21.—The Official Gazette prints the following letter sent by King Alexander to Premier Zaimis:

"I am following with the utmost interest the Government's effort for the restoration of the unity of the country. As for myself, remaining the faithful guardian of the constitutional charter and convinced of the good intentions of the Powers, I am willing to co-operate sincerely with them in maintaining tranquility, thus bringing about a reconciliation of the different elements of the nation."

LONDON, June 21.—Former Queen Sophie, now in Switzerland with the other members of the Greek royal party, will shortly visit Emperor William, her brother, at German Headquarters, according to an announcement in the Dusseldorf newspapers, as quoted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

A dispatch from Lugarno, Switzerland, says the Federal authorities are continuing the investigation into the demonstrations against former King Constantine of Greece, and have received a preliminary report. The former King and his suite remained inside their hotel yesterday. They intend to leave today for Berne.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY TO BE OPEN TO WOMEN

King George Institutes Two New Honors for British Subjects and Their Allies.

LONDON, June 21.—Orders of chivalry open to women will be one of the outcomes of the war. It is announced that in recognition of the manifold services rendered in connection with the war both by British subjects and their allies the King has been pleased to institute two new orders.

The first is an order of knighthood styled "Order of the British Empire." It will follow the precedents of other similar orders and consist of five classes or grades, and will be awarded both to women and men for services rendered to the empire at home or abroad. The first two classes will, in the case of men, carry the honor of knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The second order, which will be closely restricted as to numbers, will be entitled "Order of Companions of Honor." It will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. It will carry no title.

TO TAKE UP REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Curzon Announces the Government's Purpose to Redeem a Long-Standing Promise.

LONDON, June 21.—Earl Curzon, in the House of Lords, today announced that as there was now great probability of the Franchise Reform bill being passed, the Government had decided to redeem its long-standing promise and appoint a committee to deal with the question of the reform of the House of Lords, and would proceed in the matter with the greatest promptitude.

The Marquis of Crewe, expressing satisfaction at Lord Curzon's statement, said he hoped that the committee would deal with the question of the reconstruction, composition, and powers of the upper house, and that it would be as successful as the recent speakers' conference.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR STIRS CANADA'S HOUSE

Laurier Hears Without Protest Gauthier Talk of Armed Resistance to Conscription.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 21.—Civil war was threatened in the Canadian Commons this evening. Rebellion was promised if the Conscription bill is enforced in the Province of Quebec. L. P. Gauthier of Saint Hyacinthe, one of the most prominent French Canadian Liberals, made the statement that if the legislation were imposed his people would go to the limit, and he would support them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the House, but he did not repudiate the threats of revolt made by his follower.

The incident has had a marked effect upon the attitude of some of the English-speaking Liberals regarding the Conscription bill, and it is expected that as a result some who have been wavering will now support the bill. Three Liberals have formally announced in the House their support of conscription—F. F. Pardee, the Chief Liberal Whip; Hugh Guthrie of South Wellington, and George McCraney of Saskatoon. They are three of the most prominent men in Parliament. Others will follow their lead. The language of sedition which Mr. Gauthier used at the conclusion of an impassioned speech was as follows:

"This is the most solemn hour of my life. It may be the last opportunity that I will have to address the House of Commons of my country. I say to the Government, if you press the passage of this measure, my people, declaring that the Government has no mandate, will use the very bill itself to fight it out. We acknowledge that in this fight there will be suffering, there will be pain. We may have to go to the direst consequences.

"If you impose upon my people this legislation, they will be willing to go to the limit. And I tell you, Sir, that I believe they will be right, and I will do as they will do."

Immediately on concluding his speech Mr. Gauthier turned on his heel and left the Chamber amid the thunderous applause of the French-Canadian members.

"KEEP COOL"—If you live in a [illegible] See [illegible] of Page 1.—Adv.

WILSON TAKES FIRM STAND TO CUT WAR PRICES

Big Business Perturbed by His Insistence on Normal Profits at This Time.

PLANS THOUGHT RADICAL

Trade Commission's Suggestion of Government Operation of Railroads the Climax.

DENMAN WARNS STEEL MEN

Won't Pay More Than Navy for Ship Plates—Bituminous Shipping Pool Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Big business and the Government locked horns today at a conference which may have a wide influence upon the prices which the Government will pay for materials in connection with its war activities. Shipping and the price of steel was the topic on which debate was centred, but many other interests were involved through the men present.

Big business, it was intimated by some after the conference, was anxious about recent developments, which came to a climax with the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission yesterday that the railroads, coal mines, and coke-producing companies be operated by the Government.

Several steps, taken previously to that of yesterday and apparently sanctioned by President Wilson, are:

1. Reduction by Bernard Baruch of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense of the price of copper from 32 to 16 cents a pound.

2. Refusal of Secretary Daniels to sanction the payment of $2.95 a ton for coal, as recommended by Francis Peabody of the Coal Production Committee, and insistence that they must deliver coal at $2.25 a ton.

3. Reduction of oil prices by Secretary Daniels, under power to commandeer, from $1.85 a barrel to 85 cents.

4. Threat by Daniels which induced steel concerns to agree to furnish steel for warships at $65 a ton.

5. Refusal by William Denman, President of the Shipping Board, to sign contracts for steel for merchant ships at $95 a ton, leading to the fixing of a tentative price of $56.

6. Enactment of a bill to authorize the President to decide what freight shal lhave piority on the railroads, thereby increasing his control of transportation.

7. Provisions of pending food legislation which give the President control over food prices and distribution, and under which, according to the President, Mr. Hoover will have full authority to handle the food situation in the interest of the people.

8. Regulations being formulated in accordance with the Espionage act which give the President unprecedented power to put an embargo on exports to foreign countries.

All these things which, in the opinion of the Government, are essential to the successful conduct of the war, the President is behind, as big business has learned, and has informed Congress that it must enact legislation that will give him authority to protect the Government in the prices it must pay for the necessaries of war as well as the things the people must consume during the war.

The men who met in the conference today included William Denman, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; General Goethals, John J. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials of the Council of National Defense; Howard E. Coffin, and Frank Scott of the General Munitions Board.

Reports of what took place at this meeting were limited, but on high authority it was learned that Mr. Denman spoke his mind concerning the price that should be paid for steel for merchant ships and told Mr. Farrell that as the responsible head of the Shipping Board he would never consent to the Government paying more for steel than the Navy Department, or about $65 a ton. Mr. Denman said that he believed that bout $56 was all the Government should be asked to pay, despite the war time quotations, which in some cases in the dealings between the corporation and the allies of America went as high as $150 a ton.

Mr. Denman, it is understood, served notice on Mr. Farrell as representative of the steel interests that he would advocate a Congressional investigation of the industry if a fight was made to force the Government to pay anything like $95 a ton for steel to obtain quick delivery.

The presence of Mr. Baruch at a conference where such subjects were under debate was regarded as significant because of the prominence given to reports that Mr. Baruch might be asked to assume the position of general purchasing agent for the Government.

According to reports current here representatives of big business have become alarmed as a result of the attitude of some Government representatives in opposing war time prices in connection with the country's preparations, and are anxious to strike a working basis before the President and his advisers begin to enforce prices that might otherwise be [illegible]

in attempting negotiations along lines of their own suggestion, have run up against a stone wall in dealing with the men who have been selected by the White House. They have found that the Government has definite ideas of its own as far as values are concerned, and is in a humor to support its conclusions.

The railroad situation, the coal situation, and the row which has been stirred up over a steel shipbuilding plan which called for $95 steel, have all driven this message home.

There has come on top of these developments the determination of the President to place Mr. Hoover in power as food administrator and give him a free hand regardless of the attacks made upon such a system of food administration by middlemen, hoarders, and speculators.

The President has turned a deaf ear to such classes of men and they have not found the slightest sympathy on seeking interviews with Mr. Hoover. They have found him a man who has told them frankly that he is determined to accomplish a single end, serve the people and the country.

There has been more of this going on than the public has any knowledge about, but all the information has been before President Wilson and his Cabinet. His reply has been a full approval of the plans of Mr. Hoover for the conservation of the country's food supply and a virtual demand upon Congress that the powers under which the food administration is to be operated shall be granted at once.

It was when this delay arose that the President and his Cabinet decided definitely to put into effect at the earliest moment the powers of embargo granted in the espionage law. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce was chosen to make the announcement, and expressed the hope that it would be possible to start the work of conserving the grain by this method within forty-eight hours.

Since the announcement by Mr. Redfield representatives of the departments, which will be affected, have been in consultation on the remifications of the proclamation.

Secretary Redfield was in communication today with the Hite House. It was decided that no action would be taken before the return tomorrow morning of Mr. Hoover, who was at Harvard today, where he received a degree.

It was announced that all of the branches of the departments which will be affected by the provisions of the embargo resolution had been organized for immediate use. Mr. Hoover, it was understood, would be the directing head of the forces which will control the Government's activities under the embargo law so far as food conditions are concerned. Mr. Hoover, it is known also, has carefully checked up conditions so far as the wheat supply is concerned and is ready to determine just what shall be done the moment the President asserts his powers.

In connection with the other activities to bring down the cost of living and save the Government from paying what some consider extartionate war time prices for the materials it needs the Federal Trade Commission took up today the matter of a food price investigation. This was authorized last Winter by the President and $250,000 was set aside. The investigation will be conducted in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. E. Davies, a member of the commission, will go to Chicago within two weeks to obtain data regarding the meat situation.

HARRISON DEFENDS ROADS.

Points to What the Coal Carriers and Other Lines Are Doing.

Officers of the anthracite roads were averse yesterday to commenting on the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission that the Government take over the operation of the carriers in order to increase the supply of coal and prevent undue increases in its cost.

While he did not specifically refer to the Trade Commission's report, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway system, who as Chairman of the Railroads' War Board at Washington has been the active head of the operations of all the roads in so far as they are touched by war requirements, authorized a statement yesterday which was accepted as an answer to the commission's suggestions. Mr. Harrison said that the American roads have so increased their efforts that they are handling a much heavier tonnage today than ever before.

"Increasingly satisfactory reports regarding the great transportation situation, together with the Government report on the amount of bituminous coal hauled in May, lead o the belief that through co-operation of railroads and shippers real progress is being made in securing a maximum of national transportation efficiency," said Mr. Harrison.

"According to Government figures, the 82 principal bituminous coal carrying roads last month hauled 142,157 more carloads of coal—approximately 7,107,000 tons—than they did a year before. This was an increase of nearly 24 per cent.

"That real headway is being made in the effort to save the time of freight cars by prompt loading and unloading is shown by the fact that the daily average of cars loaded for May was 28,449, an increase of 24 per cent. over last year and of 8 per cent. over April of this year."

Mr. Harrison also speaks for the carriers in an article contributed this week to The Railway Age Gazette. In this he says that railways are far from having broken down, as has been said of them. They are producing more transportation than ever before, although the demand is greater than the supply. The companies are giving preference to shipments of shells, rifles, and other war materials in every case over less important articles.

A local executive said yesterday that what the commission reports about the lack of cars and its effect upon the production of coal, applies to conditions as they existed from four to six months ago. It was not until May 1 that the War Board began to make its plans for operating the railroads as one national system effective. The reduction in car shortage figures will show how rapidly plans have worked out.

Most railroad men believe that there will not be a serious shortage in fuel this Winter if shippers and consignees co-operate with the carriers for the prompt release of cars everywhere and at all times.

COAL SHIPPERS TO POOL.

Arrangements Under Federal Auspices to Save Use of Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—As Chairman of the Railroads War Board, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, announced tonight the completion of arrangements for pooling all tidewater bituminous coal so as to effect a saving in the use of coal cars. The announcement is considered significant, coming as it does on the heels of the report of the Federal Trade Commission urging the formation of a Government coal pooling agency.

"An agreement reached today," said Mr. Harrison, "by all shippers of tidewater bituminous coal to pool their coal at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads, will, it is estimated, effect such a saving in the use of coal cars as to enable the railroads to haul to these ports 6,640,000 tons more than they did last year, when they hauled 81,000,000 tons. This arrangement was brought about through the co-operative efforts of the Committee on Coal Production of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, and the Railroads War Board.

"Under the new plan, instead of shippers sending 1,156 kinds of coal to the Atlantic seaboard, they will reduce the number to 41; when coal of a certain grade is wanted for a steamer, the coal of that kind of any and all shippers will be used to fill the order. Coal men have sacrificed long-established trade names in the adoption of this plan, and from now on coal will be coal when it gets to tidewater, and there will no longer be any holding of coal in freight cars until one shipper accumulates a full cargo of a particular grade.

"The use of 133,000 freight cars will be saved by this pooling arrangement, it is thought. Delays to cars at ports will be cut down, and a very large part of the shifting of cars at tidewater [illegible]

water Coal Exchange, with offices in Washington, and with Rembrandt Peale of New York as General Commissioner. An Executive Committee is composed of Arthur Hale, Vice President of Consolidation Coal Company, Chairman; S. P. Hutchinson, President of Westmoreland Coal Company; E. B. Chase of Berwind Coal Company, L. A. Snead, Sales Manager of White Oak Coal Company, and Mr. Peale."

While Mr. Harrison was making this announcement, President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad was issuing a statement, expressing his regret that the Federal Trade Commission should be making far-reaching recommendations at a time when the railroad's war board and the railroads were producing important results in their effort to co-operate with the Government in the present situation.

Mr. Rea said:

"I regret that at a time like this, when the railroads of the country and the shippers are exerting every efort to make the railroads of ehe greatest possible use to the Government in the prosecution of the war, the Federal Trade Commission should make such far-reaching recommendations respecting the railroads, based on what is evidently an incomplete investigation.

"In view of the work which the Railroads' War Board has acomplished, in co-operation with the Government and the shippers, and the results already produced through better car loading and more prompt unloading of cars, I cannot understand why the Federal Trade Commission should at this time recommend that the Government take over and operate the railroads.

"According to the Government's own figures, the railroads of the United States in May, 1917, hauled from the mines 142,157 more cars of bituminous coal than they did in May of last year, an increase of about 24 per cent.—approximately 7,000,000 tons.

"Neither I nor any of my associates on the Railroads' War Board have had any communication from the Federal Trade Commission on the subject, notwithstanding we have been in Washington for the last two months carrying out the pledges of the railroads of the country to unify their systems and co-ordinate their operations to produce a maximum national transportation efficiency."

PRINCE UDINE DECORATED.

Silver Medal for Work Done as Commander of a Destroyer.

ROME, June 21.—Prince Udine, head of the Italian Mission to the United States, has been decorated with the Silver Medal for Valor for work done as commander of a destroyer during fourteen months, and for "an important mission carried out on the coast of the enemy." The announcement says that the Prince is decorated "for combative ardor, naval skill, and elevated gifts of character, giving a constant example of military value."

SEES BIG NAVAL FIGHT FORCED BY U-BOAT WAR

German Critic Believes It Is the Only Means of Ending the Submarine Menace.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—The steady continuance of the submarine campaign, despite the decrease in destroyed tonnage admitted in the Admiralty reports for May, will, in the opinion of Captain Kuehlewetter, the naval expert of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, ultimately force a general naval battle between the British and German fleets as the only means of ending the submarine menace. Captain Kuehlewetter blames the good weather for the falling off in the number of submarine victims. He argues that the weather permits small submarine chasers to venture further to sea, to shoot better, and to detect periscopes easier.

In this argument the critic is quite impartial, as he equally blames storms for the failure to obtain better results in March. The other well schooled naval writers generally follow the Admiralty instructions to treat the May results as practically as satisfactory as those of April, and to describe the Entente counter measures as a complete failure. They all accept the estimate of the Wolff Bureau, the official news agency, that new tonnage is only one-fifth of that destroyed.

BRITISH GIBE NORTHCLIFFE.

London Chronicle Suggests That His Press Agents Are Too Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 22.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"Mystery still surrounds the special mission which Lord Northcliffe has undertaken to America. The official announcement was misleading; the Northcliffe press's interpretation of it was inaccurate; the explanations by Ministers are inconsistent.

"In the meantime one of his lordship's interests, if not objects, in the special mission is being achieved: it and he are talked about. Lord Northcliffe is not going to hide his light under a bushel, either on this or the other side. Few American papers have shown much interest in his mission or expressed sympathy with him; but he has his own press agents at work. The statements which are being cabled from America about his activities for his own newspapers bear the impress of the publicity agent, which shows that his lordship has taken his court news with him.

"We hope that, whatever his mission may be, he will render service to his country; but if he aspires, as the Northcliffe press assumes, to be the successor of Mr. Balfour he should try and emulate one of Mr. Balfour's chief characteristics."

WAR FAR FROM WON, UDINE TELLS HOSTS

Stirred by Warm Welcome to Hope That City's Energies Will Hasten the Victory.

MAYOR PRAISES OUR ALLY

Only Threat Against World's Freedom Could Have Turned Her from Peace to War.

In the elaborate preparations made in and around the City Hall to receive the Italian Commissioners, preparations that in many details were similar to those made for the French and British guests last month, there was one notable omission. The burdensome epaulets, dazzling gold braid and lace, and showy full dress uniforms of more or less honorary military organizations were not there.

In front of the City Hall, drawn up in service uniform with fixed bayonets, was a detachment of the Ninth Coast Defense command, and members of the same force lined the stairs inside the building and held the colors of the United States and Italy past which the visitors marched as they made their way to the second floor.

The Italian flag flew with the Stars and Stripes from the City Hall, and the Italian colors were prominent in the Court of Honor, which had been built opposite the front of the building. From the crossbars surmounting high poles hung pennons ornamented with the names of famous Italians, and other pennons bore the legends, "Italia" or "America." Everywhere in the Court of Honor, as well as in the decorations further uptown, was the medallion designed for the occasion by Edwin Howland Blashfield. It shows a female head, Italia, against a background of red and blue, with the axe and fasces of ancient Rome before her and the Roman eagle perched on her shoulder—a design sufficiently militant to take its place beside the famous medallion of France and Britannia, with sword and trident, which Mr. Blashfield designed for the reception of Joffre, Viviani, and Balfour in May.

Greeted by Italian Schoolboys.

In the Court of Honor 5,000 school children, most of them of Italian parentage, were drawn up, and several school bands vied with those of the Coast Defense Artillerymen and the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts in furnishing music to keep the crowds interested until the procession arrived. Two Italian boys from one of the schools led between them an old blind bugler, a veteran of the Italian Army, who played bugle calls of the service in the intervals between the music of the bands; and to make still more evident the cosmopolitan character of New York, the colors of the Junior Scouts were escorted by two four-year-old Chinese boys in the white uniform of the organization.

All around the square there were other crowds, blocking traffic in Broadway and Park Row and Chambers Street—crowds, too, in the skyscrapers on the further side of Nassau Street, on the cornices and ledges of the old Post Office, in the windows far up on the sides of the Woolworth Building. Inspector Dwyer was in charge of the police here, as Inspector Boettler along the line of march up from the Battery.

It was just 4 o'clock when the head of the procession turned into City Hall Park from Broadway. As the leading car rolled up to the end of the red carpet leading from the curb up the steps of the building the Coast Defense band struck up the Italian national anthem, and the Prince of Udine and his aid saluted the American and Italian colors as they marched up into the City Hall, followed by the other members of the commission.

They filed upstairs to the Aldermanic Chamber, decorated in evergreens, with the Italian and American flags draped at either side of the dais at the eastern end.

Cheers for Italy's Victories.

Here they were greeted by the Mayor, by Senator Marconi, who recalled that it was just twenty years ago that he first came to the United States to interest Americans in his experiment in wireless telegraphy; and by several hundred citizens invited by the Mayor. The Prince of Udine took his stand alone on the dais where Joffre, Viviani, and Balfour stood last month and received from the Mayor and from Dr. Butler the greetings of New York and New Yorkers.

Mayor Mitchel's speech brought frequent applause, and particularly his reference to the recent Italian victories stirred vigorous cheering from his hearers, who included most of the leading Italian citizens of New York. The Mayor said:

Your Royal Highness and Gentlemen of the Commission: You come to us the representatives of a great and ancient nation, our historic friend and now our ally in this war. You come to bring us tidings of renewed esteem and friendship and to counsel with our Government upon the steps that our respective nations must now take in our joint undertaking to make safe the world against the aggression of autocracy.

For what you are, for the great people whom you represent, for the cause to which we are all in common dedicated, the City of New York rejoices to receive and welcome you. Here in this old City Hall, whose history measures so much of the life of our city and our nation, through their entire local government, the Board of Estimate, the governing body of the city, the Board of Aldermen, the local legislature, the administrative officers of all departments, and through this great and representative committee of the citizenship, the people of the City of New York greet you and declare to you their sympathy for Italy in her struggle, their devotion to the same ideals of political liberty and national integrity, and their fixed determination to stand with Italy and with her allies in this war to its ultimate conclusion and victorious issue.

This, gentlemen of the commission, is a wonderful city to which you have come. Not alone is it the financial centre and commercial capital of our country, perhaps today of the world; it is also the very centre and epitome of American life. The cosmopolitanism of New York is typical of our nationality. Here are gathered into our citizenship people of every race and from every nation of the earth, now Americans by choice and through the voluntary adoption of our ideals and our institutions. The voice of New York is indeed the voice of free America, the voice of a new people, drawn from every race, but made one through the integrating force of common ideals, of institutions, of popular self-government, and of ardent devotion to an adopted country. That voice is raised today to acclaim Italy our friend and ally, and to honor you who so fitly represent her.

800,000 of Italian Blood.

May I point out to you that in the volume of that acclaim there enter the tones of some 800,000 men and women of Italian blood? These are no longer citizens of Italy or subjects of your King. They are Americans, blood and fibre of the Republic; but they look with affectionate regard toward the race from which they sprang and the land that gave them or their fathers birth. They are glad that their duty and their loyalty as Americans now not only permit them to give their whole-hearted sympathy to Italy but demand that they bring to her the helpful service of their bodies in the field. For this they are ready.

They and we all with them rejoice in the recent brilliant signal victories of the Italian arms. We applaud Italy's achievements. We wish her a godspeed, and we say to her, through you, that the people of New York are prepared to do their full share in redeeming the pledge that the United States has given to the world, that she will stand shoulder to shoulder with Italy and the allied nations until complete victory secures the world against autocracy and barbarism.

Then, as spokesman of what he called "the unofficial citizenship," the Mayor introduced Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "the President of Columbia, one of the greatest universities of our land." Dr. Butler, standing in the place occupied last month by Joseph H. Choate, spoke with deep feeling; as Mayor Mitchel had done, he referred to the happy coincidence of the aims and interests of both the old and new countries of the Italian-Americans; and there were cheers when he spoke of the Italian citizenship of New York, in their still strong connections with the Old World, as forming "an invisible bridge over which ideas and accomplishments come and go." Dr. Butler said:

Dr. Butler's Address.

Your Royal Highness, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen: This is an hour and this is an experience which make history for New York and for the nation, to have heard from the lips of his Honor, the Mayor, of the welcome which the city tenders to this company of men of affairs, and men of State, from the Government and the people of Italy. You have seen in the crowded streets through which you have passed, you have heard from the voices of the school children and their elders the acclaim which is in every American heart as you put foot in our great cosmopolitan capital. The Mayor has said that this is a peculiar city. New York is a great city; too great for envy; New York is a powerful city, too powerful for boasting; New York is a generous city, too generous to feel the need to extol the art of giving; New York is a patriotic city, too patriotic to be satisfied with service of the lips.

For nearly three years the population of this great metropolis has watched with tense expectancy the movement of opinion beyond the sea, and when the time came that Italy saw its duty and prepared to do it, the finger pointed to a quick coming of the day when the experience of the United States would be the same. This is no ordinary war. This is no war prosecuted by allied peoples and by allied armies with hymns of hate upon their lips. This is no war of conquest. This is no war of destruction. This is a war of which Italy knows so well—a war to unify and to free men. May one suppose that the great, peace-loving, industrious population of Italy and the great, peace-loving, industrious population of the United States could be turned from their occupations to take up arms at this day in the history of the world on any but an issue which stirs men's souls, which appeals to men's consciences, and which holds men's intelligence in the tight grip of everlasting principle.

Nothing less could have brought Italy, nothing less could have brought the United States into this contest, which is to be prosecuted, be the day soon or far, until the aims for which it has been undertaken are secure beyond human peradventure. The world has no intention of repeating this experience. It proposes, by the aid of Italian arms, by the aid of Italian patriotism, by the aid of Italian ideals, and Italian devotion, to mark an era on the recorded book of the world's history where no page can ever again be turned back.

You are welcomed with heartiness and welcomed with acclaim by this great population. The 800,000 among us who revere the name, the tongue, the traditions of Italy, even in whose veins runs Italian blood, are of the very stock and stuff of our best citizenship.

Bonds That Unite Nations.

They are gathered here to a great and representative number. They have lined the streets through which we have come, and they will line the streets through which we are yet to go, and they represent a bond—a bond which is human and therefore immortal—between the sun-kissed land from which they came and this bounteous land across the sea to which they have come. Not that they love Italy less, but that they found here an opportunity to go forward in those paths which most warmly appeal to them, and which they can do with no breach of tradition, no break of affections, no sundering of ancient and familiar and beloved ties.

And that is why this great element of our metropolitan population is so sternly and so strongly American, and why it is so fond of the name and the fame of Italy; and that is why it represents a bond, a bridge, an invisible bridge across this great ocean over which ideas and accomplishments come and go, pass and repass, as the great human tide flows on to make itself felt in the accomplishment of liberty. That is the keynote that we strike at the opening of these memorable days. These are days that we do not forget, because they stir our souls. These are days that we cannot forget, for they make us into new men.

We greet your Royal Highness and your Excellencies, we greet in you not only high Commissioners of a sovereign and a friendly State, but leaders of a great people, engaged with the free peoples of the world in a crusade to rescue the sacred places of liberty from those who would destroy them.

The Prince of Udine was cheered vigorously when Mayor Mitchel introduced him at the close of Dr. Butler's speech, and, responding with a bow and smile, he drew from his pocket a manuscript and read his speech in excellent English. He fell almost in as if by prearrangement with the praise of New York which had run through the other speeches, and said that this city was "really the great metropolis"; but the part of his speech which appeared to have most effect upon his auditors was the repeated reminder that "every day is precious, every mistake is doubly dangerous"; that the war was far from won as yet, and that the utmost efforts of every nation would be required to bring it to a satisfactory close. The Prince's speech was as follows:

Prince of Udine's Address.

Mr. Meyer: In my own name and on behalf of the members of the Italian mission, I have the honor to thank you for the welcome extended to us by your great city.

During their journey through the United States of America the members of the mission which his Majesty the King of Italy has sent to President Wilson have been given the most cordial reception. I feel sure that the recollection of such cordiality will remain forever in their hearts.

As for myself, an unfortunate illness has prevented me from accompanying the mission when it went to the South and to the Middle West. I did not want, however, to miss the last part of the journey, and I am glad that I was able at least to join my friends in their visit to your city.

The hospitality of New York is enjoyed by as many Italians as there are inhabitants in the largest of the Italian cities. Yours is really the great metropolis, which, while keeping faithful to the strong traditions of American patriotism, is assuming an always more and more universal character.

We feel deeply moved by your welcome. We know that by expressing your feelings toward us you are expressing your feeling toward our country and your appreciation of the energy, the spirit of sacrifice and of discipline shown by Italy in the present war.

Nothing is more inspiring to those who fight for a great cause, who suffer for a lofty ideal, then brotherly sympathy expressed by friends who leave them and keep them in high esteem, by friends whose work they look forward to with entire faith.

You are our friends and we have entire faith in your work.

The war is becoming every day more terrible and is not yet nearing its end. We must win the the war, no matter what be our sacrifice and our sorrow.

All over America life is intense, work and production are feverish, but your city symbolizes the combinations of every kind of energy. We are ure that your energies will be fruitful to the purposes of the war.

At this stage every day is precious, every mistake is doubly dangerous. As you are endowed with such a magnificent spirit of organisation, you will surely be able to use it for the most noble aims of war, just as you have used it up to now for the most noble aims of peace.

For the nations of the Entente the great problems of the war are now those connected with the production of food, and above all with shipping. A large number of new ships is what we need now above everything.

Your enthusiasm is a guarantee of victory. You appreciate the magnitude of the task you are confronted with, and you are going to take it up, you are going to reap new military glory, with the faith which your nation has in its destinies.

Mr. Mayor, we consider the reception granted to us by New York, and the sincere enthusiasm which animates your great city, not only as a promise of victory, but as an omen of victory, and we offer you and your magnificent city the most friendly and cordial greeting.

When the Prince had finished the party paused for a moment to allow a photograph to be taken and then filed downstairs. After a few minutes rest they went out again, and the crowds which had waited patiently, entertained by the songs of school children and music from the bands in the park, during the whole ceremony indoors, set up another burst of cheers as the Prince and his companions emerged. The Prince entered the first automobile, accompanied by Mayor Mitchel, Lieutenant di Zara, and Police Lieutenant William Kennell, the Bayor's bodyguard; and when the other members of the party were seated the procession left the eastern end of th City Hall Park, headed by the mounted police, and started uptown.

After the visitors had left the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts were reviewed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then marched out. The school children followed them to the music of the school bands, marching in excellent military formation, carrying over them the American and Italian flags, and headed by groups in costume representing the Spirit of '76, the Spirit of 1917, and the Spirit of Garibaldi.

MARCH OF TRIUMPH TO GARIBALDI SHRINE

Prince Threads Streets of Italian Colonies to Lay a Wreath on Liberator's Statue.

As the commission left the City Hall, preceded by mounted police and flanked by police cars with mounted searchlights which were already out and getting ready for night duty, it began a march through a crowd which was if anything larger than that which greeted the other allied commissions in May. The line of march skirted the two principal Italian colonies of the city, and old and young, every one was out to see the Prince of the House of Savoy and his associates. The cheering crowds of lower Broadway were repeated, with the difference that here nearly every one was Italian, and the tricolor of Italy floated with the American flag from almost every window.

The procession passed up Centre Street to Lafayette, and on this thoroughfare to West Fourth Street. All along the line of march were the same scenes, the same cheers, the same colors; the difference was only one of degree, and not very much of that. Perhaps the most lavish display of flags was on the building of the Progresso Italo-Americano at 42 Elm Street, though it was very nearly matched by that on the building at the southwest corner of Spring and Lafayette Streets, which houses the Italian Consulate General, the Italian Savings Bank, the Order of Sons of Italy, and other Italian organizations. Cries of "Evviva Italia" rang from almost every window, and much applause and laughter rewarded a group of boys in front of 151 Lafayette Street who manufactured an amazing amount of noise out of an orchestra hastily improvised from cowbells, pans, and pipes.

At Fourth Street the party turned west and drove to Washington Square. Broadway traffic was halted by a mass of people across the thoroughfare, and pedestrians could not have moved a yard on any sidewalk along the line of march. The Italian settlements south of Washington Square had emptied themselves for the afternoon, and the masses of people along the southern side of the square and on either side of the driveway through Fourth Street to the arch were if possible even more thickly packed than further downtown. Here was another court of honor, with the Garibaldi statue as its centre. Long blue banners with the shields of the two nations hung from poles all about, and the pillars were surrounded by clusters of palms and evergreens. A semicircular screen of red, ornamented with the Blashfield medallion and with other decorative designs, rose behind the statue of the Liberator in the act of drawing his sword, which had already been heaped with floral offerings. Again there were crowds of schoolchildren, and school bands in gorgeous uniform played from either side of the roadway.

The procession halted and the Prince and his aid stepped out of the first car, while Mayor Mitchel and Lieutenant Kennel stood by the curb and waited. The Prince laid a wreath of evergreens on the pedestal of the statue, saluted, stood a moment in silence contemplating the figure foa man who had played the most spectacular part in the unification of modern Italy, and then turned back to his car. The procession started slowly northward, and as the automobiles passed the statue each Italian officer saluted and each civilian raised his hat.

The crowds above the square were not as thick, but the sidewalks were lined by rows, usually five or six deep, all the way up the avenue. Each lamppost bore a cluster of American and Italian flags, and the green, white and red and the medallion were seen everywhere.

Other symbolic designs were blazoned on the banners at the Court of Honor in front of the Public Library, where thousands of people were banked on the terrace and the steps to watch the commission's passage. Windows were blocked with staring clerks and salespeople all along the avenue, and there were frequent cheers from men and women as the procession passed with the Prince saluting again and again. There was still another crowd on the teraces about the fountain at the Plaza, and hundreds of people had been banked in the avenue above Sixty-first Street, where the commission turned aside to No. 5 East Sixty-first Street, the home of Pembroke Jones, which had been turned over to them for their quarters during their stay in New York.

Here there was a brief informal reception, giving the members of the Mayor's committee who had followed an opportunity to meet the guests of the city, if they had not already done so; and then the city's representatives withdrew and left the visitors, guarded by Inspector Frank Morris and a strong force of policemen, to prepare for the social duties of the night.

STATE'S WELCOME VOICED BY GOVERNOR

Pledges Comradeship with Italy and Nations Fighting for Liberty at Plaza Dinner.

Mayor Mitchel gave a dinner last night at the Plaza to the Italian Commission and about eighty-five local guests, with Governor Whitman the chief speaker. When the party left the Pembroke Jones residence at 7:30 thousands of Italians from further down town had had time to reach upper Fifth Avenue, and the streets about the Plaza and the square around the fountain were packed with a crowd as thick as any that had been seen in lower Manhattan earlier in the day.

The yellow globes which were fitted to the avenue lights for the welcome to the French and British last month were again in place last night and the decorations all along the avenue made a brilliant scene as the procession of automobiles, escorted by mounted police and by the motor searchlights which played carefully over every inch of the crowds and the surrounding buildings swept out of Sixty-first Street and down to the hotel. A band played the Italian national anthem as the guests passed into the ballroom, which had been decorated as an Italian garden; and the cheers of the crowds outside were so insistent that before the Prince of Udine and his fellow commissioners sat down they went out to a balcony and bowed a greeting to the crowds below.

The State's War Energy.

The Mayor, in introducing Governor Whitman at the close of the dinner, laid emphasis on the energy with which the State of New York had led the way in the preparation for war.

"Tonight," he said, "the City of New York entertains the members of the Italian Royal War Commission. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to us that this opportunity has been given us to express the friendship and cordiality of the City of New York for the people of Italy and our respect for the members of this distinguished commission.

"The City of New York, however, is but a part of the State of New York, territorially a small part, although we contribute a goodly proportion to the population of the State. For the whole State, for all of the communities, for the entire commonwealth and its population the Governor can speak and voice the greeting of the people of New York to this commission.

"Gentlemen of the commission, may I point out to you that since the outbreak—or rather since America's participation in this great war, and even before that time, the States of his nation have been prepared against the day when America would carry her share of the burden and take her part in this conflict. No State in the Union has done more toward that end than New York. No State in the Union ha organized her resources better than has New York, and over all this work presides as Chief Executive, the Governor of the State.

"You will, I know, be glad to greet our Governor as the man who has undertaken and who has successfully carried out this great work for the State of New York. I have the honor to present to you the Governor of the State of New York, Charles S. Whitman."

As the Governor rose George T. Wilson of the Mayor's committee called for three cheers, which were given vigorously. The same greeting was later accorded to the Prince of Udine. Governor Whitman said:

The Governor's Address.

Your Honor, members of the distinguished commission, and citizens of New York City and of New York State:

People of similar aspirations and ideals never meet as strangers, and even were the past without its record of amity, our present common purpose would win you. Gentlemen of this commission, the welcome that I have the honor—I have the great privilege, and the honor and privilege which I esteem very highly of extending to you in the name of all of the people of the great State in which we live, and which we all love, a welcome and a very cordial welcome.

It is the traditional policy of America to avoid entangling alliances, but whenever freedom is the issue, whenever the rights of humanity are at stake, or whenever they have been at stak in the centuries gone by, no nation is ever more ready or ever has been more ready to strike hands with others in every compact of comradeship, pledging the ultimate in sacrifice and in endeavor, as we do today. [Applause.]

We are not a warlike people. From the uniforms and military bearing and martial aspect of the City of New York today a wonderful change has come over the appearance of our city during the last few weeks—men whom I had known as peaceful and law-abiding citizens are walking our streets in military uniform, and some of them saluting with the right hand. We are not a martial people and we never have been. Even when the Imperial German Government filled the sea with our innocent dead, and poured the poison of their secret treacheries into the very wells of our national being, of our domestic life, we held to the hope for months and months that America might still be permitted to retain its dream of mediation in the day of final peace.

We are a people, however, with a past that proves willingness to fight and to die in defense of those immortal principles upon which our fathers builded the free institutions that have been our glory and that are now our life.

It has been our opportunity to witness a great day in American history—a day that will perhaps take its place in our annals with the Fourth of July, since it, in turn, marks a new affirmation of the Declaration of Independence.

A Nation Called to the Colors.

It is a nation that has been called to the colors, not the men only between 21 and 30, and whether it be on the firing line, in the factory, in the field, in the shop for the great State whose Governor I am very proud to be, there is the same consecration to the national task imposed upon us by a war that is waged to make the world safe for all men and all nations having the passions for peace and for justice and for righteousness.

Carry back, if you will, to Italy a message of comradeship. Our wealth is fighting for the common cause, all that we have is engaged in this struggle. We realize that it is war. Our people are just beginning to realize all over this land that it is war; that it is war to the limit, and that it must be war to the finish.

Our ships are making ready to patrol the ocean lanes, and the ardor of our manhood is being cast into shapes of efficient valor.

Again, as in 1776 and in 1861, we are ready, and it is true all over this land, we are ready to hallow the altars of freedom with the last drop of our blood, if that be necessary.

Even as our fathers, yours and mine, pledged themselves to the sacred cause of liberty, so do we, joining with the hosts beyond the sea in their heroic struggle, and it has been a heroic struggle for humanity and civilization, so do we pledge, to them and to their cause—our cause now—our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor, our city, our State, and the great nation, committed long before we were born to the great cause for which the hosts of humanity are struggling tonight on the other side of the sea.

After the Governor's speech the Mayor called on the Prince of Udine to make a brief response, making reference to the medal for distinguished service which has just been conferred on him for his efficient service in the navy. "Gentlemen," said the Mayor, "the head of the Italian War Commission is a man whom we would delight to honor in the exalted position that he occupies and because of the importance to our country and to us of the mission he is called upon to discharge here, but we always admire personal bravery in America. In this case, we have the added reason for welcoming the Prince because of the fact that we know of his long record of service and of valor. It was only yesterday, I believe, that the word came over here that to him has been awarded from his country the silver medal for gallantry in war. I present to you his Royal Highness, the Prince Udine."

The Prince's speech was preliminary to a toast.

"Mr. Mayor and Mr. Governor," he said, "I thank you very much for your so kind welcome. It is a great pleasure for me to be able this evening to tell how thankful I am and how thankful we are all of the commission for the splendid reception we have had today. I am pleased to express it this evening. We have felt today how the spirit of this great town is with us in this great struggle, in this great war against autocracy, this war for liberty, for justice.

"I shall lift my glass to the United States, to the President, to the State of New York, to the town of New York, to the Governor, to Mr. Mayor, and to the glorious army and the glorious navy of the United States that have now joined with us in this great war."

Mayor Mitchel then proposed a toast to the King of Italy, with which the dinner came to an end. At 10 o'clock the party went out to the waiting automobiles and started for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, the Trustees of which were holding a reception; and again they were cheered enthusiastically by the crowds in the Plaza which had waited all through the two hours and a half of their stay inside.

Among the New Yorkers present at the dinner were Robert Adamson, Pasquale Amato, General Daniel Appleton, B. M. Baruch, George W. Burleigh, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Vito Contessa, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Frederic R. Coudert, Colonel William N. Dykman, John J. Freschi, Leon G. Godley, Hugh Frayne, Cass Gilbert, Lloyd C. Griscom, Pembroke Jones, Otto H. Kahn, F. J. H. Kracke, F. H. La Guardia, Martin W. Littleton, Adolph Lewisohn, George McAneny, Dudley Field Malone, William Fellowes Morgan, E. H. Outerbridge, George W. Perkins, William A. Prendergast, Frank L. Polk, Theodore Rousseau, Henry W. Seligman, George R. Sheldon, R. A. C. Smith, Herbert Bayard Swope, Luigi Solari, George W. Wickersham, Arthur Woods, George T. Wilson, and General George W. Wingate.

DAY ENDS WITH RECEPTION.

Thousands at Metropolitan Museum to Honor Italian Mission.

The first day's ceremonies in honor of the Italian Commission ended with a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last night, given by the Mayor and the Trustees of the institution. Some 3,000 persons were present, including about 1,200 members of the Italian societies of the city—a gathering which embraced representatives of every section of society, bankers, art patrons, artists, art students, soldiers and sailors of the allied countries, and leaders in America's efforts to forward the progress of the war and of war relief work.

The confusion and disorder which marked a similar reception held at the Public Library for the French Commission were notably absent last night. For one thing, no attempt was made to let the guests shake hands with the members of the commission. The reception began at 8:30, and it was after 10 before the Prince and his companions arrived, escorted from the Plaza, where they had been the guests of Mayor Mitchel at dinner, by the Mayor, Governor Whitman, and many of their fellow guests.

As they were very tired from the day's exertions, coming at the close of a long trip, they stayed only about twenty minutes; and the entire assemblage was collected in the foyer to greet their entrance. The Prince of Udine, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, Mayor Mitchel, and Governor Whitman came in together, and there was a burst of cheering that lasted several minutes.

When it died away George T. Wilson, who had been leading yells like a collegian all day long, called for three cheers for the Prince. After they had been given there was a burst of spantaneous applause for Marconi.

Governor Whitman spoke briefly, introducing the Prince as "the noble representative of the King of Italy"; and in response, the head of the commission thanked the audience for their reception in almost the same words which he used at the Plaza. "The soul of your town goes out to us in the great war," he said.

Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the Chamber of Deputies, spoke in Italian, declaring that the Commission would never forget the cordiality and sympathy which New York had manifested, and declaring that the demonstration given them gave them renewed heart in the fight for victory.

There were calls for a speech by Senator Marconi after this, but he laughingly declined, and the commission left the Museum a few minutes later, cheered by the crowd within and by some three or four thousand people who had not been invited, but who had gathered on the yellow-lighted Avenue outside.

The party drove back to their headquarters, the residence of Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street, and retired to get as much rest as possible before the long program of today.

The Prince of Udine declared that the reception given by the city was "wonderful, very wonderful," and said that he could not adequately express his gratitude. Senator Marconi observed: "The cordiality of the whole people was most marked—somewhat different from the reception which I received when I came here with my poor wireless inventions twenty years ago."

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum, acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was assisted for the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Edward Robinson, Henry Walters, George Blumenthal, and Samuel T. Peters; for the Italian societies, Luigi Solari, Justice John J. Freschi, Luigi Roversi, Joseph N. Francolini, Mariano di Michele, Stefano Miele, Pio Boveri, and Vittorio Racca, and for the Mayor's committee, Frank A. Munsey, Clarence H. Mackay, Charles R. Flint, Isaac N. Seligman, and Herbert Croly.

ROUSING CHEERS GREET VISITORS

Continued from Page 1.

route of the party by police and Secret Service men, they pressed as closely as possible and cheered vigorously as the Prince of Udine and his associates arrived. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy and Chairman of the Executive Committee; George T. Wilson, Thomas W. Lamont, and other members of the Reception Committee were at the station, and were presented to the visitors by the Marquis Macchio di Celere, the Italian Ambassador at Washington. Then the party went aboard the police boat Patrol and crossed the river, with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith pointing out the points of principal interest in the skyline and the harbor. Whistles of shipping in the harbor, shouts of greeting from passengers and crews, and anticipatory cheers from the throngs waiting at the Battery greeted them as they crossed.

Grouped about Pier A were the rest of the Mayor's Reception Committee, including Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Felice Bava, Arthur Bennington, James A. Burden, George W. Burleigh, Frederic R. Coudert, William Curtis Demorest, Samuel W. Fairchild, Joseph N. Francolini, Hugh Frayne, Justice John J. Freschi, E. H. Gary, Vincenzo Greco, Timothy Healy, Job E. Hedges, Pembreke Jones, Otto H. Kahn, Congressmon Fiorello H. La Guardia, Thomas W. Lamont, Giovanni Lordi, George McAneny, Controller William A. Prendergast, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Commander Luigi Solari, Dr. Antonio Stella, Herbert Bayard Swope, Henry W. Bull, Martin Vogel, and Colonel Creighton Webb. Others who met the party were Major Gen. Daniel Appleton and his staff, Professor Francesci Ettari, Aldo Cassuto, and Alessandro Olivatti. Guglielmo Marconi of the commission was already in New York, and joined the other members at the City Hall, but he sent his Secretary, Lieutenant di Sangro, to meet them.

Troops A and D of Squadron A, under Major Wright; a company of the Marine Division of the Home Defense League and another unit of the land force of the same body, and a detachment of mounted police under [illegible]

in front of Pier A, where the party landed, and policemen under Inspector Thomas Myers, with Secret Service men under Chief William J. Flynn, were scattered about everywhere. The crowds that banked Battery Park behind the Court of Honor, hung with pennons, streamers, and flags, and the thousands of people who blackened every window of the towering Whitehall Building set up a roar of cheers. After greetings on the pier, the committee got into automobiles and, preceded by Squadron A and the mounted police, set out for the City Hall.

In the first car rode the Prince of Udine, in dark blue naval uniform; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Lieutenant di Zara, the Prince's naval aid, and Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor. The other principal members of the commission, who were seated with various members of the Mayor's committee in the following automobiles, were the Marquis Macchio di Celere, the Italian Ambassador; Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Professor of Financial Jurisprudence in the University of Naples; General Guglielmotti, Military Attaché; Commander Vannutelli, Naval Attaché; Deputy Augusto Ciufelli, former Minister; Chevalier di Parente, Secretary of Legation in the Diplomatic Service; Alvise Bragadini of the Department of Transportation, Chevalier Guido Pardo of the Department of Industry and Commerce, and Chevalier Gaetano Pietra of the Department of Agriculture.

Accompanying the party were Frank L. Polk, counsellor of the State Department; Warren Robbins and John L. Ryan of the staff of the same department; Lieut. Cols. John C. Gilmore and H. E. Kimmel of the United States Army, and Lieut. Commander William Jeffers of the United States Navy.

The party drove across Battery Place and turned up Broadway through a continuing tumult of cheering from the crowds grouped in masses on the curb, blocking the doorways of the great office building, jammed on the steps of the Custom House and leaning from every window of the tall buildings above. As the Prince's car passed many of the Italians along the street took off their hats, and cheers that greeted him were renewed again and again as prominent members of the local Italian colony passed in later cars. And applause almost as enthusiastic as even the King's cousin received was accorded to the three sailors who rode in the next to the last automobile—Frederico Vineenso and Atilio Chiatti, the Prince's naval orderlies, and Giuseppe Vieri, Guglielmo Marconi's telegrapher. As the crowd passed Pine Street some one far up in the Equitable Building sent down a shower of torn paper until it looked like [illegible] tape were flung down [illegible]

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MAYOR DEFENDS WOODS TO CRUGER

Upholds Police Head, but Says the Individual Blunders Are Inexcusable.

ORDERS SHARP INQUIRY

Assigns the Accounts Commissioner, Who Starts at Once to Fix the Blame.

POLICE BEGIN DIGGING

Crowd Watches Search for Possible Victims at One of Cocchi's Former Shops.

In reply to the indictment of the Police Department and the demand for the removal of Commissioner Arthur Woods, made by Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered Ruth Cruger, Mayor Mitchel put himself on record yesterday as supporting Commissioner Woods on his general police administration in the last three years, but directed that Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein should conduct at once an independent investigation of the failure or the department to find the body and arrest the murderer.

In the appointment of Mr. Wallstein to conduct this inquiry Mr. Cruger gained one of the points asked for in his letter, when he called for an independent investigation of the police and said that he considered any report on the failure of the department which might be made by Commissioner Woods or any of his subordinates would not be "worth the paper the report was written on."

Commissioner Wallstein is an appointee of Mayor Mitchel, but is entirely outside of the Police Department. It was considered one of the strong probabilities yesterday that two investigations would be on within a short time, one by Commissioner Wallstein and another by an Aldermanic committee created to investigate the charges of Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen.

Under the authority conferred on him by Mayor Mitchel Commissioner Wallstein will make a thorough investigation of the work of the Police Department. He may question Commissioner Woods, who, at one time, took personal charge of the search for the missing girl; Fifth Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, who had active charge of the search under Commissioner Woods; Acting Captain Alonzo Coyer, who was in charge of the detectives working on the case, and the detectives themselves, or any other members of the department.

Commissioner Wallstein in such inquiries has the power of a Justice of the Supreme Court to summon witnesses and compel testimony. His appointment to take charge of the inquiry, according to Mayor Mitchel, was made at the request of Commissioner Woods.

The police authorities are still eagerly awaiting news from Italy regarding Alfredo Cocchi, indicted for the Cruger murder, who, it is thought, is in Bologna. Reports of his arrest by the Italian authorities at the request of our Government received no confirmation last night. Cocchi, who was last heard of, was at the home of relatives.

Mayor Mitchel's Reply.

In his reply to Mr. Cruger, Mayor Mitchel yesterday denied that the police had pursued any theory which reflected on the character of the dead girl, thus contradicting the statement of Mr. Cruger that among police officials, "from top to bottom," he had found that the "despicable attitude" prevailed of seeking to impugn the character of the girl in order to supply an explanation for a mystery which they seemed to find baffling. Mayor Mitchel's letter was as follows:

New York, June 21, 1917.

My Dear Sir: Your letter has been received. May I take this opportunity of telling you how sincerely you have my sympathy in this matter and how very deeply concerned I am over your bereavement? I have consulted frequently with Commissioner Woods concerning this matter within the past few days, and can assure you that the City Government will leave no stone untured to determine why the work of the police was not more effective and to make as certain as possible that such things do not occur in the future.

I want to assure you that my inquiries into the matter convince me that the Police Department held no theory which in any way reflected upon the character of your daughter, and that no statement containing such a reflection ever issued from the office of the Commissioner. You have been misled in this regard. In fact, I am told that their investigation revealed nothing in any way discreditable to your daughter.

For the failure of the police to discover the body and to prevent the escape of the murderer there is no excuse. Culpability will be established shortly, and whether it consist of mere stupidity and incompetence, or of worse, it will be punished.

With respect to the administration of the Police Department, about which you speak to me, I must remind you that the present Police Commissioner has been in office for upwards of three years; that this period has been marked by a steady improvement in the efficiency and in the morale of the force; that besides this general improvement there have been many difficult cases solved by notably skillful detective work, the figures showing each year more successful than the one before; and I have felt, and I believe the city as a whole has felt, that the work of the Police Department was and is steadily improving. Through a period of unprecedented stress and public excitement, a well-disciplined, well-organized, loyal and foresighted Police Department has insured and maintained public security, tranquillity and order. This result has been vital to the city and the country.

Sound judgment cannot be predicated upon an isolated act or omission, unfortunate and deeply regrettable as that omission may have been. Lamentable as is the failure of the police to succeed in your daughter's case, it is clear that when one considers such questions as the success of a police administration, one must consider its whole history and record.

Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

Mr. Henry D. Cruger,
180 Claremont Avenue, New York.

Instructions to Wallstein.

After a long conference with Police Commissioner Woods, Mayor Mitchel sent the following letter to Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein:

At the request and suggestion of the Police Commissioner, and for my own satisfaction and information, I desire you to make an immediate and thorough investigation of police activity in the Cruger case.

Commissioner Woods is now engaged in a diligent inquiry into this entire matter. That work he will continue, but in making the suggestion for an inquiry by you, he properly points out that a lingering doubt of conclusions reached is always apt to remain in the public mind when a department investigates itself without collateral check.

Let your inquiry be thorough, but aim to secure, among others, two results:

First—An allocation of responsibility for the failure by the police to find the body and to prevent the escape of the murderer, together with the reasons therefor.

Second—Any constructive suggestions for the improvement of method, if such develop, based upon your study of this case. Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

Wallstein's Plans Announced.

As soon as the Police Department inquiry was ordered yesterday by the Mayor Commissioner Wallstein gave over all other work in his office and began to devote himself to his new assignment. Mr. Wallstein began his investigation yesterday afternoon by going to Alfredo Cocchi's shop at 127th and Manhattan Streets, where he looked over the shop itself, the rear room in which Alfredo Cocchi evidently murdered the girl, the trap door through which the body was lowered to the basement, and the pit in which it was buried.

He then went with Inspector Faurot to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, which has been the headquarters of the police search for the missing girl and for Cocchi. Here Mr. Wallstein interviewed Acting Captain Cooper and took away with him in an automobile a number of books and reports describing police activities in the case. Soon after his designation by the Mayor, Commissioner Wallstein announced his plans in a formal statement, in which he said:

I shall begin the investigation immediately. The hearings will be open to the public and will begin tomorrow, Friday morning, at 10:30. The purpose of my investigation is to fix responsibility for the failure of the police to find the body and to prevent escape of the murderer, together with reasons therefor. To this end I shall conduct a public inquiry into all phases of the police handling of this case, so that all who have been guilty of misconduct, malfeasance, or negligence may be discovered and punished.

The witnesses who will be called at the first public hearing tomorrow morning, which will be held at my office, Room 1200, Municipal Building, will be Marie Cocchi, Acting Captain Cooper, Detective Sergt. Frank McGee, John L. LaGarenne, and the other police officers who had any relation to the case. Public hearings will be continued daily thereafter until the investigation is completed.

I have conferred with the District Attorney, and it has been arranged that my investigation will in no way conflict with his. Rather it will supplement his. If, in the course of my investigation, reason is developed for suspecting that any member of the Police Department has been guilty of crime, the evidence will be forthwith transmitted to the District Attorney.

Police Preparing Defense.

The detectives and police officials who worked on the case have been busy for several days preparing their defense against the charges of negligence or of deliberate failure to do their duty. The belief among the force is widespread that, even with every intention on the part of the City Administration to be fair. The situation is one which makes it almost inevitable that men in the lower grades would be those reported delinquent.

The defense of the detectives will be that they had to deal with a rare and obscure type of crime, a "ripper" murder, and that there was nothing in their experience to help them in arriving at a correct conclusion. It will be argued that the detectives followed the correct method of dealing with a crime when they sought for a motive. They did not find the motive in this case, and no one else suspected what the motive was until the autopsy on the body revealed that the young woman was slain by an assassin of a kind rarely found in this country.

It will be argued in behalf of the detectives that they were correct in seeking for a motive within common experience to account for the disappearance of the girl. They sought to find out what Cocchi or any one else could have gained by spiriting away or murdering the girl. They thought he might have kidnapped her for a price, it will be argued, or that he might have been working with white slavers, but each of these theories and all others led to the theory that she had been taken to some other place and there killed or held a prisoner.

While Mrs. Humiston and others advocated digging up the cellar, and did find the body when detectives failed, it will be realized that no one was known to have suggested in advance of the autopsy that Cocchi was a criminal of the upper type. In support of this will be used Mrs. Humiston's assertion that her own insistent demand for a search of the basement was not based on evidence which was open to the detectives, but was wholly intuitive.

In addition to this, it will be asserted by the police that the District Attorney's office carried on a long and elaborate investigation, with several detectives working under the direction of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling; that this investigation, too, was based on a search for motive and led in all directions without producing any results. It will be asserted, also, that another fruitless investigation was conducted by trained detectives under William J. Burns and that this failed, too, because those detectives also sought to answer the question what the murder or kidnappers would gain instead of reaching the conclusion that the murderer was a rare type of criminal.

Detective Burns himself asserted yesterday that John T. Dooling had refused to have the cellar excavated on the ground that it was unnecessary, after Burns had asked that this be done. Mr. Burns said that Mr. Dooling had ridiculed the theory that the girl had met with foul play and insisted that she had gone away.

Mr. Burns said that his men had traced Cocchi from his shop to a place in West New York, N. J., but had been on the case too late to prevent him leaving the country.

"During our investigation of the case," said Mr. Burns, "we found that Cocchi had attacked a respectable married woman who went into his basement with her child when she was having some work done by Cocchi. She said afterward that the screams of the child were probably the only thing that saved her. Mr. Dooling knew about this case, but was still not willing to believe that Cocchi had committed murder in his basement."

The statement of Mr. Burns brings now the number of woman, besides the dead girl, who are known to have been viciously assailed by Cocchi in his shop or basement to four—Philippa Burèal, 15 years old, formerly of 111 Manhattan Street; another fourteen-year-old girl who has not been named, and two married women.

Mr. Burns added that he had been removed from participation in the search for the girl at the instigation of Mr. Dooling. Mr. Dooling denied these statements flatly.

"I had nothing to do with having him removed," he said. "These statements are false. It is not true that I was urged to dig up the cellar by Burns or that I ridiculed the theory of foul play or said that I thought the girl had run off."

Cocchi's Police Friendships.

The strongest evidence which came out yesterday to show Cocchi's influence with certain members of the motor cycle force was the statement of Mrs. Cocchi that her husband had told her that Motor Cycle Policeman William Eynon had given him a card of indorsement to save him from arrests by motor cycle policemen for speeding. This card read:

"Take care of Alfredo Cocchi. He's O. K. BILLY EYNON."

Eynon has admitted that he signed this. Mr. Swann said that on Feb. 28, less than two weeks after the murder of the girl, Mrs. Cocchi had testified under oath that her husband, while out on his motor cycle had been arrested twice for violations of city ordinances and that he had obtained the card from Eynon in order to gain his release, if policemen arrested him in the future, as a third arrest might result in the cancellation of his license.

The District Attorney's office began to go deeper yesterday into Cocchi's relations with motor cycle policemen. One thing done in this connection was the sending out of a general alarm for Edward Fish of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, a private detective, who was in Cocchi's shop frequently and had been in his basement.

A great deal about Fish's activities in Cocchi's shop was told to the District Attorney by Henry Ankenmann, a youth employed by Cocchi at his West 127th Street shop and at his West Eighty-third Street shop. According to the boy's story, Fish seemed to have something to do with the power which Cocchi was supposed to exercise with the police for the purpose of saving chauffeurs and motor cycle riders from severe punishment if they were arrested.

Ankenmann gave Mr. Dooling the names of a number of motor cycle policemen with whom he said he had seen Fish. Fish, who was said once to have been a motor cycle policeman, became an operative for ex-Police Captain Al Cohen, who opened a private detective agency.

Ankenmann said yesterday he had never heard that Cocchi made motor cycle drivers give him money to exercise his alleged influence, and that he did not know that the source of Cocchi's supposed power was anything but old friendship for motor cycle policemen. Assistant District Attorney Dooling refused to say yesterday whether any evidence had come to light indicating that Cocchi extorted fees from motor cycle drivers who were in trouble with the police.

Ankenmann told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that he had not helped Cocchi to dig up the concrete pavement in the basement when the first hole there was excavated, but that he had helped Cocchi dig under the pavement. Cocchi said that he wanted this digging done, according to Ankenmann, because he wanted earth to fill in the floor of a path under the sidewalk. It was the evidence of this digging that led Mrs. Humiston to direct that the first excavations in the basement be made in the earth under the sidewalk. Nothing of importance was unearthed here.

The knife, with which it is believed the murder was completed after the girl's skull had been fractured, was identified by Ankenmann as Cocchi's. This was a long, sharpened table knife, with a metal handle, which was found in the yard in the rear of the basement where the body was disinterred. It was found rusted and covered with other encrustations which District Attorney Swann said had been found to be blood. Ankenmann said that he had seen the knife often and that Cocchi always kept it in a drawer of his desk on the street floor of his shop.

Ankenmann identified Victor Blady, who is held as a material witness, as a man frequently seen about the shop, and known by the name of "Jersey," from the fact that he lived at Edgewater, N. J. He also confirmed Blady's story that he had been there largely on account of the interest he took in the motor sled which Cocchi invented, built, and drove on Broadway last Winter.

Both the District Attorney and Mrs. Humiston were greatly interested in the story of Ankenmann of the digging in the basement, because it indicated the probability that Cocchi had dug the grave before he found the victim, in order to prepare for a speedy disposal of the body and the evidence.

Joseph Frank, a musician on Coney Island boats, who was the partner of Cocchi in some motor cycle transactions, also gave the names of three men who were frequenters of Cocchi's place. One of these men works in an inn near Grant's Tomb, and nothing regarding the other two was given out. All three will be questioned.

Under the direction of Inspector Faurot excavation began yesterday in the basement of the premises at 227 West Eighty-third Street, where Cocchi had a motor cycle shop from early in 1914 to November, 1915, when he moved into West 127th Street. The digging began in a dirt cellar in the rear of the shop occupied by Cocchi.

One curious circumstance arrested the attention of the diggers at the very beginning, when they were clearing litter away from the floor of the basement. Several old newspapers were piled on the floor. The one at the top was a copy of a morning newspaper of Feb. 16, three days after the girl's disappearance, containing her picture and description and an account of her disappearance after visiting Cocchi's shop.

The work in the basement began with the digging of a hole in the southwest corner, but an inspection of the walls later revealed an old door in the northeast corner which had been nailed up. Behind it were found plaster, ashes, and loose earth.

An effort will be made today to discover what is behind the door. The present owner of the shop said that this door had been nailed up and the passage behind it filled in while Cocchi was a tenant of the shop. At 5:30 o'clock the work of excavating was stopped. A curious crowd stood all day outside the shop, which is now an aquarium and bird store.

The police found yesterday that their heaviest task will be to burrow under the basement of Cocchi's former shop, on the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was found that the address of 312 Amsterdam Avenue was one of Cocchi's former house addresses, but that his shop in 1913 and 1914 had been in the basement on the corner which is now occupied by the Colonial Café.

The basement has a floor of thick concrete. Much of it is hidden under a huge refrigerator, which reaches from the floor almost to the ceiling. It cannot be removed, and to tunnel under the basement with safety almost as much timbering would be required as is used in Subway construction.

Digging went ahead yesterday at Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street. The workmen there have enlarged the excavation where the body was found, and are tunneling in all directions. Their instructions are to excavate every square foot to bedrock or to a depth of five feet, or more, if any suspicious signs are found.

Guard Kept Over Miss La Rue.

The case of Miss Consuelo La Rue, the young woman who threw herself from the third story at 215 West Eightieth Street for the purpose, she said, of saving herself from men who sought to kill her for giving information regarding the body of Ruth Cruger, remained surrounded with uncertainty yesterday. Mrs. Humiston, Assistant District Attorney Rorke and others who have interviewed the woman and investigated her case refused to tell what they knew about her, and steadfastly maintained a mysterious reserve.

Two policemen remained on guard over her. Detectives were kept at work verifying details of her story. Two policemen were stationed in charge of her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street. At this address it was learned that the young woman frequently had talked over the telephone to a man whom she addressed as "Count." It was that a calling card with a name prefixed by the title "Count" was found in her room. This was considered interesting, in view of the statement made by her to detectives that she had been drugged by a man who said he had a title.

Miss La Rue's statements were discussed yesterday afternoon at the District Attorney's office at a conference on plans to break up white slave organizations, in which Mrs. Humiston, Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, Mr. Dooling, and Captain Costigan took part. Nothing was announced regarding the course they intended to pursue.

Governor Whitman, who was in this city yesterday, showed keen interest in the developments of the Cruger case, which may eventually come before him on a request for the appointment of a Commissioner, as in the case of the charges against District Attorney Swann, to sift the charges of negligence and connivance against the police.

SEEKS MISSING GIRL.

Mrs. Walsh Tells Police That Daughter Had Been Molested.

Mrs. Alice Walsh of 362 West Thirty-first Street reported last night to Captain Mead of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station that her daughter, Jennie, 19 years old, had been missing since Wednesday evening. The girl went out after dinner to register in the military census and then to go to a motion-picture theatre on Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Walsh told Captain Mead that on June 10 Clifford Ponce, 24 years old, living in the same house, saw the Walsh girl talking to four young men at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. Ponce recognized them as disreputable characters, she said, and escorted the girl home. He immediately informed Mrs. Walsh of the occurrence.

On the next night while the girl was walking in Thirty-first Street toward her home one of the men with whom she had been talking on the preceding night, according to Mrs. Walsh, stopped her and told her he would give her a fine dress if she would go with him. Another man came up and took hold of her arm. She ran home and told her mother of what had happened.

Once since that time the girl had been molested, Mrs. Walsh said. Mrs. Walsh said that her daughter was employed as a clerk by a fashion publishing house.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

HOUSE REJECTS FOOD BILL AMENDMENTS

Continued from Page 1.

emergency as now faces the country, to seize the food of the nation and as a war necessity to distribute it, pay the owner just compensation, or, when such payment is declined, send the owner of the seized product to a jury to plead his cause," said Senator Lewis. "In addition, the President should be authorized to submit offenders guilty of monopolizing food to the degree of hungering the people by demanding excessively high prices to a court martial as military offenders, and there the bill should stop. There is no need for further legislation.

"This bill must—and I believe will—be amended to prevent the farm from being made the subject of seizure and confiscation, merely because the middleman is able by conspiracy to swindle both the farmer and the consumer. With a provision assuring the farmer exemption from interference in production, reserving the right of the Government to first appropriation of food products at a fair value, and then penalizing heavily any agency that attempts to get possession of these products for the purpose of holding up the Government and the people for extortionate prices, the bill will pass. All other details are burdensome and useless."

Senator Chamberlain conferred with several Senate leaders after the session today and felt greatly encouraged over the outcome of his talk. He found a disposition to reach an agreement on the bill and pass it quickly if modified so as to elimiate the confiscatory features.

Tentative Changes.

The changes in the bill tentatively agreed upon at the informal conferences of Senators included:

Elimination of the section authorizing the Food Administrator to requisition factories, mines, and other plants when he finds it necessary.

Elimination of provisions authorizing fixing of wages, including those of farm laborers.

Elimination of specific authorization to regulate consumption by rationing or control of individual meals.

Exemption of foodstuffs stored by producers from the anti-hoarding penalties.

Provision for control of foodstuffs purchases in this country, to prevent competition in buying between the Allies and the United States.

Further provisions to prevent hoarding or speculation in foodstuffs.

The arrangement for Herbert C. Hoover to appear again tomorrow before the Senate Agriculture Committee in explanation of the bill was abandoned late today. Senators on both sides agreed that any further examination of Mr. Hoover was unnecessary, though he may continue informal conferences with committeemen.

Food Problem Dominant.

The general debate in the House was concluded with an appeal by Representative Fess, Republican of Ohio, to enact the bill, despite the broad powers conferred upon the Executive. Mr. Fess said the food question was the supreme question of the war, and "if Italy, France, and England cannot be fed from this country, peace will be dictated to the people who are starved."

"With all my opposition to the drift toward centralization, with all my opposition toward giving too much power to the Executive, I shall vote for this bill as an emergency measure," said Mr. Fess. "I am not very much afraid of the statement that we are giving dangerous power to the President, and I have been one of the critics of the President in extending the Executive function over this branch.

"We have plenty of food here, but that does not solve the problem, unless we get food to the forces fighting our enemies. How can we prevent embarrassment of the armies through a campaign of starvation? If a nation is starved, its enemy has the most effective weapon there is, more effective than the weapons of modern warfare."

Mr. Fess said that Germany was playing her last card in the use of the submarine.

"In this war of attrition, which is now the professed method of ending it," he added, "the food question will go further in determining the result than any other item."

Mr. Fess said that if the allied nations starved, the British fleet would be demanded as the first price of peace, "and with the two navies under German control, our navy, brilliant as it is, would not last a week. Canada would be on the market, and we should have to defend American borders from attack by sea and land."

Criticism of Hoover.

Attacking the bill because it relates only to food and fuel and does not provide for control by the Government of other necessaries of life, Mr. Haugen spoke of Mr. Hoover as "an engineer, a man of splendid ability in his chosen profession, but not an expert in food or the production of food."

"Even if he were such an expert," the Iowa Congressman continued, "it would be impossible for him to attend to the thousands of details in the operation of mines, factories, and other plants and establishments, which attention is necessary in order to know whether the rates charged for food and fuel are unjust, discriminatory, or unfair. Hence he must delegate that duty to others supposedly competent to pass on all questions involved. And who are they?

"If the plan carried out by the National Council of Defense is adopted, selections will be made from those men engaged in the particular line of business to be investigated. The list of committees of the Council shows that Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, is Chairman of Transportation and Communication and has a large number of other railroad Presidents associated. Elbert H. Gary is Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products, with such men as Mr. Schwab and Mr. Clarke members of the same committee. Mr. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Steel Distribution, and A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, is Chairman of the Co-operative Committee on Oil, with other oil Presidents associated. It is reported that one Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, who, I understand, is one of the largest operators on Boards of Trade and Exchanges, has been tentatively agreed upon as adviser to Mr. Hoover in determining the price of grain.

"So far as I know, all these men are excellent men; but they are only human, and naturally these Presidents and others interested in the large industries and trusts which it is sought to control are not likely to hold that the prices charged by or the practices of their own industries are wrong and unjust, or that they should be taken over and operated by the Government."

Calls the Bill "Idiotic."

When the Senate met there was only a sprinkling of Senators present. No one seemed disposed to talk on the Food bill. After an awkward wait, Senator Chamberlain arose and remarked that, unless the Senate was inclined to discuss the bill further, he would ask for a vote.

Immediately opponents of the bill scurried around for some one to talk. After a few minutes, Senator Sherman of Illinois, a strong opponent of the measure, appeared. Senator Sherman spoke from 12:30 until nearly 3:30, with hardly an interruption. He attacked the bill as "foolish, autocratic, confiscatory, unconstitutional, and idiotic." He read a newspaper report of a statement by the Food Controller in England that Great Britain looked to the United States to relieve it of its food predicament, and that he hoped Britain "would not look in vain."

"If the Allies, ever since January, 1915," Senator Sherman went on, "had not confiscated shiploads of food sent from this country, if they hadn't interfered with our legitimate trade by commandeering cargoes as they saw fit, I would be more impressed with this cry of Britain's Food Controller. England, after having neglected her own food resources, depends on the United States to help her out. Well, we'll do it, but we want to be sure, too, that we have enough for our own people to eat. We don't want to put a food dictator in who is merely going to ship cargoes over to Great Britain.

"When we are talking of food control, why not turn our energy just for a little time on the little shop dealers, who, like those in Washington I've run across, need a lot of watching. There's a heap of cheating going on in the little shops—cheating in putting spoiled fruit in the bottom of the bag, cheating in weight, cheating in every conceivable form.

"Now, suppose you try to regulate all these things—this food supply and all the rest of it that this bill contemplates. Why, it would take more men working at it than we'll have in our hosts in France that are going to fight the Kaiser. This Food bill doesn't go at it the right way. We don't need all this ponderous machinery. We don't need to be creating a lot of fat jobs to control our food problem.

Composed of "Fool Ideas."

"I am constrained to say there are more fool ideas wrapped up in this Food bill than have ever been put on paper before in any measure in Congress. I've got letters of protest from farmers all through the West saying that if this bill is passed it will ruin them. They think—and I believe they are right—that this bill is a clumsy thing that won't do anything much except let the Government interfere with the legitimate pursuit of farming and of business generally. The farmers want to know what we're aiming at with such a bill as this. They think we've got a grudge against them, and I don't blame them for it.

"This bill is aimed at the 'rube' farmer. It seeks to fix a price at which he can sell his product. It seeks to put him under Government control that will tell him exactly what he must plant and, when he has gone to the trouble of growing it, when and where he shall market it and how much he shall get for it.

"In the cities you have this bill being supported by the union labor organizations because it fits their purpose. It puts the onus on the farmer and not on the city man. The farmer is to be squeezed so the city man can be spared. The trouble with the farmer is that he hasn't any union organization. He has only himself.

"Union labor controls this Administration. Now, I want to see how many men are going to be conscripted who wear the union collar. You'll find that no union men go over to France who don't want to go.

"This Senate and House will pass anything that any labor union indorses and endeavors to thrust upon them, right or wrong," he shouted. "Organized labor controls legislation in this Administration and it did it the last. It dictates to Senators, while the farmers are unorganized."

Senator Sherman said he would vote for legislation to prohibit manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating beverages, but would vote against the pending bill unless its "blanket" powers were eliminated. Referring to the provision to "co-ordinate activities" of production, Senator Sherman said:

Attacks Administration.

"That's what is the matter with the man with St. Vitus's dance—he can't. That's what is the matter with this Administration. It has slumbered for four or five years. It was asleep when my neighbors were slaughtered in Mexico; when Belgium's women were driven into exile or worse; when treaties were held to be scraps of paper; when our men and women by hundreds were sent to the bottom of the sea; when our neutrality was shamelessly violated by our present allies—still the slumber proceeded, with international outrages unrebuked and unchecked.

"Why, this Administration reminds me of a balky horse—lazy, apathetic; indifferent and unsympathetic, with under unspeakable and outrage infinite. When it wakes up it is worse scared and doesn't have equine sense. We've now passed from apathy to hysteria; from individual liberty to food dictatorship.

"I anticipate this bill will be more popular in London than it will be in the United States at the November election in 1918 unless some of these provisions are changed."

A protest by New Jersey farmers, signed by John J. Mills of Hackettstown and mailed to Senator Frelinghuysen, was read into the record. In it the farmers criticised the proposal to fix a price for farm products. They wanted to know if a food dictator happened to fix a maximum price of $1.50 a bushel for wheat, now selling at $2.60, how they would be able to exist, with farm tools, labor, and everything else relatively higher. Their expenses would be up, they said, and their profits taken away. The New Jersey farmers maintained that if the food bill were passed as drafted it would drive them into bankruptcy.

Senator Reed plans to speak virtually all day tomorrow in opposition to the bill, and a dozen other Senators are preparing speeches which will insure continuance of general discussion until the middle of next week.

BRYAN URGES FOOD BILL.

Issues a Statement During Brief Stay in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — William Jennings Bryan stopped off in Washington today, called on the Russian War Mission, spoke at a rally in favor of the Red Cross War Fund, and issued a statement in support of the Administration Food Control bill, saying:

"War is not a normal condition. It is abnormal and requires extraordinary remedies. The farmers are urged to increase the food products and should be guaranteed against an inadequate price; without such guarantee they might be penalized for their patriotism. The consumers, too, deserve protection from food speculators.

"A Government that can commandeer the lives of its young men and call for the money of its older men should have power to protect the whole people from the greed of an unpatriotic few. I am not afraid to trust the President with the powers which the Food Administration bill proposes to confer. He acts in the daylight and without a selfish interest. No President would abuse such a power."

At the Red Cross rally he said in part:

"I seems to me that those of us, who are yet enjoying the comforts of the fireside and are not called upon to bear the responsibilities of the men upon whom the burden falls most heavily, ought to be willing to do our part—the very easy part of helping to make the lot of the soldier as easy as possible when he is sick or wounded.

"The President is bearing a very heavy burden. No President has had weightier cares and the Senators and members of Congress, who are dealing with problems that are resulting from this war, have heavy cares and problems that are both difficult and delicate."

NOT A LITERAL EMBARGO.

Dr. Pratt Points Out Government Seeks to Ration Neutrals.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spent yesterday in New York working out plans for making this city the centre for the conduct of the export provisions of the Espionage act and the Trading with the Eenemy bill, about to become law. He deprecated published reports tending to create the impression that what was contemplated was embargo. There is no present intention, he said, of placing an actual embargo on exports to any neutral country unless there is specific evidence that such merchandise is finding its way into Germany.

"Shippers have become unduly alarmed," said Dr. Pratt. "This is a matter of regulation, or control, whereas an embargo literally means a complete stoppage of outward movement. The aim of the Government in putting the export clauses into effect will be to restrict as little as possible the normal course of commerce. We want, by way of illustration, to give Norway all we can, as well as other neutrals. In other words, what the Government has in mind is a fair deal all around."

Asked if the Government had arrived at a definite policy relative to rationing the neutral countries of Europe, Dr. Pratt replyied in the affirmative. He added, however, that it would be for President Wilson to decide just what the actual procedure would be. In this connection it is expected the President will shortly issue an executive order.

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CHINA MAY SOON AID ALLIES.

Check on Internal Dissension Opens Way to Enter War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Chinese Legation announced today the receipt last night of the following cablegram from Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Foreign Minister:

"The Provinces of Yunnan and Canton have canceled their declarations of secession and are now supporting the Government. Differences that were threatening for some time are beginning to disappear."

The legation has received no information concerning when the new elections for Parliament will be held. Unusual importance will be attached to the elections, as the incoming Parliament will elect a new President, the term of President Li Yuan Hung expiring next Fall.

Only two members of the Li Government remain in the Ministry—Wu Ting Fang, Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Education. What the composition of the new Government will be is not known here. It is believed that no effort will be made to dislodge President Li Yuan Hung, as the compromise effected between the Military Governors and the President has averted war with the southern provinces.

It is said not to be the purpose of the militarists to await the election of the new Parliament before placing China by the side of the Allies in the war with Germany. Before the coup, virtually all details had been arranged for the declaration of war. The checking of the movement toward war was due to the contest between the Parliamentary Party and the Military Governors and followers of the deposed Premier, Tuan, as to who would be in control of the Government in war time. The contest having been decided in favor of the militarists, China's decision is expected soon to be announced.

GERMAN LINER SEIZED.

Shipping Board Will Put the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Into Service.

BOSTON, June 21.—The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, in port here since the early days of the war, was seized today by Collector of Customs Billings and held for the United States Shipping Board, which will put her in seaworthy condition. The Collector's men relieved Deputy Marshals, in charge of the vessel since February as representatives of the Federal Court, before which was pending suit for damages instituted against the owners by two New York banks. Experts have reported to the court that it would cost about $110,000 to repair damage to the Cecilie caused by her crew under orders from Captain Charles Polack, her commander.

The seizure followed the signing of an order by Federal Judge Morton, directing that the steamship be returned to her owners. The order was signed upon receipt of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, which recently held that the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York were not entitled to recover damages for the Cecilie's failure to deliver a shipment of gold bullion to Europe at the outbreak of the war. The ship, advised by wireless of hostilities, turned back on her voyage from New York for Plymouth and Cherbourg and put in at Bar Harbor, Me.

Next to the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie is the largest of the six German ships in this port. She registers 19,360 tons gross and is valued at $4,500,000.

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Bosworth & Holden, Architects

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$20, $25, $30, $35 for the *softest, sprucest, seemliest* clothes you ever saw, with their Manhattan birth certificate needled all over them, inside and out.

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The silk was contracted for at a price which it would be impossible to secure at present, and the full benefit of the saving is offered you in this sale.

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DEFEND HOFFMANN FOR PEACE ACTION

Germans Call Him "a Paragon of Neutrality," Tormented Over "Awful Bloodshed."

ATTACK SWEDISH SOCIALIST

They Accuse Branting of Working in England's Interest at the Stockholm Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—While they were at first quite reserved, the German newspapers today are more outspoken in discussing the causes that brought about the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann from the Swiss Federal Council. They defend his action in backing Robert Grimm's propaganda for a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers as actuated by true neutrality and a desire to end the general slaughter.

But they can't forgive the Swedish Socialist leader Branting, whom they accuse of conspiracy with English or Russian spies to steal Hoffmann's cipher message to Grimm and interpret it with a previously stolen key. They charge Branting with having sacrificed the Stockholm conference, of which he was one of the prime movers, when negotiations with the German Socialist delegation threatened to turn the results of that conference against English interests. It is asserted that he has never forgiven the Germans for the breaking out of the war in 1914, which caused great fear of Russia in Sweden and cost him the seat in the Stockholm Cabinet that was then almost within his reach. Ever since, his Berlin critics say, he has acted for the English in particular or the Entente in general.

The Zeitung am Mittag says that Andrew Bonar Law only a few days ago told the House of Commons that Branting was a trustworthy friend of the Entente and its only confidential agent at the Stockholm conference. This paper continues:

"We see the peace-loving Branting, who insists that the world shall continue to bleed for English interests, arraigned against the man of peace who was actuated in his plans by his torment over the awful bloodshed."

Justify Hoffmann's Peace Move.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London, June 21.)—While the Hoffmann-Grimm incident has not called forth any official statement, it may be said that the Berlin press comment on it today coincides with the attitude of official circles by asserting that Dr. Hoffmann was acting wholly on his own initiative.

The editorials set forth that Dr. Hoffmann was fully within his rights as set forth in the Hague Treaty, which concedes to neutrals the right to intercede in behalf of peace. Dr. Hoffmann's assertion that the Germans are not contemplating an offensive on the Eastern front, owing to Russia's present attitude, is explained as being the natural deduction to be drawn from official and semi-official utterances made in the course of the last few weeks.

The Tageblatt deplores that the door through which a ray of peace sunshine might filter has been slammed shut through the brutality of the British war desires.

"But we wish to add," says the newspaper, "that the Hoffmann incident is not an affair into which German politics is to be dragged. It was a bit of crass nonsense when Robert Grimm was represented by hostile countries as a German agent. It is also still more nonsensical to stamp the former Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has always been a paragon of strictest neutrality, as a German agent."

The Lokal-Anzeiger concludes its editorial on the subject as follows:

"In view of the treatment accorded Dr. Hoffmann's agent in Petrograd, we would now welcome it with sincere relief if the German Government now should be convinced and see that it must wait until the Lvoff-Tseretelli-Kerensky Ministry makes direct or indirect peace proposals before it again declares or permits to be declared what it purposes to do or not to do toward Russia. The Russian Government is now adequately informed regarding the necessary basis for such peace proposals."

Swiss Envoy Reported Recalled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—According to a dispatch received by the Ekstrabladet from Haparanda, on the Swedish-Russian frontier, Eduard Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, has been recalled in consequence of the Grimm-Hoffmann episode.

Ador Likely to Succeed Hoffmann.

BERNE, June 21.—Both houses of the Federal Parliament have been summoned for June 26 to elect a successor to Dr. A. Hoffman, Chief of the Political Department. The Liberal Centre group has offered the candidacy to Gustav Ador, who has asked for time to reflect on account of his position as President of the International Red Cross and for family reasons.

M. Ador has gone to Geneva to consult his political friends. Although no official decision has yet been reached, it seems probable that he will accept the office vacated by Dr. Hoffmann.

PARIS, June 21.—A dispatch to the Petit Journal says that it is asserted in financial circles that Dr. Hoffmann is director or President of several financial establishments closely related with large German banks. It is alleged that these concerns informed Dr. Hoffmann that their future would be gravely compromised if peace were not concluded in the near future.

The resignation of General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, is considered certain, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Journal. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Grimm-Hoffmann affair, and he was among those hissed at a protest meeting in Geneva last night.

The State Council of Geneva has presented to the Central Empires its regrets for the damage done to their consular buildings during the manifestations. The German Consul declared that he was satisfied.

GENEVA, June 21.—The benevolent attitude of the Entente Allies toward Switzerland in the Hoffmann affair is being commented upon with great appreciation by the Swiss press. Quiet has been restored in Geneva, although the police are still guarding the foreign consulates.

REPUDIATE DR. GOLDFARB.

Socialists Here Won't Sponsor 'Delegate' Who Calls Them Neutral.

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Dr. Max Goldfarb, one of the self-styled American Socialists who have arrived here, declares in a report submitted to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee that the American Socialist Party is strictly neutral. His report says:

"Although the United States is already in the war, I can say that the position of the American Socialist Party as a whole is strictly neutral and thoroughly international."

His report calls for the creation of a permanent Socialist Committee whose sole purpose shall be to work for a permanent peace. A second recommendation deals with the composition of the congress which will be called upon to settle the issues of the present struggle, and demands a "congress of representatives of the nations and not of the Governments." Dr. Goldfarb continues:

"The Government must be forced upon the country [illegible] Let the [illegible] would make a repetition of this carnage impossible. Only a congress which represents the great masses of the people in general and the organized workers in particular will be powerful enough to do away with militarism, navalism, and secret diplomacy. The war was fought by the masses, and it is the sacred and inviolable right of the masses to conclude peace."

Dr. Goldfarb told the committee that he spoke in the names of Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger, and of the whole American Socialist Party, which, he said, "is heart and soul with you and will gladly abide by your decisions, tending to save the world from the horrors of war." His report declares further that the American Socialist Party has no quarrel with the workers of any country, and that there is no war feeling among the mass of the workers of America. It concludes:

"We say this in spite of the fact that Gompers pledged the full support of organized labor to the war, even before the war had been officially declared. * * * Messages from all parts of the country were brought to an emergency convention of the Socialist Party proving that the pledge of Gompers was in no way an expression of the sentiments of the workers of America. * * * The ruling class of America fears and hates the international conference, but the masses look at Stockholm with hope and confidence."

Three delegates from the Italian minority Socialist body, Deputies Labriola, Raimondo, and Lerda, and the Republican Deputy Cappa have arrived here.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At national Socialist headquarters here today it was said the Socialist Party of the United States had never taken action authorizing Dr. Max Goldfarb to speak or act for it at Stockholm.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—"Reinstein, Goldfarb, and Davidovich do not represent the Socialist Party at the Stockholm conference," said Victor L. Berger, one of the accredited delegates to the Stockholm conference, who did not go because he did not receive his passport.

Mr. Davidovich, Berger said, was a citizen of Russia and claimed only to represent the Russian Jews, while Reinstein never was a member of the Socialist Party. Whether Goldfarb was a member of the party Berger did not know.

"I am sure, however, that none of them has a right to speak for our organization," Mr. Berger said.

SPLIT IN DANISH CABINET.

Conservatives Vainly Object to Stauning's Activities at Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—M. Rottboer, the representative of the Conservative Party in the Cabinet, has been asked to resign by the party executive. Premier Zahle has been notified that the Conservatives can take no responsibility for a Ministry of which T. Stauning is a member.

This is the latest development in the situation caused by the participation of M. Stauning, Socialist Minister, without portfolio, in the preliminaries to the Socialist conference at Stockholm. The Conservatives first requested Premier Zahle to dismiss M. Stauning on the ground that his action was inconsistent with the determination of the Scandinavian Governments to abstain for the present from peace mediation. The Premier refused.

He has now sent a long communication to the Conservatives in explanation of his refusal. He says that the Minister's participation in the preliminary discussions at Stockholm must be accepted by all parties, but that he will not take part in the final peace conference, where resolutions might be passed which it would be undesirable for a Minister to sign.

BLAME MORGAN FIRM FOR MARK'S DECLINE

Germans Accuse American Bankers of an "Offensive" to Depress Exchange Rates.

CHARGE IS RIDICULED HERE

Collapse Attributed to the Empire's Inflation Policy—Heavy German Gold Shipments Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, the National Liberal and industrial organ, publishes an editorial on "the American offensive against the mark value," in which it remarks that when the ruthless submarine campaign began and America entered the war a new phase of the conflict developed, and a steady offensive against the mark was initiated by the Morgan firm, which threw enormous American holdings on the Dutch neutral market, which often sold at loss. On one day alone, it asserts, not less than 30,000,000 marks were dumped on the Rotterdam market by the Morgan agents.

The Zeitung says that by the breaking off of relations with South and Central America and China Germany's field for financial operations has been so decreased that restoration will be difficult, and that recent political developments have been shown to be advantageous for speculators. The slightest changes, it says, affect exchange, and the extensive smuggling trade on the Dutch frontier, which is paid for in paper money, sends large sums to Holland.

The Zeitung advocates the increase of prices for all German exports of coal, iron, &c., to neighboring countries, and the giving up of the 88 1-3 per cent. covering in the gold reserve for the benefit of exchange. This theory, it says, has been exploded, and there has been a large export of German gold. Yesterday's report of the Bank of the Netherlands showed a tremendous increase in the Dutch gold reserve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that exports of gold from Germany have taken place on a large scale this week, and that the improvement in the mark rate is probably due to this.

Bankers Ridicule "Offensive" Talk.

Bankers of this city have been moved to satirical comment of late on the attempts made by German newspapers to explain the decline of the reichsmark's value in neutral markets. It is said that the favorite explanation—that American banks are deliberately exerting pressure on the mark as a war measure—is clearly manufactured for German consumption. Use is made of statements of the sort, in banking opinion, for the purpose of drawing attention from the real economic influence of Germany's credit and currency inflation.

"There is no truth in talk of heavy sales of American-owned German securities in Amsterdam or other neutral cities," said a leading foreign exchange banker yesterday. "In the first place, American banks and investors sold out the bulk of their German bonds and stocks months before the United States entered the war; and, in the second place, it would be a difficult matter to get selling orders through the British censor, either by cable or mail. The chance would always be present that the proceeds of such sales would benefit the enemy."

The trouble with the reichsmark in Holland and Switzerland is that Germany is on a paper basis, and the printing presses are working as fast as possible to keep the output of paper equal to the demand. There is no surprise attached to a depreciation of 47 per cent. from the normal value of the mark in Amsterdam; on the contrary, it would be distinctly surprising if the rate did not go down."

The shipment of gold from German banks to Holland is the first outward movement of the precious metal indicated in European news dispatches for many months. The Imperial Bank of Germany and associated institutions have made all possible efforts to increase their gold reserves, and the release of a round amount to the Bank of the Netherlands was taken in local banking circles yesterday to mean that the German financial leaders had been driven to extreme measures to support reichsmark exchange in the Dutch market.

ANGRY GERMAN WRITER ASSAILS TEUTONS HERE

Says the Fatherland Should Cast Out Those Who Are Loyal to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—A writer in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, discussing the attitude of German-Americans, remarks that it was once considered good form to admire America, but even then only in financial circles, where the Golden Calf was god. America was recommended to Germans as an example, even to the extent of suggesting the importation of skyscrapers.

"We have given ourselves great trouble," says the writer. "We have worked with exchange professors and counted on the German-Americans, and how is it now? Those who were well informed warned us. The German-American press, it is true, upheld Wilson's peace proposals and neutrality policy."

Then he argues that experienced observers predicted that the Germans in America would become Anglicized after the entry of America, and says that ever since the declaration of war by the United States it has been evident from the meagre news received here that a complete change has taken place, and the "honest Germans" remain silent.

The Kreuz-Zeitung is much incensed at reports that New York German societies are even organizing regiments to fight against Germany. It asserts that people who change their politics for financial reasons are no loss to Germany, and says it is probably for this reason that Germans have never cut much figure in America.

"If the former Germans feel themselves full-blooded Americans it is their own affair; only we must be careful to have nothing more to do with them," the article concludes.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING ON TRENTINO FRONT

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent on the Tyrolean front says that the new battle on the Sette Communi Plateau has assumed extraordinary dimensions. Drumfire continued the whole night, reaching such violence in the morning that the mountains in all Southern Tyrol reechoed. The battle, says the correspondent, extends along the entire front from the Sugano Valley to Asiago.

VIENNA, June 21, (via London.)—The official report from General Headquarters reads:

After twenty-four hours of artillery preparation, an Italian infantry attack on Sette Communi Plateau began early yesterday morning, and was carried out with the greatest display of effort, especially on the northern wing in the region of Monte Ferno and the frontier ridge.

RUSSIAN ENVOY SAYS ALL WORK FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

participation in the war, the Provisional Government is steadily gaining in strength and activity. The latest reports demonstrate that the new Government has the capacity to carry on its work with vigor along practical lines and is exercising real power, which is daily increasing. Such power is based on the general confidence and full and whole-hearted support accorded to the new coalition Ministry.

"The participation in the new Government by new members who are active and prominent leaders in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has secured full support from the democratic masses. The steem in which such leaders as M. Kerensky and M. Gretell and others are held among the working classes and soldiers is contributing to the strength and stability of the new Government.

"The Constitutional-Democratic Party, the Labor Party, the Socialist-Populists, and, excepting a small group of extremists, the Social Democrats—all these parties, embracing the vast majority of the people, are represented by strong leaders in the new Government, thereby securing for it authority. Firmly convinced that unity of power is essential, and casting aside class and special interests, all social and political elements have joined in the national program which the new Government proclaimed and which it is striving to fulfill.

Program the Cabinet Proclaimed.

"This program reads:

"The Provisional Government, rejecting, in accord with the whole people of Russia, all thought of separate peace, puts it openly as its deliberate purpose the promptest achievement of universal peace; such peace to presume no dominion over other nations, no seizure of their national property nor any forced usurpation of foreign territory; peace with no annexations or contributions, based upon the free determination by each nation of its destinies.

"Being fully convinced that the establishment of democratic principles in its internal and external policy has created a new factor in the striving of allied democracies for durable peace and fraternity of all nations, the Provisional Government will take preparatory steps for an agreement with the Allies founded on its declaration of March 27. The Provisional Government is conscious that the defeat of Russia and her allies would be the source of the greatest misery, and would not only postpone but even make impossible the establishment of universal peace on a firm basis.

"The Provisional Government is convinced that the revolutionary army of Russia will not allow the German troops to destroy our allies on the western front and then fall upon us with the whole might of their weapons. The chief aim of the Provisional Government will be to fortify the democratic foundations of the army and organize and consolidate the army's fighting power for its defensive as well as offensive purpose.

"The last decision of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the decision of the All-Russian Peasant Congress, the decision of the Duma, the voice of the country as expressed from day to day by almost the entire Russian press, in resolutions adopted at different conferences and congresses—all these confirm their full support to this national program and leave not the slightest doubt that Russia is decided as to the necessity to fight the German autocracy, until the conditions for a general and stable peace in Europe are established.

"Such decision is becoming more and more evident each day by practical work and results and shows itself in the pressing and rapid reorganization of the army which is now being fulfilled under the firm and efficient measures adopted by Minister Kerensky.

"The Russian people thoroughly understand and are fully convinced that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie and are represented by German militarism and which threaten the peace, the freedom and the happiness of the world. The Russian people feel most keenly that no stable peace can be secured until the German autocratic principles are destroyed and that otherwise the revolution will have been in vain and its achievements will perish.

"New Russia in full accord with the motives which impelled the United States to enter the war, is striving to destroy German power to establish peace on a firmer and permanent foundation and political unity which has been crystallized in Russia and around which a national program has been developed. To our host of friends in the United States we appeal, and without distinction of party or class we will work hand in hand for the common cause."

Mission's Program of Work and Visits.

The Russian mission today began active work on the problems it will seek to solve in conferences with American officials. Tonight the President gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the mission. Sunday they will go to Mount Vernon on the Mayflower.

The House of Representatives today agreed to invite the mission to the Capitol to meet members of that body informally on Saturday. The House will recess half an hour as it did in the case of the British and French missions. Representative Siegel of New York, who arranged the reception, informed the House that noon, Saturday, was an hour satisfactory to the State Department. On Tuesday M. Bakhmetieff will address the Senate.

William Jennings Bryan called on the Russian mission today, as did also Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross War Council. He discussed American aid in regard to shortage of medical supplies, physicians, and ambulances at the Russian front. Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the Army, returned the mission's calls of yesterday.

The Russians paid their respects to the Belgian war mission this afternoon, and called on Speaker Clark at the Capitol.

DEMAND ATTACK AT ONCE.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress Forms a "War Cabinet."

LONDON, June 21.—Dispatches from Petrograd to the Exchange Telegraph Company say that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates from the whole of Russia yesterday voted confidence in the Provisional Government and unanimously passed a resolution demanding an immediate resumption of the offensive and the reorganization of the army.

A war Cabinet was formed including the leaders of the Russian Army and Navy and technical representatives.

The railway men on the first section of the Nicholas Railway, which connects Petrograd and Moscow, have gone out on strike. The remainder of the railway men are said to be opposed to like action. The men struck without awaiting the award of a commission that had been appointed to examine their claims.

The Government has issued an appeal to the people to remain calm, in view of a possible extension of the strike.

REIGN OF TERROR IN TOMSK.

Troops Kill 20, Arrest 2,300 Anarchists and Released Criminals.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Tomsk, western Siberia, because of wholesale murders and robberies committed by criminals who had been granted amnesty and had joined the forces of the militant anarchists. More than 1,500 of these pardoned criminals have been arrested, with about 800 others. Twenty persons were killed and a number wounded.

The arrests followed the exposure of a plot to plunder all the banks and shops and assassinate the leaders of civic organizations. The 800 associates of the criminals were dragged from the haunts of the latter. The casualties occurred when some resistance was offered to the arrests.

END "REPUBLIC" BY FORCE.

Russian Troops Kill Eight, Wound Many at Kirsanoff.

Cabling under yesterday's date the Petrograd correspondent of The Jewish Daily Forward says:

"For the first time since the inception of the revolution the Provisional Government was compelled to use force to maintain order while Government troops were arresting the leader of the 'Republic' of Kirsanoff, in the Province of Tambov, which refused to recognize the authority of the Government. The leader's followers organized resistance, and in the skirmishing which followed eight persons were killed and many wounded.

"The conference of the Social Revolutionary Party has decided by a majority of two votes to exclude War Minister Kerensky from the Central Committee of the party. Kerensky has been a member of the party for many years. He represented it in the Duma, and was [illegible] net of the Provisional Government.

"However, no conclusions should be drawn from this fact as to Kerensky's popularity with the rank and file of the party, as his appearance at the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates now being held in Petrograd is always the signal for the greatest enthusiasm."

ROOT HARD AT WORK.

Has Long Conferences with Foreign Minister, Who Is Ill in Bed.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The work of the Root Mission has assumed a more definite and concrete character. Mr. Root was in conference almost all of yesterday and today with Foreign Minister Terestchenko, who, unfortunately, is confined to his bed. The aims of the war, the definition of Russia's standpoint toward the Allies and the question of financial assistance from America were, I understand, the chief matters discussed.

Meanwhile Messrs. Bertron and McCormick are in close touch with the Finance Ministry. Messrs. Duncan and Russell are due to meet M. Skobeleff, the Minister of Labor, this afternoon.

GIRLS SHAVE HEADS, TRAIN HARD TO FIGHT

Russia's "Command of Death" Also Sleep on Bare Boards and Endure Rigid Discipline.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The "Command of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer Vera Buitchkareff, will be reviewed today by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will have its first public parade on Sunday and will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks in Torgvaya Street found posted at the gate a little blue-eyed sentry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's black stockings, and neat shoes. The sentry was Marya Skrydloff, daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic Fleet and Minister of Marine.

Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedding and strewn with soldiers' heavy overcoats. In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between 18 and 25 years old, of good physique, and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male Sergeant of the Volynsky regiment and marched to an exaggerated goosestep.

Commander Lieut. Buitchkareff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational academies or secondary schools, with a few peasants, factory girls, and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children. The girl commander said:

"We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to tune the girls gradually to hardships we impose a Spartan régime from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in disgrace.

"The ordinary soldier's food is furnished by the guards' equipage corps. We rise at 4 and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 6. The girls carry the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle. On our first parade I requested any girl whose motives were frivolous to step out. Only one did so, but later many who were unable to stand the privations left us.

"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War, to which we render account and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd military district reviewed us and expressed his satisfaction. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Buitchkareff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable.

The regimental clerk is Mme. Barbara Rukovishikoff, editor of the weekly Woman and Economy and author of some admirable short stories. She said that Mme. Kerensky intended to join the regiment, not as a soldier, but as a

HUNTING U-BOATS SPORT FOR OUR TARS

United States Destroyer Fleet in British Waters Keeps Everlastingly at It.

GETS LOTS OF EXCITEMENT

Sweeps Seas for Periscopes, Rescues Crews of Torpedoed Ships and Convoys Merchantmen to Safety.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 21, (by The Associated Press.)—The old American doctrine of keeping everlastingly at it perhaps has never been better illustrated than here, the port from which the American tars are working day and night against the German submarine menace. This was the impression obtained by the correspondent who today made an inspection of torpedo boat destroyers that happened to be in the sheltered waters. They gave the appearance of being ever ready for any eventuality.

A majority of the American boats were out sweeping the seas for the elusive periscopes, picking up crews of ships that have been torpedoed, or convoying merchantmen safely through the U-boat infested areas. Those in port had just returned for a brief respite from their vigil after having been relieved by other units.

One destroyer inspected had the good fortune to be able to bring back crews of two torpedoed merchantmen. She had been out five days. The shipwrecked sailors were picked up the fourth day out, and had the unique experience of joining in a lookout for their very undoers for a whole day before the destroyer returned to its base.

Despite her battles with hard weather this particular member of Uncle Sam's Navy looked as fit as any of the other destroyers anchored in these waters. Her brasswork glistened in the sunshine, and her decks were as clean as a good housewife's kitchen.

The commander of the destroyer left unfinished a game of chess to show the correspondent the fine points of his ship. Although work was going on all about, it was being done in an exceedingly quiet and orderly manner. The crew, a majority of them mere boys, were contentment personified. The commander, stern but kindly, referred to the crew as "my boys with pride. "They are the most alert sailors in the world," he added, beaming on his listener.

The destroyer carried five 4-inch guns, which are of the type used mostly on destroyers. A gunner explained all about one in the bow, handling it like a plaything. He talked many parts "gadgets," and then explained that it was hard to define the word "gadget," but that in naval parlance it meant anything for which there was no other name.

Ten feet behind the guns were cases of shells, each shell weighing sixty pounds. When firing upon a submarine the shells are passed by hand to the gunners—no small task when the sea is rolling. The man at the gun is equipped with a headgear like that worn by telephone girls, through which he receives sighting directions from the officer on the bridge and through speaking tubes.

These "voice tubes," as they are called, run to all the guns, but take most circuitous routes, running way below decks to escape damage by shells to the upper part of the ship. On different parts of the gun deck were three innocent-looking canvas-covered boxes, each containing six fully-loaded rifles, eighteen in all.

"They are for unwelcome boarding parties," said the Commander, "and crews are assigned to them."

Then there were numerous torpedo tubes, which are always loaded. It is not violating the rules of censorship to say that this craft is of the 1,000-ton class, and carried a crew of ninety-five, who are like a great, happy family. The officer said there was surprisingly little homesickness among the youngsters, who, while they have been in the navy long enough to be experts, have never before been so far from home waters. There is no mistaking the good relations which exist between officers and men.

"We invite questions and suggestions from our men," said one of the officers. "We want them to feel that no one is ever too old to learn."

The men are always eager to greet visitors, and the correspondent gave them the first news of the success of the military registration in America and the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan, the former tid-bit of information seeming to make them very happy indeed. The personal touches of the cordial greetings extended to Major General Pershing and his pioneer force on their way through England were also appreciated.

In these days of censorship it was rather a surprise to learn that the men receive their mail uncensored from the folks back home. It arrives about every ten days in bags sealed in the United States. It is not the same with their mail to America, which is censored not only by their own censor aboard each ship, but also by the British censor ashore. But so far as could be learned there was no complaint and this system is working exceedingly satisfactorily.

The men sleep on berths suspended from the walls, which can, when not in use, be closed, much after the fashion of a folding bed. When submarined crews are rescued the sailors willingly give up their "comfy berths." The messrooms are about the cleanest places aboard destroyers, the hardwood tables and floors looking as if they had been scrubbed dry a moment before. The food also is plentiful and of good quality, most of it coming from the United States.

In fact, the life of the American sailor here is most enjoyable, the majority of them regarding their sojourn in British waters as only another great experience in their interesting lives.

RESCUED SEAMEN GRATEFUL.

Briton Praises Gallantry and Kindness of Our Bluejackets.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 20, (by The Associated Press.)—"We owe our escape from a watery grave to the bravery of your men," was the parting word of the second officer of a rescued British merchant crew to the commanding officer of an American destroyer which arrived here this morning with the survivors.

The destroyer was able to find one boatload of nineteen men. A second boat containing eighteen men is missing and it is feared has been lost. Six members of the engine-room crew were killed when a torpedo struck the ship without warning several hundred miles from the nearest land.

"We were torpedoed at 6 o'clock Monday morning," the Second Officer told the correspondent, "the explosion tearing a hole through the ship and causing her to sink in fifteen minutes. Two boats got away, but soon became separated, and we fear one has gone down.

"After we were out nearly twenty hours and were enduring awful hardships, we were hailed by an American destroyer. I tell you Old Glory never looked so good to me before. We were treated with the utmost kindness, by the American tars and were their guests the whole day before they brought us in. We feel that we owe our lives to the bravery of these boys from the States, who are daily proving their reputations as sailors and good sportsmen."

The survivors were sent to a sailors' home here, while the Captain made a report to Vice Admiral Sims as Acting Commander of the British forces in these waters.

James F. Powers of Naugatuck, Conn., the only American among the crew of fifty-four rescued by an American destroyer after thirty hours afloat, told the correspondent that the Germans jeered at their wretchedness.

"I was painting a winch in the forepart of the ship," he said, "when an explosion threw me off my feet. It was my first intimation that we were torpedoed. I ran aft. There was wreckage all about, and the crew getting into the boats. The torpedo hit the engine room and forced the cargo up through the hatches. Several of the engine room crew were killed, and I heard that several others were unable to get out of their bunks.

"All those alive after the explosion got away in four boats. The remaining boats were cut loose, so as not to go down with the ship. All this time we saw no submarine, but when forty yards from the sinking ship a submarine appeared alongside of us, her crew crawling out of the conning tower and laughing at our predicament.

"We feel very grateful to our rescuers, and no words of mine can adequately describe the seamanship and hospitality of the Americans.

As in the case of other wrecked mariners, Powers and his shipmates were taken charge of by the Sailors' Society upon their arrival here.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST AISNE GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

come active on a wide front until clearer observation conditions prevailed in the evening. The battle continued locally also after nightfall.

In the neighborhood of the coast a night surprise attack resulted in a number of British being brought back as prisoners. At Hooge, east of Ypres, strong reconnoitring advances by the British were repulsed yesterday and early today. At Vermelles and Loos, also, enemy enterprises failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, after short but strong minefire preparations, companies of the Rhineland, Hannoverian, and Brunswick regiments yesterday stormed the French positions on a width of 1,500 meters. The assault on the enemy line, which was broken, was well supported by tried troops, artillery, and aviators, and took the enemy completely by surprise. Some of our troops penetrated the communication trenches to the enemy's reserves and took a number of prisoners there also.

The losses to the enemy were heavy. More than 160 prisoners and sixteen machine guns were brought back. Some mine throwers were blown up. A violent French counterattack was repulsed in the captured trenches.

Northwest of the Hurtebise farm the enemy prepared with a strong and effective fire for an enterprise, the execution of which was frustrated by our destructive fire.

On the western bank of the Suippes the artillery activity was very lively in the evening.

In Eastern Champagne and on the western slopes of the Argonne our thrusting troops brought back several prisoners from the French lines.

The supplementary official communication issued this evening says:

There was lively fighting activity in the morning southwest of Lens, near Vauxaillon and southeast of Nauroy.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

BRITISH HAVE WHIP HAND NOW

With Dominating Positions Won, Their Casualties Are Much Fewer.

LONDON, June 21.—With the recent captures in the Messines region, the British now hold all the vantage points along their line on the Franco-Belgian front, as the result of which there has been an enormous decrease in British casualties, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in a talk with The Associated Press.

General Maurice pointed out that when the Germans were stopped in their drive on Calais early in the war they decided on defensive warfare in the west, and established themselves on such dominating heights as those of the Somme and of Messines.

"All these positions have now been wrested from the Germans," continued General Maurice. "Our western front is approximately 130 kilometers long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length, with the exception of a few sections which total about twenty-five kilometers. Naturally, since we now hold the dominating positions, there is an enormous reduction in our casualties."

General Maurice contradicted current reports that the Germans had drawn large forces from the eastern front to take part in the fighting in France.

"The fact is," added the General, "that there has been no considerable movement of German troops from the east to the west. The Germans have sent fresh units to the western front, but these were made up largely of men called to the colors recently. The Germans have been using the people in the occupied territories to displace laborers at home, who are thus released for the army."

GERMANS LEARNING TRUTH.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 21, (by The Associated Press.)—Because of the comparative quiet which reigns along the western front German prisoners taken in nightly raids say they are being told anew that the allied offensive is definitely ended. However, they have been told this so often now that they no longer believe what their officers tell them.

According to officer prisoners there is palpable nervousness all along the German line as to where the British will strike next. These officers frankly say that they, as well as the higher command, thought that the British, having chosen the Arras battlefield for the beginning of their offensive, would have to continue the fight there, and that preparations necessary to a modern offensive made it virtually impossible to shift the front of attack, once it had been selected.

There followed the attack on the Messines Ridge to upset this theory, however, so that now the Germans do not know just what to expect. Prisoners from the ranks say they have been told that the British attacks on the Messines Ridge were wholly repulsed, but that the truth is beginning to filter into the German Army organization and to be appreciated at home, despite the efforts of the German press to conceal the fact and the significance of the British victory.

The Germans are still resorting to the use of dummy guns and dummy gun flashes, both in an attempt to conceal their real gun positions and to deceive the infantry as to the amount of the artillery support available. Many dummy guns were found during the German retreat from the Somme, and now more are being discovered in the Messines-Wytschaete area.

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Specials

For To-day and Saturday

in

Men's Summer Shirts

GROUP I.—A high class collection for business and vacation.

In all Sizes, including an Extra assortment of sizes 16 to 18.

White Madras, soft French cuffs.
Black and White distinct stripes.
Novelty colorings in fine madras.
Plain colored woven madras.
Mercerized novelty and neat stripes.

An Indisputable 2.50 Value

For This 1.65 Sale Only

GROUP II.—Silk Shirts of extra quality.

Sans-Gene Finest Crepe Silk.
Silk Shirts, colored grounds with white stripes.
Silk Shirts with stripes woven through.
Finest grades of pure white silk.
Pure Silk in neat staple patterns woven.
Exclusive patterns that are new and different.

Actual value $9.00 Today and Saturday 6.75

2,000 Men's Silk Ties

Unsurpassed Value of the Following Prices

Neckwear from blue and white English Foulads.	*Real Values*
Neckwear from Chinese and Japanese Silks.	*$1.15, $1.35, $1.50*
Neckwear from English printed India Silks.	
Neckwear from Old English Madder print Silks.	.85
Neckwear from best American plain colored Silks.	
Neckwear from military and club striped Silks.	Sale Price
Bat Ties from English polka dot Foulards.	*Real Value*
Bat Ties from English Crepes and Foulards.	*.75*
Bat Ties from newest two-tone plain Silks.	
Bat Ties from Ombre and other Novelty Silks.	.50
Bat Ties from scroll and neat Figured Silks.	
Bat Ties from specially woven Novelty Silks.	Sale Price

Men's Bathing Suits

Strictly all wool; non-shrinkable; Fast Colors.

Made from tightly twisted yarns that will dry quickly; plain or trimmed in the following styles: Professional, California; regulation sleeveless, quarter sleeves or one-piece tank suits.

Actual Value $4.50 Today only 2.95

5th Avenue at 40th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Mohair Rugs

in plain but highly attractive colors and in sizes ranging from 18x36 inches to 3x6 feet, are shown in a very large assortment, at prices ranging (in regular stock) from

$4.25 to $16.75

These Rugs have a very deep, velvety pile and are much in demand for boudoir and bedroom use.

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Important Sales of Men's & Boys' Summer Suits and Men's Oxfords

offering exceptional values are now being held on the Sixth Floor

A SPECIAL FEATURE IS

Men's Real Shantung Silk Suits

at $18.50

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York

CROWDS AGAIN REND SUFFRAGE BANNERS

Mrs. Dee Richardson Leads Attack on Pickets at White House Gates.

POLICEWOMAN SEIZES HER

Another Inscription Aimed at Wilson and Root Destroyed to Prevent More Disorder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Pickets of the Woman's Party at the gates of the White House today were handled roughly again by crowds in resentment of their action yesterday in displaying before the Russian War Mission a banner bearing an inscription charging that President Wilson and Elihu Root were deceiving Russia.

A woman led an attacking party early in the afternoon which tore to shreds some of the banners borne by the suffragist pickets. A duplicate of the one destroyed yesterday, bearing the accusation against the President and Mr. Root, was seized and destroyed by the local police as it was being borne toward the White House later in the day from the headquarters of the Woman's Party, half a block away.

One arrest was made. Mrs. Dee Richardson of this city, who led the assault on the pickets in the early afternoon, was taken into custody by the police, but was released later. Her arm was bloody from scratches.

The suffragists had planned to make another demonstration at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House is crowded with department employes going home, but the police kept the crowds moving, and the suffragists announced that they would not perform again today. Several thousand persons gathered on the side of Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the White House gates and waited for something to turn up. Many policemen were on duty in the vicinity, and a policewoman who had arrested Mrs. Richardson in the morning stood near the east main gate. A police patrol wagon was kept all day near the scene.

Arrest of Pickets Demanded.

Five business men called on United States District Attorney Laskey in the afternoon and demanded the arrest of the pickets who had displayed the offending banner. "I promised them I would take the matter under consideration," said the District Attorney after the call. "They did not name any of the women, nor did they specify the particular statutes under which they thought I should proceed. We discussed the matter in a general way and I told them I would give it further attention."

Though Mr. Laskey would not commit himself, the impression at the Court House is that the District Attorney's office, like the police department, has been requested by the President not to take any legal action against the suffragists without consulting him. The only action taken thus far has been to increase the police protection around the White House for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the disorderly scenes of yesterday and today.

Policemen assigned to extra duty in front of the White House began to arrive at 4:15 o'clock. This was in anticipation of the exodus of Government clerks, the matinée crowds, and others, who flock by the White House in droves every afternoon after 4:30. There had been threats of renewing the trouble, but the presence of the police had a sobering effect. The suffragists were on duty at both gates with banners, but none of them carried the offensive allusion to the President and Mr. Root. The policemen stood about twenty feet apart along the curbing all the way between Jackson to Madison Places. No one was allowed to stand except the suffragists who carried the banners and the khaki-clad regulars now stationed on guard duty day and night around the White House grounds.

Banners Torn to Pieces.

The first attack was made at 12:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The suffragist banners were ripped from their poles and torn to bits. It was then that Mrs. Richardson, who lives in the Cliffburne apartments, was arrested by Mrs. Farling, a policewoman, after the banners had been torn and a riot call had been turned in by Captain Sullivan of the White House force, who found his handful of men unable to cope with the growing crowd of 5,000. No charge was placed against Mrs. Richardson, and her release soon followed.

The suffragists who upheld the banners were Mrs. Catherine Heacox of Washington and Miss Hazel Hunkins of Montana. They stood at the east gate. "I'll spit on those banners if you men will follow me," said Mrs. Richardson, but the men who were near her showed no disposition to follow, and Mrs. Richardson walked away. Later she returned and walked up to the two suffragists, told them they were committing a treasonable act, and, suddenly seizing Mrs. Heacox's yellow banner, tossed it to the pavement. Three men also clutched it, but Mrs. Richardson again obtained possession of the banner, and, snapping the staff, trampled the suffragist emblem in the dust and returned afresh to the charge. Miss Hunkins, who appeared to be not more than 21 years old, faced the crowd gamely. She stood on the stone base of the White House fence and lifted her banner aloft, to preserve it from the threatening crowd. Mrs. Heacox, who had lost her banner, was standing beside Miss Hunkins.

When Mrs. Richardson plunged toward Miss Hunkins the latter clutched the White House fence and tried to toss the banner over into the grounds. Mrs. Richardson sprang to the fence, caught Miss Hunkins around the waist, got one hand on the banner, and dragged the Montana girl toward the sidewalk. Mrs. Richardson tore the banner, while the crowd shouted approval.

Calls Women Traitors.

"Who are you?" clamored a dozen reporters.

"I'm Mrs. D. W. Richardson," was the reply. "I'm from Missouri and have never shown the white feather. I will fight for my country and let no one stand in front of the White House and taunt our President with such treasonable sayings as have been printed on these banners. These women are a bunch of traitors. I'll tear down every flag they put up."

The crowd had been stirred by this time and wanted to see Mrs. Richardson continue her work. "Traitors!" "Disgrace to womanhood!" and "Tear down all the banners!" were shouted at the suffragist pickets. Mrs. Richardson suddenly whirled about and hurried toward the northwest gate, where two more suffragists were on picket duty with banners. The pickets there were Miss Lillian Crane and Mrs. E. R. Graham, holding the regulation suffrage picket banners, on which were not the objectionable inscription about Russia, but sentiments such as "What will you do for women, Mr. President?" All the crowd wanted was a leader. It trailed behind Mrs. Richardson toward the northwest gate. There she tried to tear down a suffrage banner but failed.

Soon she was seized by a large woman, who clutched her by the throat. The large woman was Mrs. Farling, a policewoman. Mrs. Farling wore no badge of authority at the time, and it was not until afterward that Mrs. Richardson learned that she was in the hands of an agent of the law. Mrs. Farling pushed Mrs. Richardson through the crowd away from the White House. After this the excitement subsided for a time.

Police Destroy Inscription.

The destruction of the banner bearing the statement that President Wilson and Envoy Root were deceiving Russia took place later in front of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, in Madison Place. A crowd of several hundred persons cheered the police as the banner was borne to the ground and destroyed. The crowd took no part in destroying the standard.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Miss Lucy Burns of New York and Miss Katherine Morey of Boston appeared at the entrance of the suffrage headquarters holding the banner above their heads. It was made of white oilcloth, on which was written in black paint the offending inscription. The two women stepped to the sidewalk, and immediately a squad of uniformed policemen and plain clothes men advanced toward them. Lieutenant James Hartley ordered them to return to the building with the banner, and upon their refusal the police seized the oilcloth and stripped it from the pole.

A crowd of men, women, and boys surged around the policemen and fought for pieces of the tattered oilcloth. Detective Sergt. Guy Burlingame emerged from the crowd with a badly battered straw hat and with his clothing dishevelled, while under his arm he held most of the tattered banner. Inspector Boyle, Captains Sullivan and Doyle, Lieutenant Hartley, and several Sergeants, with squads of patrolmen, had difficulty in dispersing the crowd.

Lieutenant Hartley said he tried to prevent the banner from being displayed because he believed it would provoke disorder and probably cause injury to the women who carried it. The suffragists said they were merely planning to have the banner photographed. A photographer was near by with his camera.

Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker, General Press Chairman of the Woman's Party, in a statement issued a short time after the riot, disclaimed responsibility for any part in it.

"We are merely trying to make the Russians convince President Wilson of the principle of the statement that he made to Mr. Balfour when he said that Ireland ought to have home rule," she said. "We are parading our banners under police sanction, and if weak-minded persons start riots, it is no fault of ours."

Miss Lucy Burns, member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, said:

"The appeal of American women at the very gates of the White House, to the envoys of the Russian nation, rang across the country and was echoed in far-off Russia itself. We who are struggling for liberty take the hand of Russia and ask her to help us. Russia is in truth 'mighty to save.' At this moment she has enormous power over our Government, in the only way it is possible to have power over a Government, she has something to give which it needs. We ask Russia to ask our Government for the liberty of American citizens."

WOMEN HERE DISAPPROVE.

Miss Hay Sees Harm to Suffrage—Mrs. Catt Protests.

"There is a general feeling of disgust and annoyance among New York suffragists at the action of the women pickets at the White House," Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, said yesterday. "Men, too, who are interested in suffrage have been calling me up to ask if we could not go down to Washington and put a stop to it. People do not seem to realize that we are not connected in any way with the body of suffragists who have been displaying the banners, and we hope that the men of New York will realize it when they come to vote on suffrage next November.

"We are working hard, taking part in all forms of activity that will aid the country, and then something like this happens and people do not know we are not responsible. I do not believe in picketing and I do not believe it aids the suffrage cause. It shows lack of knowledge of human nature. People do not like to be driven, and are sure to do the opposite when it is tried.

"It is time the country should stand as one in everything that is done. Whatever our political beliefs, we should stand by the President. Mr. Wilson has done a great deal for suffrage and I believe he will do much more. At any rate, as our President, he should be treated with the greatest respect, and particularly when foreigners are here. Even in Washington Senators who have been friendly to us have said that they would vote for suffrage if we would stop the picketing. We would be glad to do so if we could."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association as well as of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, wrote several months ago to members of the Woman's Party, which was originally the Women's Congressional Union, with Miss Alice Paul at its head, asking if the picketing could not be stopped, as she believed it was injuring the cause. Her advice was not taken. In regard to the last demonstration Mrs. Catt, who is in Washington, has sent to the national headquarters in New York a statement expressing her disapproval. Mrs. Catt is a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, ex-President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is President. This is Mrs. Catt's statement:

"Millions of women in the United States feel humiliation over the fact that our allies, Russia, Great Britain, and Canada have either liberated their women or promised to liberate them from the political disabilities under which women have rested the world around. We feel that our men in Congress should not wait another minute to submit the Federal amendment for woman suffrage.

"Nevertheless we are not in any way in sympathy with the method that has been used by the White House pickets to announce our humiliation to our visitors from over the sea. We consider it unwise, unpatriotic, and most unprofitable to the cause of suffrage.

"As to the text on the banners, Mr. Root, as quoted, has said that we have universal and equal suffrage in this country, and that of course is not true. But President Wilson is not deceiving Russia. Furthermore, it is not the President who has held back the Federal suffrage amendment. No President of the United States has ever done as much to forward the cause of woman suffrage as has Mr. Wilson. It is the leaders of the two political parties in Congress who are holding back the amendment, and upon them the responsibility should be placed."

SUFFRAGE BILL DEFEATED.

Maryland House of Delegates Votes Against It by 56 to 41.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21.—Woman suffrage for Maryland was defeated for the time being by a vote of 56 to 41 in the House of Delegates tonight. The partial suffrage bill, under which women would vote for President, Vice President, and in municipal elections, except in Baltimore City, and also in primary elections, came up. It had passed the Senate by a big majority, and there was a belief that it had a fair chance in the House.

Led by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, a battalion of suffragists invaded the House chamber and decorated the couches for visitors. Occasionally a few swooped down upon some wavering member and tried to bring him safely into line.

The bill came up on an unfavorable report from the Judiciary Committee. Delegate Hall of Baltimore City moved to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report. Mr. Shartzer followed with a long analysis of the suffrage question. The previous question was demanded and the vote taken.

Delegate Trdings of Harford County, who doffed the khaki to spend a busy two weeks at Annapolis and will soon sail for France, announced that he had changed his mind and intended to support suffrage. He said he had been led to do this by the fact that the war had forced women into men's work and that they should have men's responsibilities also.

F. B. SAYRE WILL DO Y.M.C.A. WORK IN FRANCE

President's Son-in-Law One of a Group to Serve Our Forces.

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, has been appointed to serve as Young Men's Christian Association Secretary with the American troops in France, and will sail shortly with about twenty-five other men who have been chosen for this work, in response to cabled requests from Paris. Mrs. Sayre will spend the Summer with the family of Mr. Sayre's brother, the Rev. J. Nevin Sayre.

The rapid development of the Y. M. C. A. activities in France and England necessitates the early sailing of this contingent of association Secretaries, who are to serve the American soldiers and sailors.

In addition to Mr. Sayre, the party will include: L. A. Crossett, a Boston business man, and a member of the National War Work Council, who will represent the Council in France; Kennedy Boardman, Cragsmoor, N. Y.; Henry V. Barnes, Cleveland; A. M. Chesley, Rye, N. Y.; the Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland, Wyoming, Ohio; H. Vigor Cranston, Orono, Maine; P. S. Coan, Hartford, who has been released from the Naval Reserve for association work overseas; I. J. Cortwright, Cincinnati; James W. Eddy, Atlantic City; the Rev. Frederick H. Flinckbaugh, Cincinnati; Albert Frapwell, New York; the Rev. O. F. Gardner, Princeton; Burridge W. Kinney, New York; Stanley Meacham, Cincinnati; Leon Nash, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Emmet and James O'Neill Louisville, Ky.; Frank D. Steger, Norman, Okla.; Wilfred A. Tener, Montclair, former Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in the Philippines; Frank West, Madison, Wis., and A. S. Wickenden, Oxford, Ohio.

TO CUT BIG BIDS FOR BONDS.

Subscribers for $10,000 or Less Will Receive Their Full Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Treasury officials have reached a tentative decision that all subscribers to the Liberty Loan in amounts of $10,000 or less shall received their full subscriptions. Any reductions necessary because of the oversubscription will come on higher amounts.

Revised unofficial estimates as to the total subscriptions today placed the figures at approximately $2,825,000,000.

KAISER'S HEIR TELLS STORY.

Visitor on Aisne Front Hears How He Chaffed an American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—In the course of a recent visit to the Aisne front, Herr A. Wyneken, editor of the Königsberger Allgemeine Zeitung, was repeatedly invited to dine with the Crown Prince, who loved to talk with him about music and incidentally told him the following story:

Accompanied only by his aide de camp, the Crown Prince attended the Wagner festival at Baireuth shortly before the outbreak of the war. Nobody in the audience took particular notice of the two young men, who occupied modest seats in the centre of the theatre. Next to the Crown Prince sat a young American, who, possessing a thirst for knowledge, asked him all kinds of questions. Finally the American said: "I understand the German Crown Prince is present in the theatre. Can't you show me where he is sitting?" The Crown Prince replied: "I suppose you will find him back there in the royal box."

Then came a pause in the play, and the Crown Prince was recognized and heartily greeted by people all over the theatre. The Yankee first looked suspiciously at his neighbor, and then arose and said: "Well, you certainly got the better of me this time!"

Herr Wyneken says the Crown Prince showed particular interest in the welfare of foreign musical artists.

DEMAND MORE BRONX CARS.

Union Railway Called to Explain Failure to Keep Promise.

Officials of the Union Railway Company have been notified to appear before the Public Service Commission on June 27 at 2:30 o'clock and explaind why they have failed to keep a promise made by Edward A. Maher, Jr., the company's President, to file time tables of the company's lines operating in the Bronx. A hearing on the matter was held several months ago, but no order was issued because Mr. Maher, according to Commissioner Whitney, "voluntarily and gladly agreed to furnish by the end of April more cars for lines in the Bronx at the rate of one a day."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Maher Mr. Whitney said that "your promise was apparently so cordial and sincere that its nonfulfillment is a shock." If the company still refuses to make the promised improvement an order will be issued compelling it to do so.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—*beginning today*

150 Tailored Suits—$25, $35
Formerly $45, $65 to $95—at

Special groups of remaining styles—scheduled for prompt clearance—mostly one or two of a kind; of mixtures, checks, serges, twills, etc.—For street, sports, and semi-dress.

200 Coats and Capes at—$25, $35, $45
Formerly $45 to $95—*For Beach—Sports—Street & Semi-dress*

Of plain and check velours, vicuna, glove-cloth, burella, jersey and novelty silks—plain colors, white and smart high-shades.

75 Fashionable Silk Wraps at—$35, $65
Regularly to $165 *Coat and Cape effects*

Of taffeta, gros de Londres, satin, faille and crepe meteor.

Summer Frocks at—$25 and $35
Regularly $45 to $75—Of organdie, handkerchief linen, voile, sport silks, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe, etc.

SUMMER FROCKS and GOWNS—formerly to $125—at $45, $65

A group of remaining styles, in jersey, taffeta, foulard, charmeuse, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, etc.

CLOSE ONE P. M. SATURDAYS DURING JUNE—DAILY FIVE P. M.

Contributions received here for the American Red Cross

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out To-Day

Women's Silk Suits

High class models of superior quality silk

Of navy blue or black satin, charmeuse, faille or taffeta, also pongee, tussah or novelty silks.

25.00
Heretofore $45.00 to $79.50

No Credits *No Exchanges*

WILL PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY

Twelve New Models

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

Taffeta Silk Dresses
Georgette Crepe Dresses
Crepe Meteor Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Silk Shirtwaist Dresses

18.50 *Special*

People change from coffee to POSTUM to better their health

TIFFANY & Co.

ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER
AND REPRODUCTIONS

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ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SALE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only
20% REDUCTIONS
Unusual Stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in Black, White, and Black and White Only, also Summer Furs.

We make special mention that the above includes all our new and latest designs.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St., East.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Announce a Most Important Special Offering of

Genuine Habutai Silk Shirts
Special at $6.15

Tailored in silks imported specially for Saks & Company, every piece of which has been inspected and weighed according to law by the Japanese Government and found to be absolutely pure silk and of the weight stamped on the cloths—12, 13 and 14 mummy, which is much heavier than fancy patterned Habutai silks usually come. They are the most serviceable silk shirts made, and are usually shown exclusively in the best of custom shops at much higher prices. The patterns are more brilliant, more beautiful and have more color than has before been known in the finest of Habutai silks, affording almost unlimited latitude for choice to the man who would be individual in the selection of his shirts.

2,000 Silk Shirts at $4.95

The best shirts in New York at this price, in striped effects in rich, soft colorings; plain white, and a splendid assortment of plain colors. Tailored with unusual care and skill in Broadcloths, Crepe de Chine and Jersey Cloths.

1,500 Silk Shirts at $3.95

Smart Tub Silk Shirts, in satin striped patterns that are decidedly individual. The stripes are close together and not two or three inches apart as is the case with most shirts now being shown around town. Also included at $3.95 are brilliant cloth shirts—the finest Fibre Silk made—in striped and Jacquard Figured patterns, and plain colors.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $2.95

A well chosen and splendidly tailored lot of shirts in Silks, Silk Fibre and Silk and Cotton Mixtures. Plain colors, stripes and Jacquard Figured effects.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

A "Shake Down" in Men's Clothing

Rains and storms in April and May cast shadows of clothing sales in June. The backward season is responsible for another "shake down" in men's suits.

In better English, the clothing stock must be reduced regardless of the weather.

And in order to accomplish this, hundreds of suits for men and young men are now

$15.00

Fine Sack Suits | *Plain Blue Serge* | *Plain Greys*
English Cut Models | *Beautiful Stripes* | *Plain Greens*
Conservative Styles | *Fancy Colors* | *Fancy Mixtures*

Smart Pinch Backs and Double Breasted Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, in Tan and Oxford Greys, $5.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

We Are Watching the Tide of Fashion

Right now it seems to be rising—in the direction of snappy sport coats and white flannels for wear at the seashore, mountain and other vacation resorts. Those we are showing are priced considerably less than elsewhere.

Men's Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, and brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $9.50. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Outing Trousers

White flannel trousers have a prominent place in the wardrobe of all well dressed men this summer. They look well with almost any dark coat. We have them at $4.75. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's "Chamois" Gloves, $1.74

Prixseam sewn, natural chamois color, double draw spear embroidery on backs. Either button and button hole or one clasp styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th Street.

EXCURSION

To Help the Red Cross on the Steamer Mandalay (Donated for the Occasion)

Saturday, June 23rd

To Atlantic Highlands and Return

Leaving the Battery 9.45 A. M., 1.45 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.

One Way Tickets, 25c
Round Trip Tickets, 50c

Tickets on Sale, Public Service Bureau, Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Shirts for Long Arm Men

We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes with 36 inch sleeves. $1.44

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Motor Restaurants, at $11.74

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COURT HOLDS NEWS IS A PROPERTY RIGHT

Associated Press, in Appeal, Wins Every Point in Suit Against International.

DEFENDANT IS ENJOINED

Opinion Says Distribution of News Not Gathered by the Sender Is Unfair Competition.

The Associated Press has won a complete victory in its fight to prevent the International News Service, controlled by W. R. Hearst, from distributing news gathered by The Associated Press. By the terms of an opinion handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court, the Federal District Court is instructed to issue an injunction restraining the International News Service from taking any of the advantages charged by The Associated Press as unfair, including the copying of bulletins or the taking of Associated Press news from early editions of newspapers to be sold over the International News wires as its own news.

Judge Hand had in the first trial granted an injunction covering The Associated Press's complaint as to the bribing of members of the staffs of newspapers getting The Associated Press service, the selling of news published through Associated Press agencies in the East to newspapers in the West published several hours later, and other technical complaints of The Associated Press. But he left open the matter of the international taking news from bulletins and news from early editions. The Circuit Court holds that the International shall be restrained from these practices.

The court's answer to the International's contention that facts as such belong to no one in particular, and consequently to every one, including the International, gives an interesting discourse on what is news and what are facts. It points out that facts in the absolute sense are "as ore in a mountain or fish in a sea—valueless unless and until by labor mined or caught for use." The court then comes to the conclusion that who caught the facts owns them, as long as they make news, thus establishing news as a property right.

The District Court is instructed to fix the details as to how long the presentation of facts are news, that is, how long before news can be copied without violating the property rights of the gatherer.

Judge Ward Dissents.

Judge Ward in a dissenting opinion said:

"That news dedicated to the public with complainant's consent by the morning papers in New York can be telegraphed to San Francisco in time to appear in the morning papers in San Francisco cannot qualify the legal aspect of the dedication. There being not the lease evidence of anything fraudulent or underhand in this method of obtaining news, I think the injunction should be denied."

The majority opinion follows:

"The writ in question, (reduced to its lowest terms,) restrains defendant from (1) procuring any agent or employe of plaintiff or any of its members, to give, or permit defendant to take for a consideration or otherwise any 'news' received from or gathered for plaintiff, and from using or selling 'any news so obtained.' The injunction as granted also (2) enjoins defendant from procuring any newspaper represented by a member of plaintiff, from violating any agreement established by the charter or by-laws of plaintiff. Defendant alleges as error the issuance of the writ above outlined.

"Plaintiff's motion for relief asked for what the court below granted, and further that defendant be enjoined from 'copying, transmitting, selling, using, or causing to be copied, &c., any of the news furnished by plaintiff, from bulletins or newspapers published by a member' of plaintiff; and also from 'competing with plaintiff' or its members by the unfair methods set forth in the bill. Injunction in substantially this form having been refused, plaintiff's appeal assigns such refusal for error.

"Plaintiff is chartered by New York under a general statute known as the Membership Corporation Law—an act used for the organization of clubs and the like. It has no capital stock, its membership is selective, its business is the gathering of news all over the world, and the very great expense of such acquisition and transmission of information is borne by ratable levy or assessment upon its 'members.' Such members are practically about 950 newspaper owners distributed over the United States, but since such owners are frequently corporations, each corporate contributor must furnish a natural person to act as the legal member of this New York corporation. Such natural person is commonly called the 'representative' of whatever newspaper he serves.

"Defendant is a business corporation of New Jersey; has capital stock, is engaged as a rival in the same business as plaintiff, and seeks a profit by selling the news or information it acquires to customers, usually newspaper publishers.

In Keen Competition.

"Some publications are members of The Associated Press and also customers of the International, but such double service is unusual. The parties hereto are undoubtedly in keen competition, as are usually the journals served by one or the other in any given city.

"News received at a principal office of plaintiff is disseminated by telegraph or telephone to members at a distance, and (in the largest cities at all events) the offices of journals taking the fullest or largest Associated Press service contain a machine (furnished by plaintiff) of the printing telegraph type, whereon the incoming news is shown automatically.

"Every newspaper has, of course, a staff for the investigation of local happenings; if such paper is a member of plaintiff, it may be required to furnish to other members, and through plaintiff the news of its locality. This is an important part of The Associated Press scheme of news acquisition, viz., the co-operative feature.

"Plaintiff's by-laws explicitly forbid any member from imparting to any one Associated Press news 'in advance of publication,' or to 'conduct his business in such a manner' that such news so furnished to him 'may be communicated to any person, firm, corporation, or association not entitled to receive the same,' i. e., any one not in good standing with and in The Associated Press.

"The principal facts upon which the court below based the first head of injunction are that in Cleveland, Ohio, is published a newspaper which has Associated Press membership, and had for a considerable time in its employ a 'telegraph editor,' who would naturally receive incoming Associated Press items. This man (in accordance with by-laws) was charged with the transmission to plaintiff of Cleveland news possessed of more than local interest, and (properly) received pay from plaintiff for so doing.

"Defendant corrupted this editor to apprise its agents of what he thus learned, and disseminated such news as the result of its own legitimate labor.

"The second head of injunction is based on the fact that there is in New York City a newspaper which has the service of both plaintiff and defendant. In its publication office is one of the printing telegraph machines aforesaid, and the managers of said newspaper were induced to permit agents of defendant to enter their office, read what was 'coming in' on the machine, and use the information thus acquired as the basis for telegraphic and other items, represented as the gatherings of its own employes from original sources; or at least they were not otherwise marked or described.

"The material facts on which plaintiff moved for such injunctive relief as was refused below are undisputed and as follows:

News Taken From Bulletins.

"The natural place for receiving news from Europe, (and indeed beyond,) is the Atlantic Seaboard, and especially New York. Bulletins and early editions put out by members of plaintiff in the seaboard cities are read by agents of defendant and the substance thereof transmitted by wire westward, sold to defendant's customers, and, by them printed, perhaps without any knowledge on their part, that the origin of, and sole basis for defendant's dispatch is (e. g.) a bulletin posted in New York by a member of plaintiff, as the result of plaintiff's efforts; and certainly without any such information given them by defendant.

"That this practice obtains, the answer admits, and justifies the same as matter of law, while alleging (in substance) that it is no more than a part of legitimate outgrowth of the newspaper habit of utilizing 'tips.'

"This word signifies a bare intimation that something has happened. When such a 'tip' has been verified by independent investigation on the part of the person receiving it, the facts may be and are disseminated as discovered by the journal or news agency getting the 'tip.' This practice may, we believe, be regarded as universal in news gathering circles.

"The District Judge did not consider the utilization of 'tips' as having any necessary bearing on the bodily appropriation and sale of news from early editions and bulletins, and felt satisfied that as matter of law plaintiff should have all the relief demanded, but regarding this last question as to the effect of 'publication' by an Associated Press paper, as one of first impression, refused the third demand of plaintiff and remitted the matter to this court.

"If the facts are as we have now found them, no party asserts that the acts restrained by the injunction as issued can be justified, either in law or morals. The order, so far as attacked by defendant's appeal, we consider granted in the fair exercises of discretion, and, therefore, proper.

"Plaintiff's appeal, being from a refusal to grant injunction pendente lite, is of an infrequent kind, but still more rare is the presentation by such appeal of a clear-cut question of law, upon undisputed facts, largely admitted in the pleadings. These facts enable us to render opinion without danger of even seeming to trench upon discretionary matters. We are practically requested to act by the District Court itself.

Appropriating Another's Labor.

"There is no difficulty in discriminating between the utilization of 'tips,' and the bodily appropriation of another's labor in accumulating and stating information. As a matter of fact, one who on hearing a rumor or assertion, investigates and verifies it, whether with much or little effort, acquires knowledge by processes of his own; the result is his. In all the relations of life, most of what most of us say we know is but the result of verifying 'tips' given, consciously or unconsciously, by those in our environment. As a matter of law or truth, it is impossible to say in advance what measure of investigation or verification must satisfy the censor, and the law does not seek to compel the vain or impossible. Doubtless there have been and will be again instances where the asserted or pretended investigation is but an excuse for appropriation, where no reasonable man would believe that any effort had been made except to conceal the absence of original work, but no such case is before us.

"What is before us, and on the pleadings, is whether it is lawful, and if unlawful whether equity affords a remedy, for the admitted practice or habit of appropriating from bulletins and early editions, the result of plaintiff's labors, and selling or otherwise gainfully using the same, either in the plaintiff's form or after passing it under the hand of the 'rewrite' man. This adjective is the trade description of one who changes the language or sequence of some composition of words; his labors do not change the substance, and are immaterial to the present controversy.

"Defendant justifies bodily appropriation without independent investigation, because (1) all plaintiff ever has in possession or for communication are facts; (2) all defendant takes are facts, and (3) there can be no property in facts; but (4) if there be any such property it is lost eo instanti any member of plaintiff, in accordance with its own rules, publishes said facts by showing a bulletin or distributing an edition.

News as Property.

"Plaintiff replies that it is (a) untrue that facts alone constitute its stock in trade; it deals in news; and (b) in news there is a property right recognized by reason and authority. Further, (c) such property right inures to and persists in the plaintiff entity and each one of its members, and (d) is not exhausted by the act of a single member, which act is (e) improperly called by defendant publication, a word inappropriate to news, which is not literary property. Finally (f) plaintiff complains of defendant's admitted practices as unfair competition.

"(1, 2, a.) With the existence of a truth, with physical facts per se, neither plaintiff nor defendant is concerned; for them facts in that absolute sense are but as ore in a mountain or fish in the sea—valueless unless and until by labor mined or caught for use. Nor are facts, even after ascertainment, news unless they have that indefinable quality of interest which attracts public attention. Neither is news always synonymous with facts, in the sense of verity; indeed, much news ultimately proves fictitious—yet it is excellent news notwithstanding. The word means no more (laying aside hoaxing and intentional falsehood) than apparently authentic reports of current events of interest.

"When one copies a statement from a bulletin, he cannot assert himself to be possessed of any certain fact other than that of his own appropriation, the only fact he knows is that the bulletin maker made an assertion; but he has taken the news, because that is what the bulletin proclaimed, if its maker was skillful in his business.

"(3, b.) Whether there is or can be any property in facts per se, any more than there is in ideas or mental concepts, is a metaphysical query that can be laid aside, for there is no doubt either on reason or authority that there is a property right in news capable of and entitled to legal protection.

"Property, nomen generalissimum, covers everything that has an exchangeable value; that news possesses the quality stated seems obvious enough when it is observed that defendant takes it in order to exchange it against dollars."

After quoting a number of cases heretofore decided, the court continued:

Question of Time.

"Assuming now the existence at some time of some property right in plaintiff and to its news, the qualities producing exchangeable value, may be noted. Regularity and reliability, the fruit of organization and expenditure, are, of course, necessary, but all that is vain unless the news is fresh, early, and, if not always first in point of time, as prompt as any. Time is of the essence; and the basic question on this branch of the discussion is how long does the property quality endure in news.

"(4, c, d, e.) Plaintiff is a membership corporation, its members co-operate in news gathering, and each has in his own locality a several right to and ownership in the results of plaintiff's labors, viz., the news. The rights of members, whether printing in Duluth or Galveston, New York or San Francisco, are equal, and the aggregate of their rights is the plaintiff's right. If it be admitted that plaintiff's right of property in its news once existed, such existence was for the benefit of all its members, who, however, (owing to the earth's method of rotation,) cannot simultaneously exercise their several rights. Yet all exercise them at the same hour of their several days.

"It is sought, if not to limit the doctrine of property in news, to the time during which it remains locked up in the breast of its gatherer; to interpret the decisions cited, as meaning only that news is 'like a trade secret,' lost when divulged in the course of business. Doubtless the analogy of restraining in equity wrongful knowledge of private business methods was very useful in developing the doctrine that the 'courts ought to protect in every reasonable way' the 'valuable right of property' in information. But news is far more than a trade secret, for that must remain private to have its best value, while news is obtained for publicity alone. The true line of decision is indicated by the conclusion of the court in the Christic case—that 'the information will not become public property until the plaintiff has gained his reward.' Of course, this means his reasonable reward, and as in that instance of trade quotations; divulging the same to one patron's office full of customers, did not reasonably terminate plaintiff's property; so here it is reasonable and just that each member of plaintiff, and plaintiff itself has a property right in its own news until the reasonable reward of each member is received, and that means with due allowance for the earth's rotation) until plaintiff's most Western member has enjoyed his reward; which is, not to have his local competitor supplied in time for competition with what he has paid for. Surely this is a modest limit of rights.

"But the foregoing is thought to be avoided, if not controverted, by dwelling on the word 'publication,' and insisting in substance that when (e. g.) a single New York paper (being a member of plaintiff) prints an item and sells a copy of that edition, all the world can copy as it pleases to any extent and for any purpose, commercial and otherwise, because nothing but copyright protects that paper, and copyright does not cover statements of fact, but merely their literary dress or form.

"The argument assumes that what plaintiff is interested in and is trying to preserve is literary property or anything capable of copyright protection. It may be granted that the newspaper first giving out the news in question is copyrighted; that fact statements are not thereby protected as such, and that publication at common law terminated an author's rights in his manuscript and the fruits of his brain, yet it still remains true that plaintiff's property in news is not literary at all; that it is not capable of copyright, and that 'publication' as that word is used in the long line of decisions regarding literary rights has no determinative bearing on this case. No one before ever attributed to publication a sense that would limit a lawful business to a few degrees of longitude. The word is legally very old and of no one certain meaning. Publication of evidence in equity or admiralty, of banns, of libel, &c., bear but remote relation to the act which is thought once to have terminated an author's property, and now is a requisite to statutory copyright. The thought, however, running through all the uses of the word is an advising of the public, a making known of something to them for a purpose. It follows that the crucial inquiry is as to that purpose—is it lawful?

Unfair Competition.

"We have assumed the newspaper first printing to be copyrighted, and no doubt its publication of its early edition was a general publication; but it could not copyright, abandon nor destroy what it did not own; and it did not own plaintiff's property in the news, nor that of its own fellow-members in California. It did own the right to print in New York, but we discover no magic in the word 'publication' which takes away or terminates the rights of others.

"Plaintiff's purpose in furnishing the (e. g.) New York paper with news, was to have a use made of it, not inconsistent with its own reasonable reward for its labor from its property, and that of all the other members of plaintiff. That measure of use and reward is lawful; defendant deprives plaintiff thereof, and can show no equities; therefore defendant should be enjoined.

"If defendant takes what some one else owns, and sells it as of right, in rivalry with the owner, such competition is more than unfair, it is patently unlawful, and the wider term comprises the narrower. But laying aside the right of property as the ultimate foundation of suit, the business method of selling in competition with plaintiff and its members, something falsely represented as gathered by defendant otherwise than from bulletins and early editions is unfair, because it is parasitic and untrue. It is immoral, and that is usually unfair to some one.

"To commercially distribute news not gathered by the sender is under the facts shown here an invasion of property rights; to send it out as one's own labor is marked by that dolus, which is fraud, and that is the basis of the doctrine of unfair competition in its wide sense.

"Since (to summarize the matter,) any bodily taking for sale of plaintiff's news, without other labor than the perception thereof, before the reasonable reward of industry was secured as above indicated, was an unlawful invasion of property rights; and any sale thereof in competition with plaintiff under pretense of individual gathering thereof was a tort of the nature of unfair competition, the plaintiff's motion for injunction should have been granted substantially as made.

"The order appealed from is modified, as indicated, and the cause remanded with directions to issue injunctions against any bodily taking of the words or substance of plaintiff's news, until its commercial value as news has in the opinion of the District Court passed away. The exact form of words to be used, and the insertion or omission of a definite time limit on copying and sale will be settled in the court below in any manner not inconsistent with this opinion. No bill of costs in this court to plaintiff."

VINDICATES STONE'S OPINION.

General Manager of A. P. Contended Pirating of News Was Illegal.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"The broad effect of this decision is to establish the right of The Associated Press and of every other news gathering agency to enjoy the fruits of its industry, expenditure, and enterprise," said Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, after reading today the text of the decision.

"The injunction against the securing of our news by corruption of employes and by surreptitious theft required, of course, only proof that these means were being employed, but the concern thus enjoined contended that after The Associated Press news was printed in one newspaper or placed on one bulletin board all right of property vanished, and that it could be freely taken and sold in competition with The Associated Press and with its individual members, who had paid for its original gathering. Greatly to our satisfaction the court has decided that such a contention is subversive of fundamental justice.

"This proceeding has greatly added to the debt of the honorable newspapers of the country to Melville E. Stone, the General Manager of The Associated Press. For years Mr. Stone has insisted that the pirating of news could be stopped by an application to a court of equity; that no such court would, after the gross wrong done by such pirating had been adequately explained to it, permit it to continue and in the decision just given his long-held opinion has been triumphantly vindicated, a result mainly due to the exhaustive preparation of the case by him."

REBUKES NEW YORK TRIBUNE

McAdoo Says Its Statements About Liberty Loan Comforted the Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary McAdoo today issued a statement in which he charged The New York Tribune had made "misleading" statements regarding the Liberty Loan before subscriptions to it had closed. The statement read:

"I note that many of the newspapers express surprise that the German press claims that the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan was a failure, in spite of the fact that it was greatly oversubscribed. The Germans can scarcely be blamed for making such charges when The New York Tribune published statements shortly before subscriptions closed that the loan was having 'hard sledding' and that it was a failure at that time in the sense that too much of its burden fell on the banks.

"Furthermore, Richard H. Waldo, business manager of The New York Tribune, on Tuesday night, June 12, less than three days before the close of subscriptions, in a speech at Detroit before the World's Salesmanship Congress, charged that the Liberty bond distribution policy had been a failure and that the United States had failed to support the Administration.

"I care nothing about the vicious partisan attitude of The New York Tribune, or its business manager, but I am concerned about the effect of their false and misleading statements. Such an extraordinary course by a leading New York newspaper and its representative, calculated to injure the loan, is incomprehensible. The only effect of such statements, if that be of satisfaction to their authors, is the comfort they have given to the enemies of America."

The Tribune this morning makes an answer in which it says:

"Secretary McAdoo assails The Tribune violently because it recently ventured to criticise his handling of the Liberty Loan. His attack is of little consequence in so far as it concerns our somewhat unabashed opinion of his financial methods and his own much more complacent opinion about them.

"But his outburst is of vast importance in so far as it reveals the deep aversion to public criticism which most of President Wilson's Cabinet advisers feel and, under the prick of temporary irritation, frankly manifest. Mr. McAdoo's statement throws a flashlight on the stubborn and desperate fight which Attorney General Gregory, seconded by Mr. Lansing and Mr. Daniels, made for a press censorship law. * * *

"Because we tried to explain why the Liberty Loan had had 'hard sledding' under his methods of promotion Mr. McAdoo now charges us with 'giving comfort to the enemy.' * * * The fact is that the newspapers, the public, and even the Administration's own supporters, are not yet educated up to the McAdoo theory of official infallibility and immunity from uncomplimentary comment.

"Wait until you get a Creel-Gregory censorship law through, Mr. Secretary, before you crack your whip again. Giving pain to you and giving comfort to the enemy are not yet synonymous here, either in law or in common sense. Until Congress decrees otherwise The Tribune will certainly contitue to exercise its liberty to tell the truth about what it considers avoidable blunders or oversights in Federal administration."

ART MUSEUM OPENS RARE NEW EXHIBITS

Italian Commissioners First to See Treasures—Public Will Be Admitted Today.

OLD MAJOLICAS ON VIEW

Rooms Formerly Containing Morgan Collections Given Over to Recent Acquisitions, Skillfully Arranged.

Several galleries of the Metropolitan Art Museum, formerly containing the Morgan collection were opened yesterday for the first time for many months, with new installations at the reception given by the Museum for the Italian guests of the nation. The first Summer exhibition of the Museum, forty-five pictures by the British masters of the eighteenth century, loaned by John H. McFadden of Philadelphia, was seen for the first time. All will be open to the public today.

The exhibition of the McFadden pictures marks the opening of a special exhibitions gallery. This is at the south front of the Museum on the second floor, the gallery originally containing the Morgan porcelains. The room is a large one, its walls are hung with buckram in a soft tan shade which makes an excellent background for pictures.

In no museum in the world are the installations of collections made with such care for effect as at the Metropolitan Art Museum, and this was notably so with the installment of the Morgan collection. For the collections of silver, the Italian majolica, Mexican majolica, or old Pueblo pottery and faience of different countries now shown in the three galleries nothing is to be desired in effect.

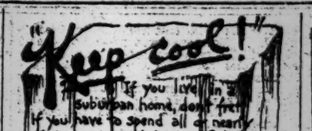
The Museum, constantly needing room, now has the opportunity to show to advantage collections which were too crowded before or in storage for lack of room. The latter was the case with many gifts of Mrs. Robert W. de Forest of the old Mexican majolica, made by Spanish potters or by workers trained by them. In the Italian majolica, with that already in the possession of the Museum, is a rare collection, which it is said could not be duplicated of the old ware, loaned to the Museum by Mortimer Schiff, dating from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

These ceramics as a whole are arranged by periods, those of the different countries by themselves. A notable case in the collection of Mr. Schiff is one containing a series of plaques having the appearance of large tiles with the decoration in high relief. These tell the story of the rosary, and are beautiful in design and color. Two of special charm are those of the "Annunciation" and the "Assumption of the Virgin." In the Mexican majolica collection presented by Mrs. de Forest is a wonderful old lavabo having the effect at a distance of a large, brilliantly colored altar with a sacred design on the centre of the front, the arms of the monastery from which it came.

Recently the Museum has received communications from abroad asking what had become of the Le Breton collection of French faience which was a part of the Morgan collection, inquiring if it had been sold, the experts and collectors in this line of art not wishing to lose track of it. It is still at the Museum, and is included in the exhibition of ceramics now opened. So is a collection of Henry II. ware, which was a part of the Morgan collection, a notable lot of this beautiful ware of which little is in existence, and which could not be duplicated.

There still remains a considerable part of the Morgan collection in the Museum, wonderful enamels and crystals among other things. This will shortly be brought together and will fill three large galleries in another part of the Museum.

Two more of the Morgan galleries, of which there were originally eighteen occupied by the collection, will be filled with textiles, including the Museum's wonderful laces, all of which will now have room in which their full value can be seen.



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OFFERS 200 MINERS AS ARMY RECRUITS

Woman with Holdings in the West Asks Permission to Enlist Employes.

MARINE CORPS GAINS FAST

Within 3,000 Men of Its Full Authorized War Strength, Major Evans Announces.

Major Frank E. Evans, in charge of recruiting in New York for the United States Marine Corps, announced yesterday that the corps was within 3,000 men of its full authorized war strength. On June 19 the marines had 27,087 men in the ranks, and there is every indication that the full quota of 30,000 men will have been enlisted in a short time. Planning for a monthly enlistment of 4,950 men, the marines actually gained 5,288 recruits in May and 6,105 in the first nineteen days of June.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day in the recruiting campaign for both the army and the navy. The army recruiting headquarters, 25 Third Avenue, was enlivened, however, by the visit of Mrs. Bridgewood of Westwood, N. J. Mrs. Bridgewood, whose face and manner indicate a life spent in the open air in the West, explained to Major Hughes, who is in charge of the army recruiting office, that as a mine owner in the West she had a large force of men in her employ who were skilled in handling high explosives. She wanted his approval for a project to enlist at least 500 of her employes, and as many more as could be spared, in a special mining unit, so that their expert knowledge of explosives could be utilized to the fullest advantage.

Mrs. Bridgewood, who says she is also an inventor, informed Major Hughes that she had patented a device for keeping glass surfaces, such as binocular lenses, clear in wet weather, which she was going to turn over to the Government.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense enlisted yesterday as an ally in their recruiting campaign the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades, whose members volunteered to arrange meetings to be addressed by speakers to be provided from the committee's recruiting battalion. Next week week will be "army week," and special will be "army week," and special efforts will be made on behalf of the regulars.

Meanwhile recruiting for the National Guard continues in a manner highly satisfying to Major Gen. O'Ryan. The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments of Manhattan, and the Fourteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn, are the only units in Greater New York which are still to any considerable degree below their war strength, and special campaigns on behalf of these organizations are now under way.

A parish-to-parish drive for recruits for the Sixty-ninth under the auspices of the Catholic Laymen's League, with the approval of Cardinal Farley, will commence on next Monday evening in all the Catholic churches on the east side, and will continue until the following Friday night. The effort is being made to enable the regiment to maintain its distinctly Irish Catholic stamp, which it has retained throughout its history.

RECRUITING FOR ARMY SHOWS FURTHER SLUMP

Only 982 Men Were Enlisted on Wednesday—New York Supplied 147 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Figures on army recruiting for Wednesday showed it to be the second worst day in more than a month. Only 982 men were enlisted. New York State led with 147, Pennsylvania was second with 105, and Illinois third with 82. The daily statement of army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 20.	Total to June 20.		Obtained June 20.	Total to June 20.
Alabama	10	1,283	Nebraska	21	2,272
Arizona	3	181	*Nevada	3	623
Arkansas	..	741	N. Hamp.	5	285
California	37	4,079	New Jersey	52	3,844
Colorado	7	1,148	N. Mexico	4	192
Connecticut	13	4,004	New York	147	12,512
Delaware	5	172	N. Carolina	2	958
Dis. of Col.	5	266	N. Dakota	6	446
Florida	15	953	Ohio	32	5,376
Georgia	22	3,017	Oklahoma	9	1,612
*Idaho	4	698	*Oregon	12	2,179
*Illinois	82	11,891	Penn.	105	13,816
*Indiana	41	6,834	Rhode Isl.	1	449
Iowa	15	3,482	S. Carolina	6	735
Kansas	9	2,762	S. Dakota	2	702
Kentucky	17	2,286	Tennessee	8	1,638
Louisiana	14	1,243	Texas	34	4,423
Maine	12	547	*Utah	7	1,243
Maryland	20	677	Vermont	1	72
Mass.	57	4,909	Virginia	3	993
*Michigan	25	5,783	Washington	6	1,422
Minnesota	9	2,484	W. Virginia	9	1,161
Mississippi	2	774	Wisconsin	12	1,824
Missouri	40	5,579	*Wyoming	9	433
*Montana	22	990			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,698.
Total obtained June 20, 982.
Total obtained since April 1, 122,351.

WOMEN TO RUN AMBULANCES.

Will Provide and Operate Their Own Cars on the French Front.

Miss Janet Boland Sutherland, who is forming a Women's Ambulance Unit for service in France, announced yesterday that her organization is practically completed, and that her volunteers, each of whom will furnish, equip, and drive her own car, are receiving daily training. She will have at least fifty women enrolled, according to present indications. Miss Marjorie Bond of Malden, Mass., who offered her services yesterday, wishes not only to go to the front herself, but to organize an entire New England unit similar to Miss Sutherland's.

Miss Sutherland hopes to take her corps to the front, either with the American or the British army, within thirty days. Her headquarters are at 280 Broadway, in the same suite of offices with the British recruiting mission in New York.

Miss Mabel Grady, Superintendent of nurses of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, has resigned to join the base hospital organized by the nurses and physicians of Mount Sinai Hospital, of which she is a graduate. Miss Grady will leave next Thursday for Canada, where she will visit her family for two weeks before joining the hospital unit for service in France.

PUGILISTS TRY TO ENLIST.

Two British Ex-Champions Couldn't Pass Physical Test.

Two British pugilists, one of them a former lightweight champion of England, presented themselves for enlistment yesterday at the offices of the British recruiting mission in New York, 280 Broadway, and were rejected as physically unfit to fight.

The former lightweight champion was Matt Wells, who lost his title to Freddie Welsh in London some years ago, and who will be remembered in local pugilistic circles for a bout with Packy McFarland in New York. He also fought a number of other ring battles in the United States. He is 38 years old and proved so deaf that it was impossible to accept him.

The other British pugilist was Matt Freedman, a London featherweight, 32 years old, who was refused because of ailments which, it developed, had resulted from his having been thirty-six hours in the water after the Lusitania was torpedoed.

PLATTSBURG MEN ON HIKE.

Sent Out on a Reconnoitring Tour to Find a Theoretical Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—For three hours this morning the New York Regiment reconnoitred the country south of Plattsburg in the endeavor to locate one or two divisions of "the enemy," reported to be moving north from the Ausable River. The regiment acted as outpost for a "blue" division occupying the City of Plattsburg, with an advance guard at Plattsburg Barracks, and the New Yorkers guarded a three-mile front, extending from one of the dams on the Saranac River, west of Plattsburg, to the Catholic Summer School at Bluff Point.

Today's exercise was the first tactical problem the students have had, and it gave the men an opportunity to see how the outposts in the field maintain communication with the rest of the troops. The First Battalion of the New York Regiment held the line between the Saranac River Dam and the Chateaugay Branch Railroad, the Second Battalion's line extended from the railroad to Bluff Point, while the Third Battalion was technically the reserve.

Reconnoissance patrols penetrated as far as the village of South Plattsburg and Silver Stream, a mile and a half south of the Lake Champlain Hotel. The sound of firing from the rifle range, where the New England Regiment was engaged in target practice, increased the vividness of the problem to the New Yorkers scouring the brush in search of the enemy.

Nine officers from the Canadian officers' training school at Megill University, Montreal, visited the camp today. They watched the students in their exercises on the parade ground, visited the rifle range, and listened to several lectures in the classrooms. After dining with the American officers the Canadians returned to Montreal.

In their desire to have a second camp here, the citizens of Plattsburg have been conducting a "cleanup" campaign. The Sheriff has raided several roadhouses, and the occupants have either been arrested or ordered to leave town. Only one member of the training camp has been implicated in these raids, and his case is now before the United States Commissioner.

Orders were received today that all National Guardsmen at the camp would receive the $100 a month paid to the other candidates. The order came too late, however, to prevent the resignation of over twenty guardsmen in the last three days.

The following men were sworn in today as reserve officers:

Hoffman Nickerson of 375 Park Avenue, New York, Captain of Infantry; Edward J. Robbins, Brooklyn, N. Y., First Lieutenant of Infantry, and Hermanus F. Neff, Dedham, Mass., Major of Infantry.

STUDENT OFFICERS PAID.

$122,000 Distributed Among the Men at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 21.—The longest day of the year proved the most joyful for the student officers at Madison Barracks, for they received their first pay since coming here. After the distribution of the $122,000 allowed them for their first fifteen days' attendance at the camp, the reserve men drilled and paraded throughout the remainder of the afternoon with happy faces and in high spirits.

Many of the candidates bought new hats, hat cords, trousers, and other new articles of wearing apparel. Others came here with bulging pockets, and the natives practically decided to call it a holiday. Ice cream suffered as it never suffered before. The little ladies at the "Traymore," the village ice cream parlor, announced their largest sales since the training camp opening.

As each student had previously agreed to purchase a $10 Liberty Bond when he received his first pay, the committee in charge of the collection of these pledges, seated next to the pay table, said all made good on their promises.

Field Secretary Lansdale, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. at the camp, announced today the coming of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Woelfkin is known among the men here, and will be the guest of the Y. M. C. A. authorities during his stay at the camp. The Y. M. C. A. choir will be augmented by candidate soloists.

Troop I of the reserve students left early today and blazed away in dismounted fashion at targets 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards distant. The cavalry men will be instructed later in firing from horses. At the present time they are receiving dismounted instructions.

TO PUSH NEWPORT INQUIRY.

Secretary Daniels Says Places Complained Of Will Be Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — "Those places will be closed up," Secretary Daniels declared late today, speaking of the allegations that disorderly resorts have been imperiling the naval recruits at Newport, R. I.

Mr. Daniels announced that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had gone to Newport and would make an investigation supplementary to the work already done for the Navy Department by agents of the Department of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21. — Mayor Clark Burdick today issued a statement in reply to the charges made by the Secretary of the Navy regarding alleged immoral conditions threatening recruits at Newport, in which he said:

"The sensational charges against Newport purporting to have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy are unfounded. It is true that individual cases that require attention do crop up every day, but to characterize these as the general condition here is absolutely unfair. Our licensed liquor dealers have endeavored to live up to the law, and since the navy has at last been able to properly uniform its boys I do not believe there is any selling to them by the dealers. We are having trouble with the bottle gang, so called, but we are doing our best to break this up.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman was asked today if the letter from Secretary Daniels had reached him.

"The letter has arrived at the State House in Providence, I had been informed this morning," he said, "but I do not know what it contains because I have not read it. I will return to the State House Saturday, when I will read and answer the communication."

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

FEAR OF JAIL BRINGS IN CENSUS SHIRKERS

Subpoenas Cause Many to Scurry Into Registration Booths for Enrollment.

NO OUTSPOKEN DODGERS

State and City Officials, as Well as Volunteers, Work in Harmony to Make Lists Complete.

An important conference was held yesterday at the office of Mr. E. P. Goodrich, Director of the State Census for New York City, at 261 Broadway, for the purpose of setting up the legal machinery to deal with those who are seeking to evade military service.

Capt. George Garr Henry, State Director of Census, came from Albany to confer with Mr. Goodrich regarding this side of their task. Assistant District Attorney Abraham G. Meyer, who has been detailed by District Attorney Swann to take charge of prosecutions under the Census law, spent the day going over the legal side of the question with Mr. Goodrich. Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham also conferred with Captain Henry and Mr. Goodrich regarding the co-operation of the police force with the census-takers in checking up returns and running down census-dodgers.

So far, it has not been necessary to make any arrests in connection with the census-taking in Greater New York. Mr. Goodrich has issued many subpoenas for persons reported to have announced their intention of resisting registration, but in every case up to date service of the subpoena proved sufficient to overcome objections. As the time limit for registration does not expire until next Monday, there were no arrests.

Mr. Goodrich has a policeman on duty in his office, and in case a genuine recalcitrant reveals himself, he will be arrested.

Registration continued to lag yesterday in Greater New York, approximately 200,000 being added to the lists, with close upon 1,000,000, it is estimated, still to be heard from. The census workers expect the task to lag until Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, when they fear they will be swamped by the rush of latecomers.

"The police have checked up the people living in every house," said Mr. Goodrich, "and a comparison of their check with the people who have registered shows that many have thus far failed to do their duty. The penalty for not complying with the census law is imprisonment for six months, with no alternative of a fine. Extra facilities will be provided at all registration places for Saturday afternoon and evening. Don't wait until Monday."

Additional registration places opened yesterday included four orthodox synagogues, two in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn and two on the east side of New York. The employment of synagogues for this purpose is for the benefit of such of the Jewish population who, having little or no knowledge of English, would be at a disadvantage registering elsewhere. These registration places, moreover, will be open on Sunday.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, which is conducting the work of census-taking in Greater New York, having turned over its entire staff and offices to the State for the purpose, yesterday, through R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman, issued an appeal for a special fund of $5,000 to assist in meeting the extra expenses.

END WAR WITH AIR FLEETS.

Hawley Says America Could Do It by Spending a Billion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Military Affairs, conducting a hearing on the bill to create a department of aeronautics, with a Cabinet officer at its head, was told today by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, that the Government should appropriate $1,000,000,000 for aviation and end the European war.

"It is a foregone conclusion," said Mr. Hawley, whose statement was supported by Henry Woodhouse, member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, "that the war is going to be decided in the air. It has been estimated that had the Allies 25,000 more well-equipped aviators today they could practically smother Germany and win decisive victory, achieving what a million additional soldiers could not achieve.

"Our allies are doing everything they can to turn out aviators and aircraft in large numbers. Great Britain is believed to be producing 4,000 airplanes a month and France as many, but they are used as fast as they are manufactured. To make a contribution substantial enough to enable our allies to strike a decisive blow, there will probably be needed 100,000 airplanes and 40,000 to 25,000 aviators, the airplanes to be manufactured and the aviators to be trained in America.

"To train this number of aviators and arrange for the manufacture of the aircraft needed will require a large administrative personnel and an expenditure of about $1,000,000,000. The War and Navy Departments are already overwhelmed with work and have neither the office facilities nor the personnel required for the administration of an adequate air service. Efficiency and economy demand that we take advantage of the experiences of our allies and create a department of aeronautics to undertake this very important work."

German Newsprint Supply Cut.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—German newspaper publishers, who are already bitterly complaining of the great reduction by the Government of their white paper supply, are now faced with another serious cut in their allowance, ranging from 11 to 44¼ per cent., and effective July 1. The big papers suffer the most, the publishers of books and magazines being allotted 70 per cent. of the total consumption.

THESE are nights of enchantment along the Avenue, with the bright colors of flags and decorations subdued by the lights of the Golden Way. The visits of the Allied Commissions, in whose honor these decorations appear, have been the occasion for many people to learn what a thoroughly delightful experience is a cooling evening ride on the

Fifth Avenue Bus

TELLS OF CONFIDENCE GAME

Two Held on Story of Man Who Barely Missed osing $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 21.—George W. Post of 50 Broad Street and Robert Clark of 478 West 179th Street, New York, were held under $20,000 bail each today for the Grand Jury, charged with conspiracy. They were committed to jail in default of bail. The alleged confidence men were retained in custody on the story of Isaac Pieters, a wealthy South African, who identified the prisoners as men whom he charged tried to swindle him out of $30,000.

Pieters had $30,000 in bank notes in his pocket to turn over to Post, he testified, when the news of the arrest was spread in the newspapers. Post and R. W. Miller, Pieters declared, approached him at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia with a hearty greeting, as if he were an old friend. Pieters denied having met the two before, but the acquaintance ripened. Pieters received tips on the races, won small sums several times, and was finally influenced to draw $30,000 from the bank for the pair to invest.

The night before the money was to be turned over Post and Clark were arrested. Pieters arrived the next morning from Philadelphia with the money to turn over. He read the newspapers, and then reported his experiences to the authorities.

Pieters also testified that Post and Miller would also have fleeced another man, known to him as Johnson, out of $10,000 but for the arrest.

Berend H. Kerkoff of 324 West End Avenue, New York, alleges he was fleeced out of $30,000 in a bogus stock deal, and E. S. Brown, an Australian army officer, who formerly lived at 147 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, lost $7,500 in a fake poolroom. Neither identified the defendants in court today.

4 KILLED, 8 HURT IN CRASH.

Automobile Bus Run Down at Crossing by Train.

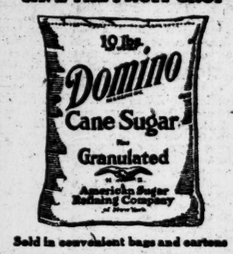
Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Four men were killed and eight badly injured this morning when an automobile bus driven by Chase Kehrer of Perth Amboy, carrying workmen for the du Pont powder works at Parlin, was smashed by a Pennsylvania train on the Camden & Amboy Division, at a crossing near Ernston, near here.

Thomas Carroll of New York, Frank Bailey of Brooklyn, and William P. Moran of Stamford, Conn., were instantly killed. Edward Goodman of South Amboy was so badly injured that he died in the hospital here. Every other man in the automobile was hurt, several of them seriously.

Kehrer almost alone escaped serious injury. He surrendered to Prosecutor Stricker here immediately after the accident, but was released pending investigation on his own recognizance. He was the owner of the car as well as the driver.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Preserved Cherries are mighty enjoyable.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

FRENCH AIRMEN ARE BUSY.

Down 14 Hostile Airplanes in 12 Days, Bomb Many Places.

PARIS, June 21.—The French War Office statement issued today contains the following:

Fourteen airplanes and a German captive balloon were destroyed on our front in the period from June 8 to 20. Eleven of these machines were brought down by our pilots during aerial combats, and three of them by the fire of our machine or anti-aircraft guns. In addition, seven enemy machines seriously damaged fell in our lines.

In the same period our squadrons effected numerous sorties. They bombarded notably the railroad station at Bensdorf, factories at Hayatge-Jesuf at Moyeuvre, blast furnaces at Burbach and in the Saar Valley, railroad stations at Bethenville, Châtelet-sur-Retourne, Bethel, Mezières, Charleville, and Molshelm; the bivouacs in Suippes Valley, and munitions depots in the region of Laon, &c. Thirteen thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped during the expeditions, which caused serious damage to enemy establishments.

Adopts Calder's Draft Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate today adopted Senator Calder's resolution calling upon the War Department to furnish information regarding the number of men registered in the various States between the ages of 21 and 31 years, who are citizens of the countries no wat war with the Teutonic nations.

GET IN AND GET OUT!

What an Owner wants on his building operation is a contractor who will GET IN and GET OUT with the least possible lapse of time between the two processes.

The Thompson-Starrett Company is that sort of a contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

New Jersey One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
Next Sunday AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY.
$1.50 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A. M.

Next Sunday, June 24
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A. M.
HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT

FLAGS
All Wool Standard
United States and Foreign Flags
Immediate delivery on all orders.
Columbus Mfg. & Supply Co.
830-832 Ninth Ave., N. Y.

WAR POETRY.

William Watson has written a volume of war poems, which are described in the Review of Books of next Sunday's New York Times. Order today.—Advt.

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"Service and Saving"

Is the slogan with which the new "Food Controller" proposes to rally to his support and to the support of the Government the housewives of America, their husbands, their sons and their daughters. To this same slogan, "Service and Saving," thousands upon thousands of men, young men and boys have for years rallied to the Brill standard, and many thousands of them still remain steadfast—"Service and Saving" is what the Brill Stores have offered you for many years and "made good" on, and "Service and Saving" is what the Brill Stores with their immense stocks of splendid Brill clothes and wonderful Kuppenheimer clothes offer you to-day in larger measure than ever before.

Kuppenheimer Suits
At $20 and $25

We know they will give you absolute and positive satisfaction—each and every detail that enters into the making of good and satisfactory clothing for men—materials, trimmings, linings, tailoring and style—is carefully, thoroughly and painstakingly looked after by an organization second to none in America in its ability to make good clothes for men.

Brill Summer Suits
Special at $15

Which will prove a positive revelation of what can be bought at $15.00, in the Brill Stores, even in these days of high clothing costs. Suits made especially for Brill Brothers, and specially priced in order to provide real big values for the many thousands of $15.00 customers who are accustomed to having their clothes requirements satisfied in the Brill Stores.

A Sale of Men's Straw Hats at $1.95

This season's newest and most desirable shapes, styles and straws, including Splits, Sennits, Milans, Leghorns and Mackinaws.

Brill Brothers

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, Broadway, at 49th Street, 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 2 Flatbush Avenue, 47 Cortlandt Street, 125th Street, at 3rd Ave., 279 Broadway, at Chambers, Brooklyn

Stores at 1456 Broadway and at 125th St. Open Evenings. 14th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening.

Come in or write for Kuppenheimer style book.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Will Offer Today and Saturday

Men's Straw Hats and Panamas
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Reduced prices on straw hats so early in the season are a rarity, but we decided to make these reductions a month ahead of time owing to the extremely backward season.

Every Straw Hat in Stock Is Included

Splits, Sennits & Mackinaws	were $3.00	$1.95
Splits and Sennits	were $3.50 & $4	$2.45
Splits	were $5.00	$3.45
Milan & Leghorn Hats	were $5.00	$3.45
Balibuntal & Bangkoks	were $8 and $10	$6.95
South American Panamas	were $5.00	$3.45
South American Panamas	were $6 and $7	$4.95
South American Panamas	were $8 and $9	$5.95
South American Panamas	were $10, $12, $15	$7.95
South American Panamas	were $18 and $20.	$10.95
South American Panamas	were $25 and $30.	$13.95
South American Panamas	were $35 and $40.	$17.95
South American Panamas	were $45 and $50.	$19.95

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or On Approval

Supre-Macy—

It is a worthy shoe that bears this name—a shoe which tops all others at its price—in material, workmanship and style. That is the standard we have set for "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men.

27 Different Styles in
High Shoes and Oxfords
At $5.94 to $7.49

have been grouped under this brand—each one distinctive in line, finish and general appearance—inexpensive as shoe prices go today, these shoes always represent the best grades we carry—the correct combinations of good materials and good shoemaking.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Week Now—in Your Regal Store

A foot specialist trained by Dr. Scholl is in attendance. His services are free of charge. He will tell you why your foot hurts and what to do to get permanent relief from callouses, bunions, twisted toes, ingrown nails, corns, sore joints, etc., etc.

Dr. Scholl cures foot troubles by curing the source of trouble. His methods are always simple, always easy to follow. Hundreds of Regal customers have benefited by his advice.

This special Foot Comfort Week may be the opportunity you have been waiting for.

Bunion-Reducer—Instant relief to bunions and enlarged joints. Hides deformity. 25c each.

Toe-Flex-Corrects bunions by straightening the crooked toe. 2 sizes. Comfortable. 50c each.

Foot-Eazer—Relieves tired, aching feet, cramped toes, weak ankles. Price $2.50 a pair.

REGAL SHOE CO.

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Street
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad Street
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton Street
*(Men's Shoes Only)
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Avenue
JERSEY CITY
166 Newark Ave.

IRISH HERE DIFFER ON COMING MISSIONS

Mgr. Lavelle and Mr. Crimmins Believe Their Visit Will Help Settle Ireland's Problems.

RADICALS ARE SKEPTICAL

Cohalan and O'Leary Scoff at Any Results from the Dublin Convention.

The coming to the United States of two Irish missions, Nationalist and Sinn Feiner, means a long step toward the settlement of the Irish problem at the coming Dublin convention, according to Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a student of Irish politics; John D. Crimmins, and other leaders among the conservative Irish-Americans.

On the other hand, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and other leaders of the radical faction attach not so much importance to the Irish missions, because, they say, the Dublin convention will not amount to much.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission in this country, was asked yesterday for comment on the coming of the Irish missions. He replied that, officially or unofficially, he knew nothing about the missions. Its has been suggested that, as Lord Northcliffe is head of the British mission here, and not overpopular with some Irish factions, he may have an Irish problem all his own when the two missions reach American soil.

It was suggested by an interested person yesterday that the report that Lord Northcliffe was to tell President Wilson about the Irish question had to do with the coming of the Nationalist mission, and that the sending of that commission led the Sinn Feiners to act, because unwilling to allow Northcliffe or Redmond's lieutenants to tell the American Government what should be done for Ireland.

Expects Good Results.

Mgr. Lavelle saw important results in the coming of the Irish missions on the eve of the Dublin convention, because, he said, the great lesson the Irish had to learn was to abide by the will of the majority. He said that people of the United States had an opportunity to give good advice to the missions representing extremes of Irish political thought.

"Mr. T. P. O'Connor, (who is to head the Redmond commission,) for his eloquence, patriotism and genial character, has always been a favorite in this country," said Mgr. Lavelle. "Not only with his compatriots, but also with our people at large. I venture to say that the other gentlemen also will be received with friendship and heard with attention.

"In common with many who are deeply interested in the Irish cause, I feel inclined to hope very much from the coming convention. It can settle the happiness and prosperity of Ireland forever, provided, first, all interests be represented and allowed to express their sentiments, and second, that the will of the majority be made binding for the good of all. This rule of the majority is the great secret of the success of the United States. The rule of the minority and the fact that a single negative vote was sufficient to defeat any legislation was the ruin of the great Polish nation. We could not get unanimity in any assembly in the world, if, therefore, the majority do not rule, the minority must be the masters.

"Millions of us are hoping and praying that this wisdom will be the spirit of the Irish convention. If our hopes in this respect be realized, we have no fear of the result.

"The outcome will not be perfect, any more than was our American constitution originally, but it will be solidly, reasonably, intelligently, and lovingly founded and constructed. The defects will gradually be discovered and removed."

As for the coming of the Sinn Feiners, Mgr. Lavelle thought it was a good thing to present to the American public all sides of the case.

"Let them come," he said, "they are honest men."

Crimmins Welcomes Coming.

Mr. Crimmins said that it was with great satisfaction that he heard of the coming of the missions. He said that the Sinn Feiners would probably find material in the utterances of President Wilson upon which to base a request that the United States stand for the entire independence of Ireland, but, he said, it was just as easy to adapt the home rule principles of the Nationalists to President Wilson's doctrines.

Mr. Crimmins said that there should be no actual interference by this country, because the Irish question was something to be settled in Ireland, but he thought that a crystallisation of American sentiment to convince Ireland that the Irish question should be settled now would help the Dublin convention to reach an agreement.

Mr. Crimmins said that the action of 100 Congressmen in cabling to Lloyd George, asking for home rule for Ireland, represented the wish of a great majority of the American people.

"It is hardly necessary to say that America hopes that Ireland will soon receive her just rights—a government of Ireland by Irishmen," he said. "It is fitting that prior to the Dublin convention the different aspects of the Irish question be presented to the American people.

"In this crisis all English-speaking people should be in harmonious accord; they should be a unit in the conflict with Germany. The English people have evidently overlooked the Irish, who are English-speaking people. English people should understand that without meting out justice to the Irish people, they are overlooking a most important situation, for the situation influences not only the Irish in Ireland but people of the Irish race throughout the world."

Emphasizing his belief of the need of definite action on the Irish question now, Mr. Crimmins said:

"The testimony of British Generals is that the part played by the Irish in the war has been brave beyond description. From all parts of the British Empire Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have taken the British at their word and fought side by side with Englishmen, confident that they were fighting for the rights of Ireland.

"Then, for well-known reasons, the people of the Irish race, wherever located, began to lose confidence, and their sympathy for England began to dwindle. They were willing and are willing to forgive when justice is done, but that justice must be in fact, and not alone in promise. With the continuance of present conditions, there can be no complete harmony between the two countries.

"Nobody realizes this more clearly than American observers. Our history demonstrates how quickly harmony can be restored after the catastrophe of deadly war between neighboring States. With self-government, new life will come to Ireland.

"We in America hope that Ireland will gain autonomy, for since we have joined in this struggle for democracy it would be patently inconsistent for us to consent to any system whereby the Irish nation would be excluded from the fruits of a democratic victory. We hope that the great majority, favoring home rule in Ireland, will have their desire fulfilled and not be coerced. Give the Irish people home rule, give it to them quickly, and see them respond heartily and with a will."

Cohalan Scoffs at Convention.

Justice Cohalan expressed a doubt that the British Government would permit the Sinn Feiners to come to America. He said that as for the Dublin convention, there was nothing to it.

"England does not intend to do anything for Ireland," he said; "she is merely trying to smooth things over and fool the people of the United States."

Justice Cohalan referred to the symposium on the Irish question conducted by The New York Evening Post as showing that "the leading Irishmen of this country do not take the Dublin convention seriously." In one of The Post's articles, Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, said: "A convention which would meet with our approval and that of the Irish people must be a free one. Mr. Lloyd George purposes to call a packed one. Do you believe that the case of Ireland would get a fair hearing at a convention whose members were chosen by the British Government?"

Mr. O'Leary said that the best thing Irishmen could do was to stay in Ireland and settle the governmental question there. He also doubted whether the British Government would allow the Sinn Feiners to come, saying that if London did not, it would be doing no worse than the action of Washington in not allowing American Socialists to go to the Stockholm peace meeting.

Mr. O'Leary said that if the Dublin convention were composed of delegates elected by the Irish people, it might accomplish something, but that with delegates chosen by the British Crown, it would not. He pointed out that to the Sinn Feiners were allotted five seats, whereas, he said, at the recent elections the Sinn Fein faction defeated the Nationalists and by that augury should have a majority of the Dublin convention delegates. Therefore, he thought that the coming of missions to stir up interest in the Dublin convention would not make much difference.

MORE DISORDERS IN DUBLIN.

Sinn Feiners Attack Soldiers' Houses Flying the Union Jack.

DUBLIN, June 21.—The Sinn Feiners, who have held several demonstrations since the release of the persons arrested at the time of the uprising last year, brought about further disorders today.

Some 500 of them, carrying Sinn Fein flags, attacked residences of former soldiers, over which Union Jacks were flying. Windows were smashed and police who came up were stoned.

Eight men and five women were arrested.

Sinn Feiners Ask for Passports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—Application has been made for passports to the United States for representatives of the Sinn Feiners. As the application has only just been received, there has been no time for consideration by the authorities.

KILLS THREE, THEN HIMSELF

Two of Family Spared by Despondent Man, Out of Work.

Richard Barrett, an engineer, shot and killed his wife, Mary; their two infant sons, Kilton, aged 4, and Donald, a year-old baby, and himself yesterday morning in their apartment at 464 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been out of work for several weeks and was despondent. Two older children, Helen, aged 13, and John, 9, escaped the same fate, although they were asleep in an adjoining bedroom.

Helen told the police that she had been awakened by the shots, and had gone to the door of her parents' room, where she saw her father sitting in a chair with his head in his hands. Hearing her, he raised his head, and she saw that he had wounded himself. The girl aroused her brother, and the two children ran into the hall, alarming the neighbors.

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BELGIAN PRELATE GRATEFUL

Cardinal Mercier Sends Letter of Thanks to Dr. Manning.

The continued oppression of the Belgian people by the German invaders is tending more and more to overcome their powers of resistance, Cardinal Mercier said in a letter just received by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish. The letter was written in acknowledgment of resolutions passed by the Churchmen's Association in January expressing strong sympathy for the Belgian cause and condemning the deportation of Belgian people by the Germans. Cardinal Mercier's letter said:

"The appreciation which you show of our efforts to stem the tide of unrighteousness, which more and more tends to overcome the stubborn and just resistance of our people to all the wrongs wantonly inflicted upon them, bears us up in our struggle.

"And, indeed, a source of constant gratitude flows from our hearts in recognition both of the moral support which you all in America hold out to us in our hour of trial and the no less lavish material aid so generously extended to us by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and all those, whether humble or exalted, who aid in that great work.

"Kindly be my mouthpiece in conveying to the members of your association my heartfelt thanks to them for standing by us in our fight for freedom and justice, while assuring them that their charity and prayers will undoubtedly help us to bear, in a true Christian spirit, the visitations which God, in his ineffable providence has been pleased to send us."

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CHICAGO NEW YORK

The Economy of Buying a Hudson Super-Six Now

Market Conditions Make Present Supply and Prices Uncertain

This is not an announcement of an increase in price. I do not even know that a price increase is intended or will be necessary.

But I do know that there never was a time when it was so difficult to forecast either the price that must be paid for raw materials or to know how to plan for future market requirements.

The accompanying table shows how the rising prices of raw materials have affected the Hudson Super-Six. The prices of all automobiles and manufactured goods of practically every kind have been similarly affected.

Everything has increased in price during the past two years. There is no indication that top prices of raw materials have yet been reached.

Serious as that situation is, however, it is not as bad as are the newer conditions, which daily become more confusing.

When costs of all materials increase correspondingly prices adjust themselves. During the past two years we have seen prices mount higher and higher. The increases are approximately at the same ratio with all articles of merchandise. Therefore, the list price of an automobile is today relatively no higher than it was when it sold at from $200 to $300 less.

If these conditions continue it would not be difficult to meet them. The prices that must be paid in the future for materials out of which automobiles are built, and which thus affect the price at which those cars must be sold, are, however, the least of our present obstacles.

An all powerful and selfish buyer is in the market. He demands what he wants and no one has the power to oppose him. He is War. He takes the products of the world and at his will deprives all others of the use of the materials they may need. Today he threatens to stop certain industries, for his need is not to be denied. Even War does not know from one day to another what he shall want next. So no one can definitely plan for the future.

He may want automobiles and if he does his wants must be supplied. He will require thousands of ambulances. This would affect the supply of pleasure cars. War does not stop to make repairs. He throws men, materials and money into the scrap heap with an extravagance impossible of imagination. The average life of a war ambulance on the battle front is 11 hours. So the difficulty now is in knowing how to plan for future requirements.

Materials for automobiles must be contracted for from twelve to eighteen months in advance of production. As things are now, the matter of price is of secondary importance. Will we have enough automobiles to meet requirements? I seriously doubt it. Surely people will continue to want cars. With the great prosperity that exists in this country, with the tremendous expenditures of the billions of dollars that are being put into circulation for war supplies, thousands of new buyers will want cars.

But the Government may want all our pleasure cars. If it does where are the cars to come from except out of the stocks that were intended to meet an expected normal demand? Assurance has already been given that privately owned automobiles are not to be commandeered.

There is a distinct advantage in buying your Hudson Super-Six today. It is not alone the advantage of a price that is based on a last year's material market. It is the advantage of obtaining delivery. Who knows how long that supply can be met?

I don't know how many cars I will be able to get. I know what has been promised, but the factory can give me no definite assurances as to the future. My Hudson contracts may be affected so far as deliveries are concerned when cars may be needed for war purposes.

I have no assurances as to what price will have to be charged for the cars after I have had my present allotment and I do not know that I can even rely upon getting that allotment.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one good." War has always brought prosperity even to the countries most sorely afflicted. It cannot fail to have a similar effect on America. You can readily imagine what this will do in creating a greater demand for such a car as the Hudson Super-Six.

Isn't it natural to suppose, now that power, speed and particularly endurance are required as never before, that the Hudson Super-Six will be the wanted car?

I cannot imagine how there can be enough Super-Sixes to meet the condition, so you see the advantage in getting your Hudson Super-Six now.

Today you can get it at a price not influenced by present material costs. You are assured of delivery. Neither the price nor the delivery, I am sure, can be guaranteed as to the future.

In Each 7-Passenger Hudson Super-Six the Following Amounts of Materials Are Used:

	The Cost in 1916.	The Cost Now.	Increase in Pct.
250 lbs. frame steel	$ 1.35 per cwt.	$ 5.25 per cwt.	289
555 lbs. sheet metal	2.75 per cwt.	8.15 per cwt.	297
110 lbs. aluminum castings	.28 per lb.	.80 per lb.	179
210 lbs. cast iron	13.35 per ton	43.00 per ton	225

Our leather increase, which is one of the most important items, is 40%. Other upholstery items have advanced 100%. Our wheels have advanced 80% in price; our front and rear axles 30%; the components of our tires, rubber and cotton, have advanced 75% and 150% respectively. We use 60 pounds of copper in each Super-Six; it costs 100% more than a year ago.

PRICES:

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Touring Sedan	$2175
Speedster, 4-passenger	1750	Town Car	2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1850	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
		Limousine	2925
		Limousine Landaulet	3025

(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)

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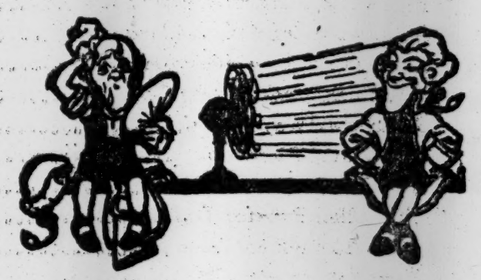

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This nation is this week witnessing the most magnificent outpouring of generosity in the history of the world.

Both the poor and the rich are giving, giving heartily and wonderfully, that our Red Cross may be able to fulfill in splendid measure its mission of mercy.

Nothing more inspiring is happening, nothing more indicative of the spirit of sacrifice which is animating our whole people than the manner in which our great corporations are declaring special dividends intended for the Red Cross.

No stockholder entitled to these dividends is obligated to turn them over to the Red Cross, but the corporations declaring them did so to aid the Red Cross.

We believe the great mass of stockholders will be only too happy to direct that these dividends shall go to enabling the Red Cross to aid in relieving the misery of a suffering world.

Our hope is that every stockholder will see to it that his dividend goes to the Red Cross at once.

The corporations officially listed up to 3 P. M. yesterday as having acted in this generous fashion, and declared special Red Cross dividends, are as follows in the order in which they were received:

	Amount Dividends		Amount Dividends		Amount Dividends
U. S. Steel Corporation	$5,083,028.00	Bingham Mines Co	37,000.00	Equitable Trust Co	60,000.00
Utah Copper Co	812,245.00	American Radiator Co	122,784.00	New York Trust Co	30,000.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	299,918.55	International Nickel Co	418,000.00	Corn Exchange Bank	30,000.00
Chino Copper Co	347,992.00	Standard Screw Co	25,000.00	Guaranty Trust Co	200,000.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	315,435.80	Magma Copper Co	24,000.00	International Salt Co	15,192.00
Butte and Superior Mining Co	116,074.80	Irving National Bank	40,000.00	Philadelphia National Bank	22,500.00
Atlantic G. and W. I. Lines	150,000.00	Bankers Trust Co	225,000.00	Metropolitan Trust Co	20,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours P. Co	588,542.00	Borden's Condensed Milk Co	100,000.00	General Electric Co	1,000,000.00
American Brake Shoe Co	50,000.00	Bank of Cuba	1,000.00	Liberty National Bank	20,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co	565,000.00	Union Carbide Co	250,000.00	Inspiration Copper Co	300,000.00
Gulf State Steel Co	76,000.00	Crocker, Wheeler Co	8,500.00	Montana Power Co	87,500.00
The Torrington Co	35,000.00	Manati Sugar Co	39,600.00	American Locomotive Co	250,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co	48,617.00	National Surety Co	40,000.00	Montana Copper Co	———
American Brass Co	150,000.00	Mohawk Mining Co	50,000.00	Arizona Commercial Mining Co	———
Hercules Powder Co	71,500.00	Auto Car Co	20,000.00	United Dye Wood Corp	———
Pantasote Leather Co	5,000.00	Great Western Sugar Co	150,000.00	National Lead Co. (1%)	206,000.00
Stewart Silk Co	25,000.00	Wolverine Copper Co	30,000.00	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	1,165,000.00
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000.00	Morris & Co	15,000.00	Miami Copper Co	93,000.00
Chandler Motor Car Co	70,000.00	Home Insurance Co	60,000.00	Kerr Lake Mining Co	45,000.00
Chatham and Phenix Bank	35,000.00	Westinghouse Electric Co	374,000.00	Baltimore Tube Co	50,000.00
American Smelting and Refining Co	500,000.00	Gotham National Bank	20,000.00	New York Times Co	10,000.00

We anticipate that a very large number of other corporations will join the above list. It is an effective way to accomplish a noble result.

Mr. C. A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company, 120 Broadway, has on hand for the Committee a supply of blanks and suggestions to guide corporations in making their Red Cross dividends most effective.

* * *

And let us add this further word:

Large subscriptions are necessary, for we have an enormous work to do, but small subscriptions are also deeply appreciated.

Our Red Cross can use to good advantage every cent it can get. Your subscription, however small, will be welcome, and will be used just as carefully as that of the largest giver.

Our Red Cross belongs to the American people—rich and poor alike, and every man, woman and child can do his part.

* * *

As Colonel Roosevelt so well said a few days ago: "Let us equip the Red Cross for the beginning—and for the carrying through of as sacred a mission as was ever undertaken in behalf of a suffering world."

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Red Cross War Fund Finance Committee

SEWARD PROSSER

Chairman Executive Committee

SECOND DAY OF OPEN GOLF PLAY FINDS HUTCHINSON IN FRONT

JOCK HUTCHINSON FORGES TO FRONT

Glenview Pro Has Card of 73 in Second Day's Play of National Open Tourney.

EDWARD LOOS IS SECOND

Worthington of Mid-Surrey Returns Best Amateur Card with a 76—500-Yard Hole in 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Jock Hutchinson's trusty kit of clubs performed their duty so well today in the national open golf tournament over the Whitemarsh Valley course that this formidable contestant now leads all other rivals in the event, and the predictions are being whispered knowingly that he will be returned the winner after the final thirty-six holes have been played tomorrow. All of the skill which was at his command when he was a runner-up to Chick Evans in the open championship a year ago seemed to be at his beck and call in the play today, and he returned a card of 73, which is only a single stroke over par for the 6,283-yard course.

This mark has not been surpassed since the tournament started, and only one other has equaled it—Edward Loos of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, who made the score in an unexpectedly brilliant round of the links today.

The 37 on the outgoing journey and the 36 on the return, which made up Hutchinson's total for the second eighteen holes, when combined with his 76 of yesterday, gives him a record for the thirty-six holes of 149, which is a stroke better than the score to the credit of Loos, who has 150 as the basis on which to build his seventy-two-hole score.

Many Players Drop Out.

Alexander Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va., who led the field yesterday, is not by any means out of the running, although his chances even now are not being considered very seriously. He made a 78 this morning and has a two-day total of 152, only three strokes behind Hutchinson. He shares third place with Tom McNamara of Taplow, who also has 152 as a result of two rounds in 76. Cyril Walker of Shackamaxon and Bob MacDonald of Indian Hill each have 154.

Several players came to grief, among them Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and Herbert Strong of Engineers. Dowling was not working at his best from the start, but discouragement did not absolutely claim him until the thirteenth, when he got into rough that cost him four strokes, and thereupon he picked up.

Long Jim Barnes, who was absolutely disgusted with his 84 of yesterday, went out today to make driver and brassie respond more willingly to his play. He did succeed in cutting his previous score down by nearly ten strokes; nine, to be mathematically accurate, and, with a 76, he now has a grand total of 160, but there are some nineteen players between him and Hutchinson, the leader. Even a 76, excellent golf, to be sure, can hardly be satisfying to Barnes, who holds the Whitemarsh Valley record, 68, which he made a few days ago.

Worthington's Fine Performance.

It is practically certain that the few amateurs have more of a task than is commensurate with their ability. Norman Maxwell, the sturdy little Aronomink exponent of the game, has proved himself far better than most of the professionals, but, even at that, he is still far down the list, one of the many tied with Jim Barnes at 160, but without Barnes's ability to retrieve by superplay. Maxwell has played consistent golf, a 79 the opening day and an 81 this morning being his quota.

The first flight amateur performance today, however, was not Maxwell's, but rested with J. S. Worthington of Mid-Surrey, one-time holder of the Irish open championship. He was rewarded with a 76, the best amateur score that has thus far been placed on record.

The most remarkable feat, however, was accomplished by Frank Adams of Beverly, one of the professional coterie. He dropped the ball for a 3 on the 500-yard fifth hole, where par is reckoned at 5.

Hutchinson's card and the summaries follow:

Hutchinson—										
Out	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	5	4	—37
In	4	6	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	—36—73
Loos—										
Out	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	6	3	—34
In	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	5	—39—73

Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 76, 73—149; Edward Loos, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 77, 73—150; Alex Cunningham, Wheeling, 74, 78—152. Tom McNamara, Taplow, 76, 76—152; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 78, 76—154; Bob MacDonald, Indian Hill, 79, 75—154; Emmett French, York, 78, 77—155; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 81, 74—155; Elmer Loving, Lockport, 76, 80—156; J. M. Thomson, Little Falls, 79, 78—157; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 81, 77—158; C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 77, 82—159; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 79, 80—159; Carl Anderson, unattached, 79, 80—159; Charles Thom, Shinnecock, 79, 80—159; James R. Thomson, Philadelphia Country Club, 81, 78—159; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 81, 78—159; James West, Far Rockaway, 82, 77—159; Andrew Campbell, Spring Haven, 84, 75—159.

Pat Doyle, South Shore, 78, 82—160; *Norman H. Maxwell, Aronomink, 79, 81—160; J. J. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, 81, 79—160; George McLean, North Hempstead, 82, 78—160; James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 84, 76—160; Fred McLeod, Columbia Country Club, 73, 88—161; Jack Burk, Wheaton, 78, 83—161; I. L. Mackie, Canoe Brook, 85, 76—161; H. G. Lagerblade, Buffalo, 81, 81—162; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 82, 80—162; Jack Campbell, Old York Road, 82, 80—162; *J. S. Worthington, Mid Surrey, 86, 76—162; *Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 81, 83—164; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 83, 81—164; George T. Gayers, Marion, 84, 80—164; Donald Morrison, Bon Air, 84, 80—164; Jack Perle, Richmond County, 85, 79—164; G. R. Schuebel, Cobbs Creek, 88, 76—164; F. L. Fotheringham, unattached, 84, 81—165; F. J. McNamara, Cherry Valley, 86, 80—166; Tom Skipper, unattached, 82, 85—167; Jack Jolly, unattached, 88, 79—167; J. Edmondson, unattached, 88, 79—167.

F. R. Belwood, Garden City, 83, 85—168; Joseph Seka, Stenton A. C., 84, 84—168; F. Morasco, Bucks County, 89, 79—168; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 84, 85—169; Guy Martin, Whitemarsh Valley, 85, 84—169; James Norton, Deal, 89, 80—169; David Cuthbert, Huntingdon Valley, 85, 84—169; Frank Adams, Beverly, 90, 79—169; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, 84, 86—170; T. G. Jones, Caucasbas, 89, 81—170; John Bredamus, Teme School, 89, 81—170; Louis Deigal, Detroit, 87, 83—170; J. G. Bugess, unattached, 83, 88—171; D. M. Cuthbert, Phila., 84, 87—171; Ramsey Hunter, Fort Worth, 89, 82—171; Harry F. Jervis, Woodbury, 90, 81—171; Archie Simpson, Detroit, 89, 83—172; Robert White, North Shore, 82, 91—173; James Guliano, Merion, 84, 89—173; Peter Robertson, Utica, 93, 80—173; James J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 88, 86—174; *Edward Stiles, North Hills, 89, 85—174.

William Robinson, St. David's, 88, 87—175; J. B. Hackney, Aronomink, 88, 87—175; William Gourlay, Manhattan, 91, 85—176; Howard C. Jervis, Woodbury, 92, 84—176; Thomas Robinson, St. David's, 88, 89—177; William C. Byrne, St. David's, 92, 85—177; J. T. Sylvester, unattached, 93, 84—177; John Sawyer, unattached, 92, 88—180; M. Duffy, unattached, 96, 85—181; J. P. Lawson, unattached, 93, 89—182; *Austin Palmer, Fox Hills, 92, 93—185; Thomas Young, unattached, 96, 91—187; S. L. Hern, Philadelphia, 96, 95—191; J. F. Schuebel, unattached, 98, 96—194.

WITHDREW.—Nick Demain, unattached; James Starr, unattached; William F. Hackney, Bala; Herbert Strong, Engineers; W. P. Cleveland, Aronomink; W. S. Flynn, Merion; Edward White, Philadelphia Cricket Club; James Frase, Sea View; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale.

*Amateurs.

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MRS. GAVIN REACHES FINAL.

Will Play Mrs. Hucknall for Metropolitan Golf Title.

There was no surprise in Mrs. W. A. Gavin winning her round of the semi-final, for the women's Metropolitan golf championship, as both on form and experience she outclassed her opponent, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, the meeting taking place on the links of the Piping Rock Club yesterday morning. These are Mrs. Phipps's home links, and what surprise there was in the result was that Mrs. Phipps should do no better over grounds with which she is so familiar. She was so far off her game yesterday that she failed to win a single hole of the round, the best she could do being to halve the fourth and ninth before the pair reached the eleventh.

At that time Mrs. Gavin was eight up, and as the eleventh was also halved Mrs. Phipps was there forced to acknowledge defeat, as there were but seven holes more to be played and winning was an impossibility. So there was the formal handshake, and the players and gallery trooped off in search of the other semi-finalists, Mrs. Hucknall and Mrs. Wimpfheimer, to find them just finishing at the fifteenth hole, with Mrs. Hucknall the victor by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Gavin got to the fifth green on two good shots, while Mrs. Phipps flubbed on her approach, and, though she made her green on the next stroke, Mrs. Gavin holed out in 4, and was then 4 up, and going stronger than she had shown at any previous part of the round. A pulled brassie shot, which took Mrs. Phipps into the grass, was her undoing in the play for the long sixth hole, which Mrs. Gavin took in par 5.

At the ninth Mrs. Gavin pulled her drive into a sand trap and Mrs. Phipps, driving fair, had a good chance to win the hole. But on her approach she overran the cup several feet, and Mrs. Gavin, getting out of the sand with her niblick, laid her ball so that she was able to halve the hole in 4, Mrs. Phipps having failed to get the cup on her third, a short putt. The Baltusrol woman won the tenth easily, and then stood dormie 8, the match ending on the short eleventh, which was halved at par 3.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN — Semi-final Round—Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, 8 up and 7 to go; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen—Semi-final Round—Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, won from Miss Helen Hitchcock, Piping Rock, by default.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 4 and 2; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Constance Robertson, Knollwood, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 1 up; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 4 and 3.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, defeated Mrs. F. E. Donahoe, Montclair, 2 and 1; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen—Miss Grace Wood of Englewood defeated Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 1 up.

Pairing for finals: Mrs. W. A. Gavin and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, for the championship; Mrs. J. E. Davis and Mrs. C. T. Russell, in second sixteen; Mrs. C. M. Fair and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, in third sixteen; Miss Marion Hollins and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, in beaten eight of first sixteen; Mrs. G. K. Morrow and Miss Irma Waterhouse, in beaten eight of second sixteen.

DOUBLES AT KINGS COUNTY.

Voshell and Baggs Win Their Way to Semi-Final Round.

Play in the tennis tournament at the Kings County Tennis Club's courts in Brooklyn passed the preliminary stages yesterday and will be resumed today in semi-final competition in both singles and doubles. The survivors of the singles play are S. Howard Voshell, present holder of the Long Island title, who, teamed with F. C. Baggs, is also a contender for the doubles honors; Charles Chambers, A. J. Cawse, and George Throckmorton.

In the doubles, in addition to the combination of Voshell and Baggs, there remains Charles Chambers, teamed with Henry Mollenhauer and Allen Behr, paired with J. Harry Steinkamps.

The summaries:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Charles Chambers defeated Fred C. Anderson, 8—10, 10—8, 6—2; A. J. Cawse defeated H. H. Manchester, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5; George Throckmorton defeated Cecil Donaldson, 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated H. R. Roberts and Roy Richey, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7; Allen Behr and J. Harry Steinkamps defeated J. W. Anderson and Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Third Round—F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Count Otto Salm and Ingo Hartman, 6—0, 6—2; Charles Chambers and Henry Mollenhauer defeated Cecil Donaldson and Frank Donaldson, 6—3, 7—5; Allen Behr and J. Harry Steinkamps won from W. D. Price and C. Belknap by default.

A. BASSFORD IN FINAL.

Defeats H. Bassford, 6—3, 6—2, in Hartsdale Tennis Tourney.

Play in the Eastern New York State tennis tournament on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, at Hartsdale, was brought up to the final stages yesterday, when competition was held in the semi-final rounds in men's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. A. Bassford scored a victory over H. Bassford in the semi-final of the singles play, 6—3, 6—2, and in the mixed doubles came through, teamed with Mrs. Benjamin Briggs, beating Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—0. In the men's doubles competition H. Bassford, teamed with Charles Gammons, passed the semi-final play by scoring over J. Lawrence and J. Apple, 6—2, 6—1.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Charles Gammons defeated H. Hartwell, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-final Round—A. Bassford defeated H. Bassford, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—George Walker and Leon Crowley defeated A. Ives and J. Rodgers, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-final Round—Charles Gammons and H. Bassford defeated J. Lawrence and J. Apple, 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—H. Hartwell and Mrs. Hartwell won from George Walker and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau by default; A. Bassford and Mrs. Benjamin Briggs defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—0.

Cochran Makes Good Runs.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, made high runs of 150 and 192 in exhibition 18.2 balkline matches played yesterday afternoon and evening against George Spear at Daly's Billiard Academy. He won by scores of 250 to 43 and 250 to 45.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Jimmy Regan vs. Barney Adair; Sailor George Volk vs. Harry Cutch. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Italian Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Eddie Fitzsimmons. Ten rounds.

Amherst Defeats Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—Amherst defeated Williams here today by a score of 11 to 5.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 5; Worcester, 4.
Hartford, 6; New Haven, 0.
New London, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
Portland, 2; Springfield, 1. (First game.)
Portland, 6; Springfield, 4. (Second game.)

American Association.

Toledo, 9; Minneapolis, 7.
Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Indianapolis, 12; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 1.

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MRS. HARVEY WINS FROM MRS. WOOD

Earns Right to Meet Molla Bjurstedt in Women's National Tennis Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The most interesting match of the women's national lawn tennis tournament was played this morning, when Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, the Philadelphia district champion, defeated Mrs. Rawson T. Wood of New York in a struggle that went three sets to a score of 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, on the grass courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

In the last set Mrs. Harvey found herself apparently hopelessly beaten, with Mrs. Wood leading at 4—0 on games. By a rare uphill session of playing she slowly drew up on her opponent. Splendid forehand drives, with the ball just nicking the base lines, sent Mrs. Harvey into the lead at 5—4, and then she broke through service and won the last session, the set at 7—5, and the match. This victory brings her into the semi-finals against Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Bjurstedt gained her semi-final bracket by defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Cricket Club, by a score of 6—4, 6—1. The local player made her best showing in the first set and actually led the champion at 3—2 on games, using her overhead game very cleverly in smothering the Norse girl's swift drives. But Miss Bjurstedt let out an extra burst of speed at this stage, and won four of the next five games for the first set at 6—4, going to the net and finishing off her points with beautiful shots across the court.

The other winner in the singles was Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, who eliminated Mrs. Knud Dahl, the Swiss champion, by a score of 6—2, 6—4.

The summaries:

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Mrs. Knud Dahl, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor and Miss Sarah C. Neilson, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. Kane Green and Miss Jacquelin Green, 6—2, 6—2.

YEARLING BRINGS $4,300.

P. A. Clark Buys Celt-Network Filly at Durland Sale.

Home bred young thoroughbreds outsold the imported at the yearling sale of the Arthur B. Hancock and J. N. Camden studs at Durland's Academy last night. The stars of the sale were a chestnut filly by Celt-Network, offered by Mr. Hancock and which was knocked down to P. A. Clark for $4,300, and a brown colt by Ben Brush-Waldena, sent to the sale by Senator Camden, which was purchased by Thomas Welsh, presumably for Joseph E. Widener for $4,000.

The best price obtained for an imported youngster was given for a chestnut filly by the English Derby winner Sunstar out of Ascenseur. It is not known in whose colors this filly is destined to race, as she was knocked down to W. L. Powers, as agent, for $3,000.

A good average was maintained, forty-one head selling for $44,725, an average of more than $1,000 per head.

The sales for more than $500 follow:

PROPERTY OF A. B. HANCOCK.

Black colt, by Transvaal-Eustis; R. J. Walden	$1,500
Ch. c., by Plaudit-Maud B. L.; Schuyler L. Parsons	3,000
B. f., by Ballot-Gold; J. W. May	2,500
B. c., by Fair Play-Lady Aristocracy; Brighton Stable	1,600
Ch. f., by Celt-Network; P. A. Clark	4,300
Ch. c., by Celt-Workmaid; P. A. Clark	1,700
Imp. ch. c., by Polymelus-Half a Slice; J. W. May	1,700
Imp. ch. f., by Sunstar-Ascenseur; W. L. Powers, (agent)	3,000
Ch. c., by Celt-Sand Dune; R. F. Carman	700
B. c., by Celt-Sister Anna; William Jennings	1,800
Imp. b. f., by Adam Bede-Patricia IV.; Brighton Stable	1,000
Ch. f., by Celt-Aurine; Brighton Stable	1,900
Ch. f., by Celt-Sumptuous; Brighton Stable	500
B. c., by Vulcain-Single Shot; C. T. Worthington	700
Imp. b. or br. c., by Black Sand-Parthenis; P. A. Clark	1,000
Imp. b. f., by Junior-Bachelor Girl; P. A. Clark	850
Imp. b. c., by Santry-Silent Queen; C. M. Garrison	700
B. f., by Myram-Pietra; W. B. Miller	800
Imp. b. c., by Spanish Prince-Premula II.; J. Fitzsimmons	600
Ch. f., by Celt-Ellerslie; Brighton Stable	600
B. f., by Vulcain-Elizabeth Gilbert; J. W. McClelland	1,700
Ch. f., by Vulcain-Star Lady; R. J. Walden	550

PROPERTY OF J. N. CAMDEN.

Chestnut colt, by Peter Quince-Hermosa; Brighton Stable	$900
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Miss Finch; J. W. May	1,700
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Amy J.; Thomas Welsh	850
Br. c., by Ben Brush-Waldena; Thomas Welsh	4,000

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Vocabulary, 114 pounds; Scabbard, 112; Elizabeth H., 109; Dr. Muck, 107; Oriskany, 107; Balassarien, 107; All Bright, 107; George Starr, 107; Nominee, (imp.,) 107; Confiscation, (imp.,) 104; Dianthea, 104; Capers, 104; *Poor Joe, 102; *Santiago, (imp.,) 102; Golden Glow, 102; *Josie A., 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Plaudito, 120 pounds; Imperator, 120; Spear Lance, (imp.,) 115; Wonderful, (imp.,) 115; Wanda Pitzer, 115; Counsel, 105; Master McGrath, 105; Genesis, 100; Bond, (imp.,) 100; Sandstone II., 100; Pollyanna, 95; Jack McNeil, (imp.,) 95; *First Ballot, 95; Hickory Nut, 95; Margaret L., 95; Photo, (imp.,) 95. Also eligible: Hops, 120 pounds; Peep Sight, 115; Dancer, 115; Lady Edwina, (imp.,) 115; Socony, 115; Yankee Notions, 115; Engelbert, (imp.,) 115; Marse Henry, 110; Owaga, 105; Right, 105; *Hwfa, 100; Mae Murray, 100; Aimee T., 100; Teetotal, (imp.,) 95; *Rosanne, (imp.,) 90.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Tie Pin, 110 pounds; G. M. Miller, 108; Cheers, 108; Star Gaze, 108; Miss Kruter, 108; Dancer, 106; Blue Thistle, 106; Sam McMeekin, 106; *Ambrose, 105; Dovedale, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; George Smith, 117; Xylon, (imp.,) 110; Fizer, 100; Garbage, 98; Rhine Maiden, 97; Air Man, 95; Dorcas, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Russian Pinion, 115 pounds; Dixie II., (imp.,) 115; Kilts II., (imp.,) 115; Starlike, 115; Le Requin, (imp.,) 115; Sandstone II., 115; Gunrock, (imp.,) 115; Melodrama, 115; Buckboard, 115; Tranby, (imp.,) 115; Muckross, (imp.,) 115; Hess, 110; Black Eagle, (imp.,) 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Thistle, 117 pounds; All Bright, 110; Star Spangled, 110; Partizan, (imp.,) 110; Rockaway, 110; Huttonthorpe, (imp.,) 110; The Wife, 107; Babette, 107; Camba, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 0.
Chattanooga, 4; Mobile, 2.
Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 0.

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LUCULLITE ROMPS HOME.

Wins Youthful Stakes from Bughouse in Record Time.

August Belmont's Lucullite redeemed himself for his defeat in the Keene memorial at Belmont Park, when he won the Youthful Stakes at Jamaica yesterday in a gallop, and made a new record for the stake of 1:06 4-5 for the five and a half furlongs. There were only a half dozen competitors for the rich two-year-old event. In spite of his recent defeat and the fact that he was conceding weight to all the others, the Belmont crack was a prohibitive favorite.

He won in a manner that justified the conference in him, and though there was little of class in the field, reestablished the conviction that he is a colt of great quality. Gifford A. Cochran's Bughouse, which had finished close to Lucullite in the Keene Memorial, was considered the most dangerous opponent. With Lucullite settling into his stride and cutting out a big lead in the first furlong, Bughouse always was second.

The further they went the greater was the gap between them, with J. E. Madden's Little Devil hanging close to Bughouse for the greater part of the journey. At the finish Butwell was restraining the fiery Lucullite, which was eights lengths in front of Bughouse. L. S. Thompson's Debadou, which got away poorly, threatened Little Devil in the stretch, but the latter under a strong ride by Garner, came away to take show money by a length and a half.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.
Lady Longfellow, Beverwyck Stable's b. f., 107 pounds, by Zeus-Olivia Mickle, 5 to 2, even, and 3 to 5, (B. Kleeger)........1[a]
Portia, Captain E. B. Cassatt's b. f., 112, by Don de Oro-Litigant, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (E. Campbell)........2¾
Wawbeek, John Sanford's b. f., 112, by Rockton-Kennyetto, 1 to 8, third, (M. Buxton)........3[2]
Ideal, Irish Harp, High Vale, Dustpan II., and Adele also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.
Swan Song, Wickliffe Stable's b. f., 101 pounds, by Ben Brush-Pink Domino, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, and out, (M. Garner)......1[3]
Sandale, D. Douglass's ch. f., 101, by Ethelbert-Sandwich, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (A. Collins)........2[ns]
Queen of the Water, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 107, by Waterboy-Planutess, 1 to 3, third, (L. McAtee)........3¼
Pleasant Dreams and Sunset II. also ran. Sea Wave scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings; three years old and upward, selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time 1:47 4-5.
Queen of the Sea, Woods Stockton's ch. f., 3 years, 93 pounds, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (S. McGraw)........1¾
Nigel, R. F. Carman's b. g., 4, 116, by Sempronious-Altuda, 1 to 2 and out, (A. Collins)........2[3]
Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. f., 3, 91, by Sea King-Fairy Bird, out for third, (T. Hunt)........3[15]
Canon Bridge also ran. St. Isidore scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Youthful, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 4-5.
Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 120 pounds, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 1 to 3 and out, (J. Butwell)........1[3]
Bughouse, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 105, by Marathon-Fads and Fancies, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (L. McAtee)........2[3]
Little Devil, J. E. Madden's br. f., 102, by Ogden-La Pucelle, 7 to 5, third, (M. Garner)........3[1½]
Debadon, Recount, and Chief Lally also ran. Draglc, Green Gold, and Papp scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Aileen O., J. J. Moran's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Celt-Frantic, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan)........1[1]
Bright Angel, W. R. Coe's b. f., 112, by Stamant-Lavanda, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (C. Fairbrother)........2[3]
Peace and Plenty, Frederick Johnson's ch. f., 112, by Uncle-Privateer, 3 to 5, third, (M. Buxton)........3[3]
Josie A., Miss Peep, Rough Weather, and Soumangha also ran. Queen Margot scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 2-5.
Ed. Bond, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 4 years, 102 pounds, by Mint-La Dotta, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (M. Rowan)........1½
Preston Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 6, 107, by Dick Welles-Animosity, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (B. Kleeger)........2[3]
Armament, Emil Herz's b. g., 6, 107, by Armeath II., 3 to 5, third, (L. Lyke)....3[no]
Plumose, Stellarina, Ambrose, and Carlton G. also ran. Dancer and Stalwart Helen scratched.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

MACKMEN HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Athletics Bunch Singles Off Dumont, Beating Senators, 3 to 0.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Philadelphia beat Washington today, 3 to 0, bunching hits off Dumont in two innings. Bush always had something in reserve when threatened.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	3	1	2	2	1
Bates,3b	4	0	1	0	3
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Meyer,c	4	1	2	4	1
Gooch,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Grover,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Bush,p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	33	3	8	27	13

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Jamieson,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	1	0	7
Henry,c	4	0	2	4	0
aMenosky	0	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	3
bLeonard	1	0	1	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
cGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	8	27	15

a Ran for Henry in ninth.
b Batted for Dumont in eighth.
c Batted for Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Jamieson, (2.)

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—3
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Henry, Meyer. Three-base hits—Foster, Bodie. Stolen bases—McInnis, Milan, Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Double play—Shanks and Morgan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Bush, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 7 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Bush, 8 and 0 in 9; Ayers, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; Bush, 3; Ayers, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 ..	4	5	1
Montreal	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	9	1

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	6	11	1
Richmond	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 0 2 0 2 1 1 ..	7	9	2
Toronto	3 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0	6	9	1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 2 0 5 0 6 0 1 ..	16	25	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	5	0

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ..	4	6	1
Rochester	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	34	19	.642
Providence	34	21	.618
Baltimore	33	22	.618
Rochester	29	26	.527
Toronto	29	26	.527
Buffalo	22	35	.386
Montreal	18	33	.353
Richmond	20	37	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

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PECK'S TWO-BAGGER RESCUES YANKEES

Roger's Double Puts Pipp Over with Run That Downs Red Sox by 5 to 4.

The Yankees repudiated the persistent efforts of the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday and promoted just enough of a batting rally in the eighth inning to smash into a 4 to 4 tie and win the game by a score of 5 to 4. Black Jack Barry vainly rushed in pinch-hitters and runners in an effort to stave off defeat in the sixth.

Slim Love and Long Shore were the opposing pitchers, and they closely resembled a couple of wireless stations. Love did pretty well until the sixth when he was seized with a violent attack of generosity. After he passed two batsmen Donovan hauled him out of the game and sent Urban Shocker to the rescue.

The Red Sox got their first run in the second when Shorten walked and was sent along by Scott's sacrifice. Agnew fanned and Long Shore peppered a single to centre which scored Shorten. In the next inning Gainer doubled with a long drive against the fence, went to third on Gardner's bunt, and scored on Walker's sacrifice fly.

In the last half of that same inning Love got a single which whistled through Scott, who got both hands and one foot on the ball but then couldn't stop it. It seemed a pity to let a man like Hendryx bunt after making two home runs in one game the day previous, but bunt he did, and the sacrifice sent Love to second. Hughey High whacked a drive to the centre field, scoring Love.

The Yanks fell on Shore in the fifth. Nunamaker opened with a single, Love sacrificed, and Hendryx's hit scored Nunamaker. High walked and was forced at second by Maisel. Pipp jammed a single to centre, scoring Hendryx. Maisel and Pipp then started a double steal and the champions were so surprised that no one thought of covering second base, and Maisel came through with another run as the ball sailed to centre field.

The Yanks won in the last of the eighth, when Pipp singled to centre, went to second on Miller's out, and raced home on Peckinpaugh's double to left.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,rf	3	1	2	2	0
High,lf	3	0	2	0	1
Maisel,2b	4	1	0	1	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	3	8	0
Miller,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	3	1
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	3	1
N'maker,c	2	0	1	5	0
aRussell	0	1	0	0	0
Walters,c	2	0	0	3	3
Love,p	1	1	1	0	2
Shocker,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	10	27	12

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	2	4	0
Barry,2b	4	0	2	0	5
Gainer,1b	2	1	1	10	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	3	0	2
Walker,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Shorten,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Scott,ss	2	0	0	3	5
Agnew,c	2	0	0	2	1
bMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
Shore,p	2	0	1	0	2
Hoblitzel,1b	2	1	0	3	0
Pennock,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	24	15

a Ran for Nunamaker in fifth.
b Ran for Agnew in sixth.
Errors—Miller, Thomas.

New York..........0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 .—5
Boston ....0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Hooper, Gainer, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—High. Stolen bases—Pipp, 2; Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Hendryx, Scott, Gainer, Love. Sacrifice fly—Walker. Double play—Shocker, Walters, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Love, 5; Shocker, 1; Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 5 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings, none out in sixth; Shocker, 4 and 0 in 4; Shore, 7 and 4 in 5; Pennock, 3 and 1 in 3. Balk—Shocker. Struck out—By Love, 4; Shocker, 3; Shore, 2; Pennock, 1. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Owens, and Dineen.

BAGBY RULES FROM MOUND.

Outpitches Cicotte and Indians Conquer White Sox, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Bagby outpitched Cicotte in a pitchers' duel today, and Cleveland shut out Chicago, 1 to 0. Bagby allowed only three hits, and not a Chicagoan reached second base after the initial inning.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Smith,rf	3	0	1	3	0
W'gans,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Guisto,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Evans,3b	4	0	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	7	1
Bagby,p	4	0	0	1	0
Total	33	1	5	27	13

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	0	0
E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	4	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	0
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	2	5
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	3	27	9

a Batted for Cicotte in ninth.
Errors—Jackson, Risberg.

Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—Speaker, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double plays—O'Neill and Chapman; Wambsganss, Chapman and Guisto. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; Cicotte, 2. Earned run—Cicotte, 1. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; Cicotte, 2. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

COBB SCORES ON ERROR.

Austin's Wild Throw Enables the Tigers to Beat Browns, 5 to 4.

DETROIT, June 21.—Austin's wild throw of a bunt by Veach permitted Cobb to score from first in the ninth inning today with the run that enabled Detroit to win, 5 to 4, from St. Louis.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	2	0	4
Young,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Burns,1b	3	2	1	14	1
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Spencer,c	4	1	2	2	0
Stanage,c	0	0	0	2	0
Ehmke,p	3	0	1	1	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	1
aR.Jones	0	1	0	0	0
bCrawford	1	0	1	0	0
cDefate	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	12	27	15

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	1	0	0
Austin,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Sisler,1b	5	0	3	8	4
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Sloan,rf	1	1	1	1	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	3	1
Hale,c	0	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Miller,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Johnson,ss	2	1	1	2	3
Sothoron,p	3	0	1	1	3
Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
dRumler	1	0	1	0	0
eMoore	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	12	*24	17

*None out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Spencer in eighth.
b Batted for Ehmke in eighth.
c Ran for Crawford in eighth.
d Batted for Marsans in eighth.
e Batted for Koob in ninth.
Errors—Austin, Johnson.

Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4

Two-base hits—Sothoron, Pratt, Young, Sisler, Severeid. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Cobb, Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, (2,) Veach, Johnson, Moore. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron, 8; Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 11 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; Boland, 1 and 1 in 1; Sothoron, 9 and 3 in 7; Davenport, 1 and 1 in 1-3; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Hamilton, 1 and 0, none out in ninth. Struck out—By Boland, 1; Sothoron, 1. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Boston, 4.
Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 12; Pittsburgh, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	36	20	.643
Boston	33	21	.611
New York	30	23	.566
Cleveland	29	29	.500
Detroit	25	27	.481
St. Louis	23	31	.426
Philadelphia	19	31	.380
Washington	20	33	.377

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	33	17	.660
Philadelphia	31	21	.596
Chicago	33	27	.550
St. Louis	28	26	.519
Cincinnati	29	33	.468
Boston	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Pittsburgh	18	34	.346

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
(Game at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

ROBINS BUMP ALEXANDER.

Dodgers Collect 4 to 2 Victory Off Phillies' Pitching Pride.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers just stepped out on the Phillies' baseball estate today and peppered Alexander, reputed to be the greatest of all pitchers, with sufficient vehemence to compile a 4 to 2 victory. While the Robins were pecking away at Alexander, Marquard baffled the Quakers with pleasing regularity.

In only one inning were Moran's men able to penetrate the Rube's defense. In the fourth Stock's walk, Cravath's single, and a double by Luderus netted the losers two tallies. At all other times Marquard was master, showing best when a base or two was occupied.

Both teams went out in order in the first inning, but in the second the Dodgers commenced to work on the Nebraska marvel. Stengel started the merrymaking with a single to left, and Wheat's double took him to third. Cutshaw then spanked a single to centre, scoring Stengel. When Wheat tried to follow Casey over the plate he was nipped by Paskert's great throw. In the third, however, they put over two more.

When the Phils put over their two runs in the fourth, Robby's men concluded to strengthen their position, and forthwith produced another tally in the fifth. Olson led off with a single, and went to second on Alexander's boot. Daubert neatly sacrificed him to third, whence he scored on Hickman's sacrifice fly to Paskert. There was no more scoring.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	3	1	1	3	3
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Hickman,cf	2	0	0	5	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Miller,c	4	0	0	3	0
Marquard,p	4	1	3	0	1
Total	32	4	10	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	4	1
Stock,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	2	2
McGaff'n,ss	4	0	1	8	3
Killefer,c	4	0	0	6	0
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	4
aByrne	1	0	1	0	0
bCooper	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	6	27	11

a Batted for Luderus in ninth.
b Ran for Byrne in ninth.
Errors—Stengel, Alexander.

Brooklyn ....0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Wheat, Niehoff. Sacrifice hits—Olson, Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Hickman. Double play—Olson and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Marquard, 2; Alexander, 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; Alexander, 5. Time—1 hour 24 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

REDS TROUNCE CARDINALS.

Crowd Threatens Umpire Byron for Banishing Huggins and Betzel.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—St. Louis could do nothing with Toney today, and Cincinnati won, 7 to 1.

Manager Huggins was put off the field by Umpire Byron for protesting a decision on balls and strikes in the seventh, and a moment later Betzel was ordered to leave the field. A crowd of about 300 waited outside the park for Byron after the game, and it was necessary for the police to use force to disperse them.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	2	2	1	3
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	2	1
Roush,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Chase,1b	3	1	1	9	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Neale,lf	2	1	1	4	0
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Cueto,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	4	1
Toney,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	32	7	10	27	11

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Miller,2b	3	0	1	5	4
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Cruise,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Long,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Snyder,c	4	0	2	3	2
Watson,p	2	0	0	0	1
Packard,p	1	0	1	0	0
Murchison,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJ.Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	27	15

a Batted for Murchison in ninth.
Errors—Cueto, Paulette.

Cincinnati ....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—7
St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Groh. Home runs—Neale, Cruise. Stolen bases—Hornsby, 2. Sacrifice hit—Kopf. Sacrifice flies—Thorpe, Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; Packard, 1; Murchison, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 8 hits, 5 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Packard, 2 and 1 in 2 2-3; Murchison, 0 and 0 in 1; Toney, 1 run. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Packard, 1; Murchison, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

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TESREAU'S CURVES HUMBLE BRAVES

Only Three Boston Runners Reach Second, While Giants Score Shutout, 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 21.—The Giants had to do little more than go through the motions this afternoon in order to beat the Braves, 4 to 0, behind Jeff Tesreau. Jeff sometimes used his moist ball and sometimes he bluffed it, but the result was that the Stallings tribesmen registered only three hits against him, reaching second base only three times and never advancing beyond that station.

All afternoon the New Yorkers pounded the ball hard when it was served to them by Pat Ragan, the former Brooklynite, the Braves' outfield being kept eternally busy. Notwithstanding their hits, the Giants failed to get full value, because of inability to hit in the pinches.

The Braves were retired in order in six of their nine innings and really were dangerous only once. This was in the fourth, when, with the Giants leading only 1 to 0, the stage was set for some real damage. Kelly, after gettting a single, was forced by Evers, who made second, while Fletcher made a great stop of Wilhoit's hit that shot through the box. Then both Magee and Konetchy landed on the ball squarely, but Robertson and Burns were keen for their long line drives and splendid catches took the starch completely out of the home club's attack.

The Giants made a good getaway, a first inning run being provided when Herzog tripled to right centre and counted on Kauff's deep boost to Kelly. In the sixth, after Zimmerman's pop to Sherwood Magee, Fletcher, and Robertson got clean hits, the former scoring on Holke's out at first while Rariden hit a liner under Konetchy for a double, sending Robertson across. In the seventh Kauff's two-bagger failed to start anything, but in the eighth Fletcher and Robertson again started the inning with hits, the former counting on Holke's sacrifice lift to Magee.

Burns was passed in the ninth and sthole second, but after Kauff's out he was nipped trying to steal home. Manager McGraw watched the game from the stand today, but went to his hotel early and would not discuss the Byron-Tener episode.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	0	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Fletcher,ss	3	2	2	2	2
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Rariden,c	4	0	2	6	0
Tesreau,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	4	10	27	12

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kelly,cf	4	0	2	6	1
Evers,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	0
Mar'ville,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	1
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
aTyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	7

a Batted for Ragan in eighth.

New York..........1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Rariden, Kauff. Three-base hit—Herzog. Stolen bases—Burns, Wilhoit. Sacrifice hit—Tesreau. Sacrifice flies—Kauff, Holke. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; Ragan, 2; Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 10 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings; Allen, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; Ragan, 3; Allen, 1. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

BRUINS BUSY WITH BATS.

Gather a Total of 16 Hits, Beating the Pirates, 12 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, June 21.—Chicago easily won from Pittsburgh today, 12 to 4. Miller was hit for five runs in the first two innings. Grimes held the opposing side until the seventh inning, when it tallied four runs.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	3	1	3	0
Mann,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	3	1	5
Driscoll,2b	1	0	0	0	1
Merkle,1b	3	1	3	16	0
Williams,cf	4	1	0	5	0
Deal,3b	5	1	3	1	1
Wortman,ss	5	1	1	0	2
Elliott,c	4	1	2	0	2
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
Seaton,p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	36	12	16	27	14

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	2	2	5	0
Pitler,2b	4	1	1	2	0
Bigbee,rf	3	0	1	1	0
J.Wagner,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Brief,1b	3	1	0	6	2
Hinchman,lf	4	0	1	3	1
Ward,ss	4	0	0	5	5
W.Wagner,c	4	0	1	3	4
Miller,p	0	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	33	4	8	27	14

Errors—Elliott, Carey, Pitler, J. Wagner, Ward, W. Wagner.

Chicago ....3 3 0 0 1 0 4 1 0—12
Pittsburgh ....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 4

Two-base hits—Pitler, Grimes. Three-base hits—Doyle, Merkle, Deal, Elliott. Stolen base—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Bigbee. Sacrifice flies—Mann, Merkle, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Miller, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 4 hits, 3 runs in 2-3 inning; Seaton, 4 and 0 in 8 1-3; Miller, 2 and 2 in 1 1-3; Grimes, 14 and 5 in 7 2-3. Struck out—By Grimes, 2. Time—2 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 13; Utica, 6.
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Reading, 5; Harrisburg, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M.—N.Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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SIMPLY WANTS A BULWARK

Peace, to be Durable, Must Be Equitable, with Reparation for Cruelties to Small Nations.

ROME, June 21.—Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, addressing the Chamber of Deputies today, declared that Italy's war aims were to seek liberty and assurances for Italy and other countries, but that Italy did not aspire to frontiers constituting a menace to a neighboring State or danger to any one—simply such as would be a bulwark guaranteeing the independence of a pacific country.

"The hour is solemn for our country," he said. "We cannot deny that. By the prolongation of the war general conditions have become worse day by day, and they have become even more disagreeable for the nations aspiring now, or who may be expected to aspire, to an equitable and durable peace. It must be equitable to prove durable—a peace which will mark an advance in the march of civilization. It is to obtain such a peace that we appeal to the entire nation without distinction of rank, sex or age, asking that each continue his efforts in the sacred name of all our brothers who have given their health or life for the common cause.

"Every momentary weakness, every hesitation, might render useless the steps which have been taken up to the present amid so many arduous difficulties and innumerable sacrifices, and might even imperil the victorious outcome.

"Italy counts today absolutely upon the devotion of her sons, upon their actions, their words, and their sublime spirit of self-abnegation."

Baron Sonnino first pointed out that it was impossible for the country of Mazzini and Garibaldi to accept a peace which should leave a country under barbarous foreign oppression, which should exclude all reparation for all the iniquities and violent cruelties endured by Belgium, which, by implication, should tolerate the infamies of the organized extermination of the Armenians by the Turks, and in contravention of a genuinely unified and independent Poland.

"Would that ever be a peace such as has been proposed by President Wilson, which his memorable message guaranteed for the future and for which the United States has chivalrously drawn the sword?" asked Baron Sonnino, who continued:

"It would be an insult to suppose so. The objective for which all our politics are striving and by which all our warfare is being guided in peace, not conquests or imperialism—a desire to assure the country of the future of durable peace and free competition in the development of civilization and material resources. And for a durable peace it is necessary for Italy to have assurance of frontiers according to nationality, a condition which is indispensable to its effective independence.

"Far from us is the thought not only of the oppression but also of the debasement of any race or State, far or near, big or little. We seek, on the contrary, to co-operate in the constitution of an equilibrium of power which is a condition and guarantee of reciprocal respect and mutual concessions—essential elements in the liberty and equality of the communal and social life of individuals as of peoples."

Amid enthusiastic applause Baron Sonnino referred to President Wilson's words in his message to Russia: "Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again."

SEES GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

Cambon Says Berlin Is Troubled by Our Entry Into War.

PARIS, June 21.—Jules Cambon, General Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that the entrance of America into the war had caused serious unrest in Germany, in the course of an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press today. He said:

"In the hearts of the French people who welcomed General Pershing there was first of all the desire to reply to the enthusiastic reception which the American people gave the French delegates, but there was also something else equally important. A feeling of serious unrest was caused in Germany by the entry into the struggle of a country which brings to the Allies, together with its entire strength, a freshness and ardor which have not been diminished by three years of war. Germany feels that the Americans, once engaged in the struggle, will not give up. In order to prevent the cementing of close ties, it is multiplying its efforts to spread dissension among the Allies.

"The incident of the Swiss Socialist Grimm's intrigue in Russia reveals Germany's handiwork and is one of the straws showing how uneasy and troubled Berlin is because of America. In France every one realizes that this uneasiness and fear are justified."

In regard to the peace program of the German majority Socialists at Stockholm, M. Cambon said:

"It proves that their aims coincide with those of their Government, especially on the Alsatian question, which is to be the big question when negotiations begin. The American public must know that all our questions, economic, colonial, maritime, indemnity, and those relating to Belgium, must yield before it, and according to its solution posterity will know who triumphed."

Referring to President Wilson's Flag Day address, M. Cambon said: "Many Frenchmen count on President Wilson to maintain the moral character of the war and interpret for the Allies the high ideal which animates all."

DENIALS BY MEXICO.

Recent Adverse Reports Refuted Specifically by Secretary Nieto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Mexican News Bureau, which is a semi-official agent for the Mexican Embassy, issued a communication tonight saying that with respect to some recently published reports of "an antagonistic and untruthful nature regarding conditions in Mexico," Rafael Nieto, Acting Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, had authorized a statement saying:

"First—The immigration of Mexican workingmen returning to their former homes from the United States has no cause originating in Mexico.

"Second—It is absolutely false that there is peace and tranquillity only where there are German interests. It is false that the Government attacks American interests in favor of German interests. There is not a single case in which properties of Americans have been confiscated and sold to Germans.

"Third—It is false that the only bank that does business in Mexico is the German bank. All private banks in Mexico are doing business. The Government of Mexico has not taken a single cent from the American and English banks.

"Fourth—It is false that Villa has been lately in Chihuahua, and the statement that he has been indicates the prejudiced character of the source of information.

"Fifth—The statement that there is less shooting in Mexico at the present time because of the embargo on arms and ammunition, and that disorders will be resumed when there is a more liberal supply, is disproved by the fact that the severest fighting of the revolution took place after the embargo was established, while the cessation of disorder is due to the rapid restoration of normal conditions, now going on in all portions of the republic.

"Sixth—There is no understanding whatever between the Washington Government and that of Mexico for the suppression of news of disorders in the latter country.

"Seventh—No proposition has been made to the Mexican Government looking to an alliance with Washington and involving a loan of $200,000,000 to Mexico. The statement that the Mexican capital is in direct wireless communication with Berlin is absurd, since it is a physical impossibility under present conditions.

"The further statement that a new group of Mexican millionaires might result from such action (the alleged alliance and proposed loan) is an insult to the personnel of the Government of Mexico."

RED CROSS TOTAL NOW $62,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

lowed the band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"That is the spirit of America," said Mr. Hughes. "That is the spirit that you will find in our colleges, in our high schools, in our offices, and in our shops. America is not decadent. She will see it through."

It had been intended to hold the dinner in the Japanese Garden, but there was such a demand for seats that the Palm Court, the Pall Mall Room, and finally the main dining room had to be used to accommodate the guests. The flags of the Allies were everywhere, and between each pair of flags was a Red Cross flag.

Those seated at the speakers' table included Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander Jessup, Martin Vogel, Dwight M. Morrow, Seward Prosser, Emory B. Pottle, and Job E. Hedges. Lord Northcliffe, who was scheduled to speak, had to hurry to attend the reception to the Italian Mission at the Plaza Hotel.

The telegram from President Wilson addressed to Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel follows:

"I am interested to learn of the dinner which the New York Red Cross Committee has planned for tonight. During this week the American people will have a unique privilege of manifesting America's unselfishness as well as the real spirit of sacrifice which animates our people. I am sure the people of New York will do their part, but I hope they will measure the generosity of their gifts by the urgency of the need.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Hughes read a message from Lord Northcliffe, which said that only those who had seen war could know what the Red Cross was doing to mitigate suffering.

"Let me remind you of a new field in which our Red Cross is doing a work that must soon be shared with our American friends," the letter read, "the search for the missing and wounded. American Red Cross workers have established for themselves a unique reputation on the battlefields of France and Belgium. I had the pleasure of seeing their glorious achievements at Verdun. I am confident that those setting out across the sea will maintain the American reputation for valor and self-secrifice which has already been gained by your nation by the pioneer Red Cross workers who fell in 1914, 1915, and 1916."

After a toast to the President, Mr. Hughes said that while America was equipping a great army and navy she must also equip a great auxiliary army of relief.

"We can't send our young men to suffer in the trenches of Europe without everything that mercy can furnish in the way of nurses and relief," he said. "I don't know what sort of an American it is who can ignore the appeal of the American Red Cross. Let it never be obscured that this is our war, that the liberties of ourselves and our children are at stake. Now let America show the stuff she is made of, let us be proud of the spirit we show in this hour. If we are not glad to welcome this opportunity we are not worthy of the name—America."

After Laurette Taylor had recited the recruiting speech from "Out There," Andre Tardieu told of the heroism of the French troops at the Marne and Verdun. He spoke in French.

While Job Hedges was speaking Governor Whitman arrived unexpectedly. He had been attending a reception at the Plaza, and he "stopped at the last minute."

ROCKEFELLER DONATION TO RED CROSS $5,000,000

Foundation Attaches No Condition to Gift for War Work—New York's Total $28,000,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation contributed $5,000,000 without conditions to the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund yesterday. A report that the Foundation was considering donating this sum was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago. Other contributions and pledges, exclusive of special corporation dividends, aggregating more than $1,500,000, were reported by the thirty teams at their daily luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. This represented their efforts for the twenty-four hours ended at noon, and increased the grand total for New York City, inclusive of pledges, contributions, and special corporation dividends, to more than $28,000,000. Special Red Cross dividends totaling more than $3,000,000 also were reported, one of these, $1,000,000, being declared by the General Electric Company.

The Rockefeller Foundation contribution was made through Team 6, of which Edgar L. Marston is Captain. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of this team, and an ovation was given him when the $5,000,000 contribution was announced. The gift carried Team 6 into first position, with J. P. Morgan's team ranking second and Mayor Mitchel's team third.

Next to the Marston team, the largest total for the last twenty-four hours was reported by Team No. 20, of which A. H. Wiggin is the Captain. This team reported $255,000 as the results of its efforts for the day, and its Captain also was warmly applauded. Team No. 2, of which T. A. Gillespie is Captain, made the third best showing for the day, with a total of $227,824, and Team No. 4, J. Horace Harding Captain, the next best, with a total of $173,435.

Mr. Harding also reported a contribution of $100,000 from Ogden L. Mills, which was the largest contribution made by any individual yesterday. Other large contributions reported were: Bernard Baruch, $50,000; Baltimore Tube Company, $50,000, and Linde Air Products Company, $50,000.

New Dividends Announced.

The new dividends, as given out by the Publicity Bureau of the fund, were:

General Electric Company	$1,000,000
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	1,500,000
National Lead Company	250,000
Cities Service Company	250,000
Miami Copper Company	92,000
Kerr Lake Mining Company	45,000
Baldwin Tube Company	50,000
Metropolitan Trust Company	20,000
Liberty National Bank	20,000
Inspiration Copper Company	30,000
Montana Power Company	37,500

THE NEW YORK TIMES Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. as a contribution of its stockholders to the Red Cross fund. The contribution, amounting to $10,000, was forwarded to the Mayor's committee.

The Silk Association of America reported at its headquarters, 354 Fourth Avenue, that it had collected nearly $100,000 for the Red Cross fund from the following firms:

William Ryle & Co., $25,000; A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Inc., $10,000; William Skinner & Sons, $10,000; Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., $5,000; H. A. Caesar & Co., $5,000; United Piece Dye Works, $4,000; Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, $3,500; American Velvet Company, $2,500; Frederick Vietor & Achelis, $2,500; Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., $2,000; J. Kridel Sons & Co., $2,000; Pelgram & Meyer, $2,000; Julius Kayser & Co., $1,000; Samuel Eiseman & Co., $1,000; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $1,000; Post & Sheldon Corporation, $1,000; Hess, Goldsmith & Co., $1,000; Klots Throwing Company, $1,000; Cheney Brothers, $1,000; T. D. Van Dusen, $1,000; L. Erstein & Brother, $1,000; Peierls, Buhler & Co., $1,000; employes of A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Inc., $1,000; F. A. Straus & Co., $2,000; Lion L. Straus, $1,000; Stehli Silks Corporation, $1,000; Rusch & Co., $1,000; Passavant & Co., $500; Thomas F. Vietor, $500; Silk Finishing Company of America, $500; Henry Doherty Silk Company, $500; Raw Silk Trading Company, $250; S. L. Holzman, $250; Pyramid Silks Corporation, $250; J. A. Blum & Son, $250; Read & Lovatt Manufacturing Company, $250; Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company, $250; Theodore Tiedmann & Sons, $250; Joseph Berlinger & Co., $250; M. B. Siegman & Co., $200; Louis Roessel & Co., $200; Cardinal & Becker, $200; Brilliant Silk Manufacturing Company, $200; Duplan Silk Company, $200; H. E. Greene & Co., $100; Samuel Siegman, $100; Kahn & Feldman, $100; Weill, Callman & Jacobson, $100; Stern & Bendix, $100; National Ribbon Company, $100; E. W. Kahn & Co., $100; Rogers & Thompson, Inc., $100; Oriental Silk Printing Company, $100; Central Textile Company, $75; Hellwig Silk Dyeing Company, $50; Max Stern, $50; Lincoln Silk Company, $25; Catoir Silk Company, $25; Samuel Brickman, $25; Howlett & Heckmeyer Company, $25; Max Schlesinger, $25; Henbert Silk Company, $25.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company have contributed $50,000 to the Red Cross through the various branches, it was announced yesterday. The Clothiers' Association of New York added another $6,500 to the fund, making its total contribution $43,500. Browning King & Co. contributed $1,500; Louis Siegbert & Brother, $1,000, and Samuel Rosenthal & Brothers, $1,000.

J. Frank Howell, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, has appointed D. E. Levey, Bancroft Smith, W. S. Scoville, W. S. Silkworth, James A. Gillies, Harry Plummer, R. J. Hoffman, Charles S. Liebeskind, George Shaskan, Roland W. Betts, and W. L. S. Webster members of a team to solicit Red Cross Subscriptions.

No reports were received as to the amounts collected by the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, and Curb brokers' teams, but they were said to be large. Hundreds of dollars also were accumulated by the 200 women who had charge of "Salvation Army kettles" at the street corners.

Mrs. Belmont Speaks at Luncheon.

There was a greater display of optimism among the managers and team workers at the luncheon yesterday than there had been at any time since the opening of the campaign, and it was evident that the encouraging reports being received from the rest of the country were having their effect. Mrs. August Belmont was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon, and she urged those present to impress their friends with the need of giving quickly.

"The experiences we have had would fill a book," she said. "Mr. Underwood said the other day that it took him three hours to raise $3. We women have had many experiences like that, but we all feel happy in being able to do something. For two and a half years we were waiting for something we could do, and now that we are in the war we have our opportunity. It is very important that those who can give do so at once, and that they hurry up. The principal plea all of us should make is 'don't wait until tomorrow. Give today. Please hurry up!'"

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross War Finance Committee, made it clear at the luncheon that no team would be credited with the face value of any special corporation dividend, since it was not known how great a part of these would be assigned by the shareholders to the fund, as requested. Mr. Prosser is certain, as are all of the others in charge of the campaign, that most of these dividends will go where they are intended, but the credits will be confined to the actual receipts.

Since the campaign began, the public has been informed in three ways, other than by reading the newspapers, of the progress being made in collecting the fund. With the collection of each $1,000,000, a standard on a barrel has been rolled a block up Fifth Avenue, the red arrow on the big thermometer in front of the Bankers Trust has been raised a notch, and the Sperry searchlight has made a new record in the sky after nightfall. Yesterday there was great cheering along Fifth Avenue when the barrel was trundled to Fiftieth Street, which represented approximately what had been collected in the United States up to that time. The elevation of the arrow at the Bankers Trust was also the signal for a demonstration of gratification and approval on the part of the crowd.

Angier B. Duke Joins Workers.

Angier B. Duke, son of Benjamin Duke, and nephew of James B. Duke, founder of the Tobacco Trust, is taking an active part in the Red Cross campaign in this city. Mr. Duke was in Newport when he heard the call of the Red Cross. Instead of soliciting big contributions from his wealthy friends, he is working among the small contributors. He has collected many gifts ranging from $1 to $5, and has worked as hard to get them as some of the members of the Red Cross teams have worked to get $1,000. Mr. Duke is making the rounds of offices and homes, and is working morning and night, according to word which has reached Mr. Prosser.

The first check for a shareholder's allotment of a Red Cross dividend was received yesterday. It was for $3, and was given by E. Vail Stebbins.

A "stationary parade" has been organized by the National League for Woman's Service in behalf of the campaign. The women who participate will not march. They will stand on both sides of Fifth Avenue on Saturday at intervals of about ten feet. The lines of "paraders" will extend north and south from Forty-second Street. No contributions will be asked for.

The following is a list to date of the organizations which will be represented in the parade: National League for Woman's Service, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club, Women's Military Reserve of the United States, Women's American Oriental Club; Women's Auxiliary Fifteenth Infantry, Bohemian National Alliance and Slovak League, Federation of Sisterhoods, J. B. Greenhut Company, Midday Minute Girls, Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting, Vassar Alumnae, Vacation War Relief, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Art Alliance of America, Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York, National Civic Federation, Woman's Department; Inwood Branch N. L. W. S.; League of Catholic Women, People's Institute, Stage Women's War Relief.

Teams Report Contributions.

The contributions reported by the thirty team captains yesterday, and the total of collections of each team up to yesterday noon follow:

TEAM NO. 6. Edgar L. Marston, Captain.	
Rockefeller Foundation	$5,000,000
Previously reported	63,054
Total	$5,063,054
TEAM NO. 9. J. P. Morgan, Captain.	
Baltimore Tube Company	$50,000
Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill	10,000
Previously reported	1,229,067
Total	$1,289,067
TEAM NO. 8. John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.	
Miscellaneous contributions	$27,212
Previously reported	1,074,689
Total	$1,101,901
TEAM NO. 13. Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$45,678
Previously reported	865,382
Total	$911,060
TEAM NO. 2. T. A. Gillespie, Captain.	
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.	$15,000
Atlas Portland Cement Co.	12,500
New Jersey Zinc Co.	35,000
Linde Air Products Co.	100,000
Other contributions	63,324
Previously reported	455,683
Total	$681,507
TEAM NO. 16. W. B. Thompson, Captain.	
E. Mason McMullin	$15,000
Metropolitan Bank	10,000
George W. Helme Company	10,000
F. B. Jennings	5,000
Miscellaneous	13,975
Previously reported	583,424
Total	$631,899
TEAM NO. 3. Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.	
Harris Winthrop	$25,000
Mrs. Harry Guggenheim	10,000
Miscellaneous	12,361
Previously reported	402,890
Total	$450,251
TEAM NO. 26. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$16,545
Previously reported	367,255
Total	$383,800
TEAM NO. 15. Albert Strauss, Captain.	
Anonymous, (Liberty Bonds)	$10,000
Adolph Stahl	10,000
Johnson & Higgins	25,000
France and Canada Steamship Co.	25,000
Miscellaneous	16,585
Previously reported	250,555
Total	$337,140
TEAM NO. 12. Charles H. Sabin, Captain.	
Bernard Baruch	$50,000
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin (Liberty Bonds)	10,000
William A. Read & Co.	25,000
Miscellaneous	11,955
Previously reported	237,440
Total	$334,395
TEAM NO. 10. H. G. S. Noble, Captain.	
Post & Flagg	$100,000
Other contributions	31,301
Previously reported	192,956
Total	$324,257
TEAM NO. 20. A. H. Wiggin, Captain.	
E. C. Converse	[illegible]
American Sugar Refining Co.	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	10,000
Chase National Bank	100,000
Other contributions	20,000
Previously reported	53,125
Total	$318,125
TEAM NO. 5. William M. Kingsley, Captain.	
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	$20,000
Other contributions	3,136
Previously reported	272,867
Total	$296,003
TEAM NO. 4. J. Horace Harding, Captain.	
Ogden Mills	$100,000
Columbia Trust Co.	37,500
American Can Co.	15,000
Other contributions	20,985
Previously reported	110,130
Total	$283,615
TEAM NO. 7. Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.	
Alfred T. White	$10,000
W. A. White	10,000
William H. Todd	10,000
William P. Clyde	25,000
National Sugar Refining Co.	7,000
Other contributions	34,453
Previously reported	140,103
Total	$236,556
TEAM NO. 1. M. Friedsam, Captain.	
Columbia Trust Company	$12,500
Otto M. Eidlitz	10,000
Other contributions	20,482
Previously reported	165,385
Total	$208,367
TEAM NO. 23. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$16,195
Previously reported	180,271
Total	$196,466
TEAM NO. 19. George J. Whelan, Captain.	
Weyman-Burton Company	$10,000
P. Lorillard & Co	10,000
Other contributions	19,816
Previously reported	152,531
Total	$192,347
TEAM NO. 25. Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$23,680
Previously reported	118,800
Total	$142,480
TEAM NO. 22. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain.	
Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer	$10,000
Other contributions	13,702
Previously reported	110,135
Total	$133,837
TEAM NO. 14. James R. Sheffield, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$21,820
Previously reported	104,196
Total	$126,016
TEAM NO. 30. Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.	
Mrs. Walter Jennings	$10,000
Other contributions	13,300
Previously reported	86,314
Total	$109,614
TEAM NO. 18. Frank A. Vanderlip, Captain.	
Valley Coal & Iron Company	$10,000
Other contributions	10,395
Previously reported	71,350
Total	$91,745
TEAM NO. 11. E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.	
Fifth Avenue Bank	$10,000
Other contributions	22,360
Previously reported	50,568
Total	$82,928
TEAM NO. 29. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$26,539
Previously reported	43,883
Total	$70,422
TEAM NO. 27. Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$2,320
Previously reported	66,309
Total	$68,629
TEAM NO. 28. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.	
H. W. Rogers	$10,000
Other contributions	14,450
Previously reported	25,336
Total	$49,786
TEAM NO. 21. Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$2,540
Previously reported	43,450
Total	$45,990
TEAM NO. 17. F. D. Underwood, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$14,071
Previously reported	14,728
Total	$28,799
TEAM NO. 24. Mrs. Alice H. Chittenden, Captain.	
Reported yesterday	$5,557
Previously reported	10,600
Total	$16,157

A special service exhibit in the interests of the Red Cross Fund will be given at the Stadium, Amsterdam Avenue, between 136th and 138th Streets, tomorrow afternoon. Among the special features will be a base hospital unit in action, airplane manoeuvres, a field kitchen, Red Cross dogs, an armored motor battery and a review of the Home Defense League of B. Altman & Co.

The Red Cross campaign will close on Monday, but the final reports of the thirty teams will not be made until Tuesday noon at the Chamber of Commerce. It was decided yesterday not to hold a luncheon tomorrow, so as to enable the members of the teams to spend the week-end out of town.

NATION'S TOTAL $62,000,000.

Rivalries of Cities Raise Red Cross Fund $18,000,000 in Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—With half of the week's campaign of the Red Cross War Council passed for raising its fund of $100,000,000 announcement was made by Henry P. Davison, who is managing the campaign, tonight that upward of $54,000,000 had been subscribed. Later reports on the day's work are expected to bring the total tonight to $62,000,000. The contributions for the day were $18,000,000. Mr. Davison sent out warning today to all workers in the campaign for the big fund not to be overconfident. If they are not overconfident it is believed that the efforts to be put forth during the next four days will put the fund across the hundred million goal inside of schedule time.

New York City, which is conducting an individual campaign, has subscribed $26,862,862, while the rest of the country combined has reported $27,356,865, according to figures given out at headquarters tonight.

Buffalo's first contributions to the Red Cross Fund will be brought to Washington through the air by Miss Katherine Stinson of Chicago. She will leave Buffalo at 9 A. M. tomorrow in her new Curtiss biplane with the checks in her possession, made out to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Although she is just 21, Miss Stinson, a native of Chicago, has been flying for five years. She learned in Chicago under Ruth Law, and after getting her instruction, went to the Orient, where she made flights for the Emperor of Japan and the President of China. Since her return from the Orient, Miss Stinson has been acting as an instructor in one of the Canadian Government aviation schools.

The demand for airplanes for war purposes is so great at the present time that special permission had to be obtained from the War Department for Miss Stinson's flight. All along her way to Washington from Buffalo, she will distribute Red Cross literature and appeals. The planes of her machine will be painted with large red crosses. Miss Stinson is expected to arrive at Rochester at 10 A. M. tomorrow, at Syracuse a few hours later, and at Albany in the evening. She will remain there over night, flying to Governors Island at 11 A. M. Saturday. She will leave there for Philadelphia after a brief rest, and after a short stay in Philadelphia will come on to Washington, planning to reach here at 4:30 in order to report to Secretary McAdoo before he quits work for the week.

Scores of telegraphic inquiries reaching headquarters today from local committees showed how cities were vying with others of similar size in the Red Cross race. Many which heretofore have been tardy in reporting sent frequent summaries of their progress today.

Reports from the West showed unexpected activity, and placed that section third in the standing with about $4,000,000. The North Central Division still held first place with more than $15,000,000, the Middle Atlantic second with nearly $10,000,000, New England fourth with more than $3,500,000, and the South fifth with nearly $2,000,000.

Fifty more cities and towns were added to the honor roll for having passed their preliminary apportionments. Except for a $5,000,000 contribution by the Rockefeller Foundation, accredited to New York City's totall, most of the donations reported today were from individuals and were comparatively small.

Wilmington, Del., was one of the honor cities of the day. Its report tonight showed a total of $646,000, more than three times the original allotment of $200,000, and the city's new goal is $1,000,000. In Newark, N. J., $5,000 was contributed by each of thirty men.

Cleveland was well past its $2,500,000 goal today, and was trying to equal the donations of Chicago, whose quota is $8,000,000. Committees in Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, and Minneapolis sought information on the progress of the campaigns in each of the other places. The Mayor of Cincinnati wired: "Cincinnati will come across with more than her $1,000,000 quota."

In the Middle Atlantic division Reading, Penn., reported that a large part of its funds were coming from the foreign population. Children of Wyomissing, Penn., formed a society with an agreement to buy no candy, but to give to the Red Cross Fund. Englewood, N. J., has raised $83,000, more than four times its original apportionment. In spite of its recent devastation by fire, Asbury, N. J., reported it would have a substantial sum at the week-end.

NEWPORT RAISES $35,340.

Day's Contributions to Red Cross Fund Reach $14,421.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Today was the biggest in the week thus far for Red Cross week subscriptions, $14,421.23 being the receipts up to the noon hour, when the Ways and Means Committee notified National Headquarters at Washington of the receipts, amounting in grand total for four days to $35,540.83. The receipts of the Red Cross War Fund bargain sale held by Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing and Miss Elizabeth L. Betton, which will reach $500, were not included.

The subscriptions received today included: Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, $2,500; Arthur B. Emmons, $2,500; Mrs. L. L. Bonat, $1,300; Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, $1,000; Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens, $500; Edward C. Knight, Jr., $1,500; Miss Fanny Foster, $500; Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin, $250.

RICHMOND EXCEEDS QUOTA.

Virginia City Has Raised $350,000 and Hopes to Get $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—Richmond, which was expected to raise $200,000 for the war work of the Red Cross, started the week with a mass meeting of people on Sunday afternoon at which subscriptions aggregating $280,000 were made. Voluntary subscriptions since received have brought that amount up to about $350,000. At present it is expected to increase it to at least $400,000 before the end of the week. No subscriptions have been asked from corporations, but individuals have been requested to subscribe in the spirit of personal sacrifice and dedication to their country's service.

Henry W. Anderson, Chairman of the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross, said today:

"Richmond is in this war to win and give expression to its love of country and of liberty. It subscribed 190 per cent. of its Liberty bond allotment, and will subscribe at least 200 per cent. of its Red Cross allotment. We have a hospital unit ready to leave for the front, and our young men are impatient for the call to serve their country."

RED CROSS TO BAR TEUTONS

Turks and Bulgarians Also Not Wanted in Hospital Units.

Colonel J. R. Kean of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General of Military Relief, has sent to the American Red Cross district headquarters throughout the country, a communication from the State Department warning against the inclusion in Red Cross units of persons of German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, or Bulgarian nationality or birth, although they may be American citizens. It is stated that while we are not at war with other of the Central Powers than Germany, England and France are, and that therefore the most suitable method is to exclude all persons of those nationalities, or those born in those countries. In his letter Colonel Kean says:

"The department is in receipt of a telegram of June 5, from the Ambassador at London, which states that Marie Spiessmann, a member of Base Hospital 21, (generally spoken of as the St. Louis unit,) cannot proceed to France because she was born in England of parents of German nationality, was married to a German subject, whose widow she now is, and is, therefore, of German nationality herself. The Ambassador further states that the practice of including alien enemies in units of the American Red Cross is a cause of the greatest embarrassment. He advises that this practice be stopped. The Ambassador further remarks that of the so-called St. Louis unit, nine orderlies are of Turkish, Austro-Hungarian or German birth, and that this fact has also had a bad effect.

"The department regards it as of the greatest importance that hospital units intended for service abroad should not include persons of Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish nationality or birth, or persons of German nationality or birth. It must be remembered that, although Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey are not at war with the United States and their nationals have not, therefore, the status of alien enemies in the United States, they have such status in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries. It is further to be noted that American citizens of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Turkish birth, loyal as they may be to the United States, have from the beginning of the war been regarded with suspicion in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries. Their inclusion in Red Cross units for service in those conutries is a cause of anxiety and apprehension to the officials thereof. A similar attitude is held toward citizens of the United States who were born in this country but whose fathers were born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, or allied countries. The department understands that the consular officers of France, Great Britain, and their allies have been instructed to decline to visé passports held by persons of either of the classes mentioned.

"I am sure that the American Red Cross will appreciate the importance of giving due consideration to the wishes of countries to which hospital units may be sent. It is requested that directors exercise the greatest care in the enlistment of the male administrative personnel of Red Cross base hospitals not to include persons of the nationalities mentioned by the Secretary of State, and that chief nurses take the same precautions with regard to the selection of nurses."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

COMMANDEERING RAILWAYS AND MINES.

"Thorough." is the word with the Federal Trade Commission. It proposes to take over all railways, steamships, and coal mines and operate them for the good of trade in general. It is a desperate remedy for a disease which seems less desperate even in the Commission's own report. The production of anthracite shows an increase of a quarter over last year. The production of bituminous is said to be 40 per cent. short of a possible maximum, "solely charged, as a primary cause, to faulty rail transportation." The Commission believes that "the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that the coal industry is paralyzed by the failure of transportation." If the failure of transportation is the "sole primary" cause, it would seem that there ought to be some report of accumulated and undistributed stocks of coal, but nothing is said about them. For an industry which is "paralyzed," a production and distribution above the record for anthracite and below a "possible maximum" for bituminous, the showing is good.

It is not possible to regard the general industries of the country as "paralyzed," either by lack of coal or transportation. Industrial activity is extraordinary. The railways are performing prodigies, measured either by their own records or the records of any railways at any time in any country. No doubt more coal is desirable. No doubt it would be convenient if the railways could or would carry more coal. But the shortage is not due to culpable deficiency in either respect. If the demand were merely ordinary, it would be satisfied. But the demand is instant, imperative, extraordinary, universal. The Commission considers the coal shortage as though it were an isolated fact, and all that the railways have on their minds. Unlike the Commission, the railways have to think of all wants at once, and to do the best they can with an entire problem. If there is a shortage of coal cars, it is not because they are idle. They are diverted to other uses, in order that they may move loaded in both directions. The Commission would move them empty to the mines and distribute the coal, but would create a shortage perhaps worse than that it seeks to remedy. The Commission assumes that there would be no financial troubles about its plan. All the Government would have to do would be to divide profits, which are to be made "uniform." A lower price is promised, of course.

It is remarkable what trouble the Federal Trade Commission has with its Chairmen. Mr. HURLEY left the Commission and published a book which certainly did not reflect the views of his colleagues. Chairman HARRIS dissents from the present report by Commissioners DAVIES, COLVER, and FORT. All honorable names, but not known for successful operation of either railways or coal mines. On the other hand, their report has been anticipated by railway administrators of worldwide fame. They are operating the railways of the country as a unit already, rivaling the Commission in the patriotism which ignores the laws which forbid combinations in restraint of trade. The coal operators have done the same, and are under prosecution therefor.

There has been considerable printed about the laws against conspiracy, but the reports do not seem to have been read by those guiding the Government. For example, Postmaster General BURLESON said this week: "I counted this morning seven milk wagons delivering along our block. 'Why seven? Why not one?' and Mr. BURLESON, like the Trade Commission, proposes to take over the delivery service of traders on account of the Post Office. Government could do it so much better than the traders. The Trade Commission and the Postmaster General alike may profit by the statement of a Federal Judge in the Tobacco case, that the law would be violated by "two individuals who have been driving rival express wagons between two villages in contiguous States, and who enter into a combination to join forces and operate a single line." That is supposed to be a popular law. Certainly it would violate the popular feeling and policy which underlie the law for the Government to do what it prosecutes others for doing. The situation is not comfortable, but it must be far worse before the Commission can find approval for a departure toward Socialist Government action so sweeping as it advises.

THE RED CROSS COLLECTIONS.

The response to the appeal in behalf of the Red Cross has been wonderful. Half of the sum indicated has been raised in four days, and the multitude of organizations engaged all over the country are working with an accumulated momentum that assures the collection of the full $100,000,000 by the end of the week. Many of the smaller cities of the country have already exceeded their allotment. Everywhere the contributions are generous, and there is a spirit of generous rivalry among the collecting agencies that seems to leave no promising source of contributions untouched.

The declaring of extra dividends in aid of the Red Cross by large corporations has been of good example. There was at first some criticism of this method of augmenting the fund, but it seems to have been fairly met. The extra dividends are declared from surplus. The surplus belongs to the stockholders, but they would not have received as a dividend the money set apart in aid of the Red Cross. The individual stockholder, therefore, has no ground for complaint, not even against the managers of the corporation, who undertake to maintain the same degree of efficiency with the surplus remaining after the declaration of the dividend. The gift is, therefore, one made by the stockholders and by the corporation. The spirit of the time, the intense desire of the whole public that the Red Cross shall not lack funds in its work of comfort and help and healing stays every impulse to criticism, and whatever method brings contributions is held to be good.

It was a magnificent undertaking, the raising of $100,000,000 in a few days for the work of the Red Cross. The attempt called for courage, and the working out of a plan demanding organizing power of the highest order. Just the man for the work was found in Mr. DAVISON. His ardor was stimulated rather than chilled by the magnitude of the sum to be raised, for he is accustomed to large operations. The plan adopted made practically certain that no one able and willing to give would not have the invitation and opportunity. Unflagging zeal and energy without limit have yielded the result that always comes from such appeals to the American public.

A DRIVE FOR RECRUITS.

"Drive" as a noun has become popular since the war began. The President by proclamation has now instituted a drive for recruits for the regular army. He calls for 70,000 men between the ages of 18 and 40 to enlist before June 30. Since April 1 about 122,000 recruits have been accepted for the army. President LINCOLN in his first call for troops in 1861 limited the number to 75,000. We now need nearly that many to supply the deficiency in a force which will eventually form a comparatively small part of the army of the United States in the war with the Teutonic Powers and their allies. The week beginning next Saturday is to be recruiting week for the regular army. Presumably a later week will be set apart to fill up the ranks of the navy, the personnel of which has already been increased far beyond its former war strength. According to the daily reports of the recruiting officers, only 61,000 men are still needed for the army, but the President's call takes note of the inevitable losses in so large a force, from time to time, caused by enforced retirements from the service through illness or for other reasons. Most of these later recruits will be assigned to the infantry.

The War Department announces that all facilities are in readiness for the reception, equipment, and training of the new men. Recruits are rapidly absorbed in existing units. There is no doubt that the President's call will materially help the work of the recruiting stations. The regular army service in the time of war offers a career to an able-bodied young man of superior intelligence. The opportunity for such a man to get in the noncommissioned class is always good, and every noncommissioned officer capable of development stands in the line of promotion to a commissioned officership. The pay of the privates has been doubled. The call is for men who have no dependents and "are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war." Most of the recruits, therefore, must be young men who have not married and have not yet made a final choice of a vocation. To such men the call to military duty is appealing at all times. To them also the opportunities the army offers have more significance. But, above all, the country needs loyal and efficient soldiers. In a month or two 600,000 or more men will be drafted. They will be as well trained in time as the regular army men, but they will lack the advantage of association in the ranks from the very beginning with seasoned soldiers. The chance to serve in the regular army will not be neglected. Toward the close of the enlistment period the recruiting officers will be overworked. Why not make haste and get in the ranks before the last call?

THE AVIATION PROBLEM.

We must send airplanes to the seat of war as rapidly as we can construct them and man them with trained pilots, observers, and machinists. It follows that we must build the planes and man them. We can. Therefore we should not hesitate. Our worst fault is to waste time in controversies. Time actually spent in perfecting plans is not wasted. But time that is spent in arguing about the comparative merit of two or a dozen plans is sheer waste. We have advanced far enough in airplane building to know what we can do and what we cannot do, and manifestly it would be absurd to start our preparations for the extension of military aviation by attempting to do what is at present practically impossible.

This country cannot now build the quickly rising planes that speed 140 miles an hour. In time we shall overcome the difficulties of their production, and perhaps make them better than the foreign aircraft manufacturers. But we can build training airplanes and planes that will be useful for scouting and observation. In building them, it stands to reason that we should make use of the existing facilities for aircraft building, giving orders to the experienced builders which will enable them to extend their plants, and that the co-operation of other manufactories should be always under the supervision of men who know. The plan to enlist the services of automobile builders, furniture makers, and the like will succeed if what they do is done under the right direction. Congress is asked to appropriate a huge sum for aviation. It is not too large for the purpose, but it must be intelligently spent.

Mr. FREDERICK W. BARKER, President of the Aeronautic Society of America, in an interview published in THE TIMES this morning, states the case clearly and without prejudice. All are agreed that we can do our fair share of work in the war best by speeding a plan for aviation extension. But it is essential that we should embark in this huge enterprise with our eyes open. If we are soon to send a thousand aviators to France monthly, a definite program must be decided upon for their training and the kind of machines that are to go with them. The bringing to this country of experienced French and English aviators to expedite the work of training meets general approval. But, as Mr. BARKER says, there is nothing to be gained by maintaining a policy of silence in regard to the program we are to follow.

FOOD FOR ENGLAND.

Some anxiety about supplies of American food has been shown by inquirers in the British House of Commons, addressed to the Food Controller, and by remarks in the London papers, which see danger if the enactment of food bills by our Congress is delayed. But our shipments of food to Europe have been growing, and it is not expected that exports will be increased immediately by the pending legislation, which may, however, cause a new apportionment of them. An official statement given to the public at Washington a day or two ago shows that exports of food in April were greater in value by 50 per cent. than those of April, 1916, and that the increases for the ten months ended with April were as follows: Breadstuffs, from $353,773,000 to $431,783,000; meat and dairy products, from $206,139,000 to $283,988,000. Exports of all kinds to Europe from New York advanced from $196,000,000 in March to $216,000,000 in April. We have later figures for wheat. In the last week of May the exports from this country and Canada were 6,179,000 bushels, the quantities for the two weeks immediately preceding having been 4,608,000 and 4,545,000.

Exports have not been checked. We are ready to send across the ocean all the food that can be spared. Restraint now or hereafter can be caused only by lack of a sufficient number of carriers. Shortage of ships is said to be affecting the movement of food from Australia to England. In recent dispatches from London it was asserted that 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and "a million tons of mutton" in Australia were awaiting transportation. Ships for all this food will be found in the near future, and exports from the United States will not be reduced.

MR. TAFT ON THE WAR.

In his commencement address at Union College, Schenectady, last week, ex-President TAFT gave his answer to the question why we are at war. Some of the things that enter into that subject have been lost sight of, and the ex-President did a service in recalling them. His was the voice of law and justice enunciating fundamental rights and obligations. It is well that this elemental fact, which is little enough mentioned when men are summing up the causes of the war, should be brought to mind by a great lawyer who was a great Judge:

> The Constitution of the United States is interpreted by the Supreme Court to say that the duty of the citizens of the United States is to render allegiance, to do service, to pay taxes, and support the Government, and the corresponding duty of the United States is to protect the rights of citizens of the United States at home and abroad.

When the Government takes a citizen's money in taxes, it does not rob him of it. It promises to render him a return, and that return is protection; and if it fails to protect him, the money it has taken from him is taken under false pretenses, and it is a robber. Every miscalled pacifist who has been asking why we should sacrifice good American lives to protect Americans whose business calls them to sea has been doing what he could to make that Government a recreant to its promise and a robber of its taxpayers. Mr. TAFT said:

> When a man is on an American deck and under the American flag, a citizen of the United States, he is as much entitled to protection from the unlawful invasion of a foreign Power as if he stood on the soil of the United States itself.

And the invasion is committed, whether the enemy discharges a shot against American soil or a ship on which an American sails, whether it fires at the City Hall or the Lusitania. Germany invaded America every time she destroyed American lives; and the preachers of false counsel, who have been talking about how we should fight only when we are invaded, know well that they would counsel submission to one form of invasion as abjectly as they have to the other. It is not because we have not been invaded that they counsel submission, for we have been; it is because Germany is a strong, powerful nation, who will hurt us before we subdue her. Mr. TAFT continued:

> Suppose it had been Guatemala who had sunk one of our vessels and had sent ten of our sailors to the bottom. How many hours do you think it would be before the President and the Secretary of the Navy would send a battleship down to Guatemala and be thundering at the ports of that republic and demanding restitution, demanding a promise of good conduct thereafter, demanding damages for what had been done, and on failure to answer promptly, to begin a bombardment? Even pacifists would have justified that.
>
> But it is not little Guatemala, it is big Germany. Many of our leading pacifists have no real objection to war when it does not endanger us. Mr. BRYAN, for instance, went happily into the war with Spain, where we stood no chance of getting hurt, and wore his sword at the head of the Third Nebraska; but he would have us, rather than defend ourselves from powerful Germany, take money from our citizens on the false pretense of protection, submit to invasion, so long as that invasion stops short of our shores. The man that strikes a weak man who has insulted him, but cringes before a big man who insults him, is styled both a bully and a coward; and the nation that would act in the same way deserves no other title. That is the kind of nation the pacifists would make of the United States. And, finally, Mr. TAFT met the argument that Germany has killed only 200 of our citizens, and that it is poor bookkeeping to sacrifice many more lives because of the deaths of those 200:

That, it is said, is a truthful discrepancy. Is it? It is, if you look at it from a grossly material and mathematical standpoint; but it is not, if you understand what it means to consent to the murder of 200 of your citizens because there is a powerful nation that you have to meet and overcome in order to vindicate the rights of our citizens. It means submission to the domination of another Power; it means giving up the independence for which we fought in 1776 and which we made sacrifices to maintain in 1861.

THE NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

New York City bonds are as good as any except those of the United States, and certainly are as good as ever they were. Yet it is necessary to pay a higher rate to attract funds. They are announced just after the market has been swept bare of funds demanding the very highest security, to which Congress has seen fit to add the attraction of exemption from taxation. New York City cannot with certainty offer that attraction, for there is doubt whether the constitutional amendment empowering a Federal income tax, "from whatever source derived," does not include income from public bonds. Also the new city bonds are announced when the banks generally are marking up their loans, and are so well supplied with long-time paper that they are indisposed to add to their commitments.

Bonds of this class now range near the prices of 1914, when the Exchange was reopened after the shock of war. Since then there has been unexampled prosperity, and a great growth of wealth and banking resources. The country is richer than ever, but it cannot be said that there is any strong demand for paper of even this prime sort. There are rival attractions in the form of greater yields from industrial properties offering what seems sufficient security to those willing to take any risk at all. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The city's necessities make it necessary to offer savings bank security and better than savings bank yield. It is a tempting opportunity, and it may be wished that it shall be availed of liberally. It would be a pity if it should be necessary to mark up the city's bonds to a higher rate. The private mortgage market could not resist such competition. Even the United States bonds would feel it when the time comes to appraise credit strictly in terms of the money market, ex patriotism.

The time is coming when those indifferent to the attractive investments now on offer will wonder why their appetite was so poor. The time to take bargains is when they are offered. When money is pressed upon borrowers, they will cease to raise their rates, and the opportunity will be gone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Demand Need Not Be Granted.

That the father of RUTH CRUGER has against "the police" a grievance both real and great is evident and undenied. It is no wonder, therefore, that his letter to the Mayor is marked by strong indignation or that in it he should have demanded a complete reorganization of the Police Department, beginning with the removal of its executive head.

To understand, however, and even in a way to sympathize with, Mr. CRUGER'S feeling is not to admit either the justice or the wisdom of his request that Commissioner WOODS be removed. That would be the proper course only in case the Commissioner were showing inappreciation of the seriousness of the situation created by the inefficiency or negligence of some of his subordinates, and if he were manifesting a disposition to protect them from deserved punishment—if, in short, he were exhibiting even a trace of the disposition, so familiar in the police circles of other days, to hush up police scandals and to guard the reputation of the force rather than its character.

On reflection, Mr. CRUGER will probably come to realize that none of these things is visible—that the whole record of Commissioner WOODS warrants a confident expectation that he will do in this case exactly what should be done, and that, so far as is humanly possible, he will prevent its repetition. There are presumably other men in the city who would be as well intentioned as he—men who in time could become as efficient. But they are not known with certainty to the Mayor or to anybody else, and any new appointment would necessarily be the experiment that his was when made. He is now a demonstrated fact, as to both character and efficiency, and he has taken good care in the last few days to render his present removal inexpedient and even inexcusable.

Among some of the Commissioner's subordinates there may still linger—indeed there still does seem to linger—the old belief that every policeman, as against the general public, must stand by every other policeman, no matter what he has done, but there is no sign of that most reprehensible perversion of a fine principle in the action or announced intentions of Commissioner WOODS. The reforms which Mr. CRUGER very properly demands could not be intrusted to better hands than those of the man who has already accomplished marvels in making the New York Police Department a reasonably close approximation to what it should be.

A Half Loaf for Now Is Enough.

At first thought, it does seem to be more than a little absurd, as well as more than a little unjust, for the British Government, in granting the electoral franchise to women, to insist that only those who have reached or passed the age of thirty years shall be allowed to vote. It is a matter of common knowledge, or at any rate of common assertion and admission, that girls attain both intellectual and physical maturity at an earlier age than boys, and on this ground the more exigent suffragists will have a more than colorable excuse for insisting that, if the young man of 21 is a competent voter, his sister should have the privilege not later, but sooner, than he.

There is more to the case, however, than this, and the position of the British Government is certainly explicable, and probably is justifiable, by other features of the situation. Its persistence in placing the higher age limit on women is presumably due to the fact that there now exists in the population of Great Britain an abnormal situation as regards the relative number of the two sexes. Enormous numbers of the men have been killed in the three years of the war, while the women have suffered hardly more than the ordinary mortality. To let the women vote, therefore, on the same terms as the men, as regards age, would give them a majority so large as to put practically all the powers of democratic rule in their hands, if they chose to vote as a class or party. That would be to begin what is after all an experiment not without its uncertainties in conditions warranting something of apprehension, even in minds ready on general principles to admit the rightness of woman suffrage.

The suffragists themselves, if well advised, will not complain of a discrimination which, though it may involve, when viewed in the abstract, an element of injustice, yet relieves them of a responsibility that might prove in the end to be both heavy and dangerous for them. They can afford to accept their half loaf cheerfully. If they make a good use of it, they need have no fears that the remainder will long be withheld.

How Well He Knows Americans!

German logic certainly is peculiar. One RUDOLPH KOMMER, having lived in this country and observed our queer ways and doings until circumstances over which he had no control made it expedient for him to go home with Count VON BERNSTORFF, is now writing about us in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the paper he served as American correspondent. Herr KOMMER seems not to be without either powers of observation or the inclination to describe accurately what he sees. Therein he differs commendably from not a few other American correspondents of German papers, but when it comes to drawing deductions from his facts, then Herr KOMMER shows himself to be a true Teuton.

He tells the readers of the Zeitung that after the American Government declared itself to be in a state of war with Germany there was no wild outburst of animosity against the Germans here. On the contrary—and evidently to Herr KOMMER'S vast surprise—they were treated just about as they were before, which was very well indeed. No mobs assaulted them in the street, no cries of animosity were raised against them, and afterward, as before, the individual German had full recognition of such merits as he possessed, and whatever kindness he had earned he received from his neighbors.

This, in Herr KOMMER'S judgment, proves that we are not a militant people, that we have as little heart as liking for war, and that we have a special fondness for Germany, the German Government, and the Germans! To have convinced him, apparently, that we were foes, to be viewed with seriousness and apprehension, we should have gone raging about our towns with clubs and pistols in hand the moment war was started, and such Germans as we did not kill outright we should have cast into loathly dungeons, there to be kept briefly alive with a little water and less bread.

That is the way a really warlike nation acts, as of course is proved to Herr KOMMER by the conduct of the Berlin populace when the war began and by the treatment of alien enemies in the German prison camps.

AMERICANS IN THE FIELD.

Ambulance Men Anxious to Get Commissions in the Army.

Paris, May 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of quite a large number of Americans at present serving in the allied armies in France; I am a member of the American Ambulance Field Service. Like many others in the same service, I feel I ought to be doing more for the cause which my country has at last espoused than that service which is rendered by "reformes" and old men in the other allied armies.

But the question is, "What can we do?" We can, of course, remain here and when at last American troops do arrive we will be trained for nothing more useful than ambulanciers. We can go back to the United States and enlist, entailing the unnecessary cost and danger of two ocean passages, and losing much valuable time both waiting to get into our American service and also, when in, waiting to get back to the front again. Incidentally, we would probably find that we arrived in America too late to get in for the officers' training corps and would have to be satisfied with positions in the ranks.

I see in America they are training young college men for officers' positions—there is no better material anywhere in the world to make officers for the American Army than can be at present found over here, fighting in France. Yet nothing is being done to utilize it; we write our military attaché at Paris and we get the satisfaction of knowing that nothing has been done up to the present, but our names will be put on record for future reference. Do you wonder that several of us are at present trying to get into the Royal Flying Corps?

A few American officers could train us in a very short period of time; some of us are undoubtedly lacking in a knowledge of military technicalities, but after all, that is a small detail in this war; the fact that we are familiar with present-day war conditions and inured to shellfire far overbalancing this. Our periods of enlistment in the services in which we are at present engaged are running out; we are over here, willing, anxious to do our share, yet all the satisfaction we get is the knowledge that our names are on record for future reference. LONGSHAW R. PORRITT.

For Wooden Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advantages of constructing wooden ships are numerous. In the first place, they can be quickly built, and at the present crisis time is the most important factor of all. The carrying capacity of the allied nations must be increased at the earliest moment and an additional cost would be of slight consideration, while as matter of fact the cost of these vessels is far below the cost of the same amount of steel tonnage.

Secondly, the iron and steel industries of the Allies, and particularly the United States, are overcrowded at the present time; an addition to the manufactured output is a serious question; while by the manufacture of these ships on the Pacific and other coasts the steel industry not only is relieved, but also railway transportation, which is crowded to the limit with a car shortage that cannot seem to be cut down.

Thirdly, the lumber capacity of the Northwest is unlimited, and Oregon fir is the best of shipbuilding timber. Stocks are large, as production has been greatly curtailed by the impossibility of shipping lumber, either by the railroads or in the customary steam schooners, which have been diverted to higher-priced tonnage. Expensive shipyards are not necessary, the beach and ways are all that are required. The contention that there are no ship carpenters is absurd.

From all these considerations it can readily be seen that the immediate and cheapest relief must come from the rapid construction of wooden bottoms.

AN OLD SEAFARER.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1917.

The Kaiser Blunders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a remarkable gift the German Government has of making blunders at psychological moments! Just when they are making every effort to induce the Russian Socialists to enter into negotiations for peace "without annexations and without indemnities," the Kaiser, by his exhibition of impotent wrath at the expulsion of his brother-in-law from the throne of Greece, gives the surest evidence of what might be expected if by any mischance the Germans and their "faithful allies" (vassals) should get the upper hand in this war. His telegram to Constantine should be translated into Russian and distributed broadcast through the length and breadth of Russia.

HERBERT O. BAILEY.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., June 18, 1917.

The Dividend for the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that the United States Steel Corporation has granted to its stockholders an extra extra-dividend of 1 per cent., with the urgent request that this be given to the Red Cross by the holders of the stock, I would like to suggest as a common stock holder that we issue our checks to the Red Cross the first of July, a month in anticipation of the payment of the dividend by the Steel Corporation. The needs of the Red Cross are urgent and some generous recognition by the stockholders of the fairness of the corporation and of the good work and patriotic service of the Red Cross is incumbent upon us. I shall send in my check as soon as the dividends come in the first of July. I hope that this suggestion may meet with a good response.

THADDEUS L. BOLTON.

West Springfield, Mass., June 19, 1917.

RED CROSS ANGELS.

I am a soldier lean and scarred,
It matters not my name,
I've been baptized by gas and shell
And lead and steel and flame.
The world is full of crosses made
To deck a hero's breast,
But gold or iron, bronze or gems,
The Red Cross is the best.

When Mars along the battle-front
Has cut his human grain,
And all the booming batteries
Are dark and still again,
And both your legs by something dead
Are pinioned to the ground,
Oh! how you listen for and bless
The Red Cross on its round.

When kind and gentle hands lift up
Your dazed and bleeding head,
And soft white bandages enfold
Your wounds all raw and red,
And deft and tender touches soon
Your sufferings relieve,
You know the ministering angel has
A Red Cross on her sleeve.

She never asks a man the side
On which he got the shell,
But cares for Tommies and Poilus,
And enemies as well.
The arm that bears the Red Cross, though
A woman's weak and small,
Is long enough and strong enough
To reach and tend them all.

If I should get my passport signed
By bullet, sword, or bomb,
To regions where celestial harps
Replace the fife and drum,
I know that every angel in
The shining choir, that sings
Hosannas to the Lord, will wear
The Red Cross on her wings.

MINNA IRVING.

FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Another Leader Repudiates the Majority and Commends the Refusal of Passports to the Stockholm Delegates.

By W. J. GHENT,
Secretary of the Platform Committee, National Socialist Convention, 1912.

Los Angeles June 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The protests of the majority element of the American Socialist Party against the refusal of passports to its delegation to Stockholm are loud and long. One hears the reverberation away out here on the Pacific. Happily, few persons are disturbed by the clamor. It seems to be generally recognized that this delegation has no business in Stockholm, since if it got there its conduct would doubtless be exactly in line with that of the American party majority since the war began. Following the policy so consistently carried out at home, this delegation would oppose a sane internationalism, would evade or ignore all consideration of the rights of victimized peoples, would have nothing to say in behalf of an observance of international law or of humane practices in warfare, and would not, in any phase of the discussions, represent the specific interests of the people and government of the United States. It would make itself the auxiliary—just as the American party majority has done—of the German party majority. Whatever its professions might be, it would stand primarily for Deutschtum.

It is no satisfaction to write these words. I wish that the record of the American party majority had been something else—almost anything else—than what it has been. For more than twelve years I have been a member of the American party and have taken some share in its activities. But the majority has proved disloyal to the cause of democracy and civilization, and to me as well as to many others of the minority there is gratification in the knowledge that the Government has denied it an opportunity of aggravating its offenses.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, the American party majority has been, since Aug. 4, 1914, pronouncedly anti-nationalist. But it has been furiously nationalistic so far as Germany is concerned. It has echoed virtually every demand of the German Foreign Office. Its members have taken part in activities financed by the German Government. It has, in effect, sanctioned the employement in this country by the German Government of an army of spies and agents provocateurs and has ridiculed the efforts of this Government to apprehend them. In the same breath it has denounced the sale of munitions to the Allies and the efforts of our own Government to prepare itself against German aggression, and thus given its sanction to German preparedness while obstructing preparedness at home. It has formally voted to expel any Socialist official who should vote for any measure of preparedness; and in voting this decree it included the ballots of German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Russian Jewish aliens who favor the militarism of the Central Powers and oppose the defensive measures of the United States. It has had no word to say against the German declaration of war, but it has officially declared that the entry of the United States into the conflict is a crime against humanity. It is now, in many devious ways, obstructing the operation of the draft.

Its disloyalty to the nation of which it is a part is matched by its disloyalty to internationalism and world-wide humanity. It has uttered no word of protest against the invasion of neutral Belgium. Against the exactions of capital it has much to say, but against the frightful exactions of the German army in Belgium it has spoken not a syllable. It has kept studiously silent regarding the seizure and transportation to Germany of the machinery, rolling stock, and raw material by which the Belgian workers made their living. The pathetic and desperate plea of the Belgian working class to the working class of America made some months ago against the German deportations might have been expected to move the most callous heart. But though it brought a response from the working class in many of the neutral countries and from the German party minority, and even some portion of the German party majority, it was wholly ignored by the majority of the American party. In past times this American party majority has been loudly articulate regarding atrocities, real or imagined, not only at home, but in other lands; yet the unparalleled atrocities in Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Armenia have wrung from it not even a whisper of protest.

No violation of international law has awakened its indignation; indeed, where in any case it has spoken—officially or through its leaders—it has more or less openly justified such violations as seemed to aid the German cause. It has declined to commit itself against air raids on undefended towns or submarine attacks on passenger vessels. The slaughter of women and children has moved it to no concern whatever. Though the "political representative of the working class," it has ignored the murder of civilian workmen. Even if it has only a languid interest in the fate of well-to-do persons such as those who could afford to voyage on the Lusitania, it might still be expected to find some measure of concern in the fate of sailors, hostlers, cattlemen and other indubitable members of the working class torpedoed on the seas. The German party minority (the Liebknecht-Ledebour element) has vigorously protested against all these savage cruelties, but the American party majority has uttered no word of condemnation.

The American party majority now proposes furthermore to press for official sanction upon this régime of savagery. It urges a peace with a denial of indemnities; and the word "indemnities" is explained by its leaders to include also reparation for wholesale pillage and loot. The Belgians, the Serbians, the Rumanians and the Armenians must accept their lot as it has been ordered for them by their German or Turkish military masters, and they must seek no compensation. In the name of socialism and international brotherhood, they are asked to acquiesce in the policy of frightfulness.

Whatever this element professes to stand for, and whatever it may really think it is trying to promote, the record shows that it has given its support to Kaiserism, to autocracy, to international bad faith, to spoliation and massacre, to the perpetration of infinite cruelties, and to the denial of reparation. Belatedly it has expressed itself for democratic revolutions the world over, but it had no word to say for a revolution in Germany until the Russian revolution reminded it that a military autocracy has its centre in Berlin. It had for three years been wholly unaware of this fact; it would gladly have gone on for another three years without realizing this fact, and there is reason to suspect that it looks askance at the Russian revolutionists for having so inconsiderately cut the ground from under its feet.

No delegation from this element had any valid business at Stockholm. It is a victory for democracy that this delegation was forbidden to go. The clamorous protests raised over the matter by pro-German Socialists are natural enough, and so are the protests of the non-Socialist copperhead press. But the nation can better afford to listen to this noise than to have given such an opportunity for mischief. Had Lincoln given passports to Clement L. Vallandigham to enable him to attend a peace conference in Canada dominated by Confederate sympathizers, we might have had a precedent for giving permission to this delegation to go to Stockholm. The precedent Lincoln really gave us was to send Vallandigham into the enemy lines; and it is a precedent which a good many of us would like to see followed in the present case.

W. J. GHENT.

NEW ENGLAND'S PART.

Some Things That Do Not Appear in the Recruiting Figures.

Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A controversy is at present being carried on as to the comparative merits of New England and the Middle West in furnishing soldiers for the United States Government. The Western representatives claim that New England is doing the shouting and flag waving, while the West is recruiting larger numbers of men. These gentlemen are very careful, however, to omit any allusion to several most important facts.

Before recruiting began New England had ready a large force of well-trained National Guards and Naval Reserve, while the National Guard of the Middle West was small in numbers and poorly organized. Indeed, every one knows that the bone and sinew of the National Guard in num ers, organization, training, equipment, and all the qualities which make up a real military force are in the East. In other words, the West has everything to do; the East has already done a great deal.

Take Connecticut, a typical New England State. Her quota of National Guardsmen and Naval Reserves is already approaching full war strength. How about the Middle West? Select as a representative Connecticut city Stamford, with a population of some 30,000. This city has at present two companies of Coast Artillery, amounting to over a hundred and fifty soldiers, and Battery F of Field Artillery, recruited to full war strength of a hundred and ninety men, a total of three hundred and forty.

This means that Stamford has now ready for intensive work in the field a well trained and equipped force of over 1 per cent. of its total population. If the Middle West and the balance of the country had done as well in recruiting, the United States would at the present time have ready for field duty a force of over a million soldiers. Consequently, the selective draft would not be required. But this is by no means all. In addition, Stamford has furnished a considerable number of officers and men to the regular United States Army and Navy and also to the Naval Reserve. Lastly, she has armed and equipped for duty within the State three companies of Home Guards amounting to a hundred and fifty men, who are ready to take the place of the National Guard when it goes to the front. Within Fairfield County alone nine thousand men volunteered for this service. The State, however, could only furnish rifles for five thousand.

It is claimed by military experts that skilled munition makers render more important service at the bench than in the field. At the present time Connecticut, a small New England State, is furnishing over half, or 55 per cent., of the entire war munitions made in the United States. Over 100,000 of her population are steadily employed in this work. In addition, a large number of submarines and war vessels of different classes are being built within her borders, to say nothing of auto trucks and cars. Connecticut was the first State in the Union to inaugurate a military census, as outlined by her splendid Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb; and her example has been commended and copied by several other States, New York among the number.

Thus a New England State with a population of about 1,280,000 is not only furnishing more than her full quota of soldiers and sailors for the United States Government, but is in addition turning out more munitions than the other 90,000,000 inhabitants of this great Republic. ARTHUR W. CABOT.

As the Russians Rode By.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In December, 1789, there was an optimistic journalist in Paris dreaming dreams of a wonderful new spirit in Europe just ready to flower into inspiring democracy. The rumor from Madrid this morning is singularly like the vision of Camille Desmoulins in the first number of his paper Les Revolutions de France et de Brabant. Only eighty-six numbers of the serial ever appeared. Then came the Terror and Desmoulins was one of the early dreamers of the new order who was overwhelmed by the wilder element. He fell by the guillotine in 1794. But in 1789 the dark shadow of the Terror was not yet visible. He was impatient that the French did not help the people at Brussels struggling against the oppression of the Austrian. "Vivent les patriotes Brabancons. English, Americans, French," he cries, "why do we not all go to the aid of our brothers?" He adds that the prayers in behalf of the Belgians by the good Quakers of America are excellent if only they are accompanied by more vigorous weapons. But his vision was as follows:

> They say that Portugal is waking from her dream about the Rights of Man. There are signs of movement at Madrid. An insurrection has broken out in Catalonia. They are asking for the Cortes. I predicted that in La France Libre. Philosophy and the spirit of liberty will not fail to leap over the Alps and across the seas; I do not despair of seeing the cockade worn by the Holy Father, by the Grand Turk, by the King of Prussia, by the Czarina, and even by Joseph II.!
>
> An ordinance of the princes, co-directors of the Lower Rhine, and of Westphalia forbidding any gatherings, any display of cockades, or any discussion of politics proves that the horizon of philosophy widens in that region and that Reason has crossed the Rhine.
>
> Letters, moreover, tell us that patriots have appeared in the Savoy mountains and that there has been some constitutional talk in a Turin cafe.

I chanced to be reading these words as the first sound of the tramping of cavalry became audible across the Capitol grounds. It was the mounted guard escorting the Russian visitors from the station to the Hennen Jennings house, where they are to be the guests of the nation. They dashed past the Capitol and up Pennsylvania Avenue just as the Belgians had done on Sunday afternoon.

The words written under fresh enthusiasm 128 years ago seemed singularly prophetic of what?—of just a cycle in the world's development, or of a popular movement that has taken more than a century to expand thus far—which is it?

R. P.

Washington, June 19, 1917.

MISS EDITH BLAIR BRIDE AT BLAIRSDEN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair Weds R. Van N. Gambrill at Country Home.

SISTER IS ONLY ATTENDANT

A Special Train Takes New York Guests to Ceremony Performed by the Rev. T. A. Conover.

The wedding of Miss Edith D. Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of 2 East Seventieth Street, and Richard Van Nest Gambrill, son of Mrs. Richard Gambrill of 30 Park Avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Blairsden, the country home of the bride's parents at Peapack, N. J.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, rector of St. Bernard's Church, at Bernardsville, where the bride's family attend church, assisted by the Rev. W. Osborn Baker of Princeton, N. J.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie Louise, who acted as maid of honor.

Robert L. Fowler, Jr., was best man for Mr. Gambrill, and the ushers included R. Rivington Pyne and Frederick M. Godwin of this city and Harry and Thayer McKean of Boston.

The guests from town went to Peapack in a special train from Hoboken, and were taken in motors from the station up the winding drive of a mile to Blairsden. The house is situated on a mountainous ledge, commanding a splendid view of the Peapack Valley and River.

The young couple's engagement was announced last April. The bride is a sister of Mrs. William Clark and of Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne. Mr. Gambrill's father, who died several years ago, was a prominent merchant of this city.

MRS. HELEN TELLER WEDS.

Widow of Dry Goods Merchant Marries Frederick Goldstone.

The marriage of Frederick Goldstone and Mrs. Helen S. Teller, widow of Mr. Teller, formerly of the firm of Bonwit, Teller & Co., took place yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, 45 East Seventy-fifth Street, Dr. Silverman officiating. It was a quiet ceremony, and there were no attendants.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Goldstone will live in West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Goldstone is the junior member of the firm of J. & F. Goldstone, 40 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Brandeis Weds Jos. Helfman

Mrs. Zerlina Freedman Brandeis of New York, widow of Arthur D. Brandeis, who was a prominent merchant of Omaha, Neb., and this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph Helfman of Detroit, at Malba, L. I.

Mrs. Helfman has lived here for a number of years. Mr. Helfman retired from active business a year ago, after thirty-two years with Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Helfman will make their home in California, but plan to spend a part of the Winters in New York.

Moore-Flockhart Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Linda Tannahill Flockhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Flockhart of Newark, N. J., to Robert E. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore of the same place, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the North Reformed Church, Newark. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Stewart performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Lucas Boeve of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Miss San Weds L. Abrahams.

The marriage of Miss Felicia San, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris San of 612 West 115th Street, and Leonard Abrahams, took place yesterday at the home of the bride. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. Abrahams and his bride will reside at 340 Riverside Drive.

Miss Nora McDonough Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. McDonough of Plainfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nora C. McDonough, to John T. Coggins of this city. Miss McDonough was graduated from Smith College last year. Mr. Coggins is a lawyer, and is a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '11, also of the Fordham Law School. He is a member of the Harvard and Nashua Country Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Galvin-Murray Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Galvin of 341 Riverside Drive entertained at bridge last night at their home, at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agatha Galvin, to Mathew T. Murray, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Murray of Richmond Hill, L. I. Mr. Murray is assistant resident attorney of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"How Much?"

If *your* boy were wounded—

how much could you "afford" to save him?

Ten dollars—one hundred dollars—or anything you could beg, borrow or steal!

How much can you "afford" to give to the boys of the Nation in their time of direst need?

Or rather,

How much can you afford to "give up"?

How much pleasure, how much enjoyment?

How many of the little meaningless things on which you spend your money?

How much will you give to your Red Cross?

Contributed by Harry C. Michaels

LACKAWANNA REDUCES ITS SUBURBAN SERVICE

Beginning on July 1, from 12 to 15 Trains Will Be Canceled—A War Emergency Measure.

On account of war demands on transportation, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will reduce its suburban train service. A new schedule will go into effect July 1, and residents of Montclair, Dover, Morristown, and South Orange will lose from twelve to fifteen trains on week days and ten to twelve on Sundays.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the road, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Effective July 1. This company, which has hitherto continued its extensive system of suburban passenger train service, finds itself called upon by the Government, through the Railroads' War Board, to make a certain measure of reduction in the number of trains operated. The trains to be withdrawn on that date are approximately twelve to fifteen in number in each direction on week days, and ten to twelve on Sundays, the exact number to be determined and an announcement made in a few days of the particular trains selected. These trains will be those that can be withdrawn with the least inconvenience to the public, and, with one or two exceptions, will be entirely at non-rush hours, when the travel is very light.

"It is probably unnecessary to make any extended explanation of the necessity for this action, as the public are by this time thoroughly familiar with the demands of the national emergency, particularly for the conservation of fuel supply.

"It may be well to say, however, that beyond the question of fuel, lubricants, and incidental supplies, the total saving in actual daily expense to the company will be slight and much less than the loss in revenue resulting from the traffic which will necessarily be sacrificed by the reduction of service. In other words, the action taken is not a measure of internal economy on the part of the company, but is solely inspired by the demands of the national situation. It is expected that an announcement will be made early next week specifically describing the trains to be annulled."

KAISER WARS AS HE LIKES.

Said He Wouldn't Heed Advice or Threats from Us, It Is Stated.

J. R. Traylor of Allentown, Penn., who arrived from Europe this week after a stay, which included several months in Berlin, told yesterday of an interview between the Kaiser and a German-American lawyer who went to Berlin to supervise the distribution of Red Cross funds. The interview took place shortly before Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare. According to the report, which Mr. Traylor received from the lawyer, the Kaiser said that Germany intended carrying on the war "according to Germany's own idea," and would not listen to threats or advice from the United States. The Kaiser admitted that such a policy might bring this country into the war, Mr. Traylor was told, and said that the possibility would not alter Germany's course.

Mr. Traylor spoke with feeling of the food situation in Germany, as he lost twenty pounds in the first two and one-half months of his stay there, but he was emphatic in saying that the Allies could not starve Germany out. He said:

"People in this country who believe that the Germans will stop because of starvation are mistaken. They underestimate the ability of Germany to provide for itself. The Germans cannot feed themselves abundantly, they are bound to suffer, but they can keep alive on what they are able to get and produce.

"Also those who put faith in the belief that the German people are not with their Government make a mistake. In my opinion the reactionary forces of Germany are in complete control and have the people with them. I do not look for the collapse of Germany's strength through internal disturbance."

Mr. Traylor spoke of the "machine-gun nests" mentioned in recent dispatches from the Western front as one of the latest defenses of the Germans, saying:

"While I was in Berlin I heard a rumor that the Germans had devised a new method of intrenchment, which consisted in excavating and then covering the excavation with a roof of concrete on which turf was placed. A hole at the top provided with an iron lid, on which turf was also placed, was said to be the means of entrance, exit and observation, and small apertures were left for machine gun fire. The description I heard of the manner of construction of these underground defenses suggested to me the ordinary sewer-tank with its manhole.

"According to what I was able to learn the excavations were so well covered that it was practically impossible for the French and English to discover the location of the machine guns in them in order to blow them up before advancing."

Ethel Tyndale, Tennis Player, Weds

Miss Ethel Randolph Tyndale, a prominent tennis player, and Edward J. Powers were married last evening in the Church of the Sacred Heart, West New Brighton, S. I., by the Rev. Thomas J. Healy. The bride is a daughter of Harry J. Tyndale of West New Brighton. Her sister, Miss Helen J. Tyndale, was maid of honor, and John A. Lynch acted as best man.

'DYNAMITE JOHNNY' O'BRIEN DIES AT 80

Famous Filibuster, Who Served in Many Revolutions, Was a Native New Yorker.

RAN THE SPANISH BLOCKADE

He Earned His Title by Carrying 60 Tons of Dynamite to Cuba—His Thrilling Adventures.

Captain John O'Brien, known throughout the world wherever deep-sea sailors and soldiers of fortune congregate as "Dynamite Johnny," died last night at the Hotel America, 105 East Fifteenth Street, where he removed from the Hotel McAlpin after a reception given him in the name of the President of Cuba. He moved, he said, because he wished to be among Cubans and to eat once more the Spanish dish, "arroz con pollo," his favorite of long ago.

Captain O'Brien was born in 1837 in the old drydock section of New York. His parents came from County Longford, Ireland, where they were neighbors and related to the parents of General Phil Sheridan. The two families came to this country on the same ship. George Steers's shipyard, where the famous yacht America and the Sandy Hook pilot boats were built, was only a block from his home.

Brought up in sight of Hell Gate, with the tang of salt water always in his nostrils; daily associating with sailormen and wayfarers from across the seas—men to whom the Spanish Main was more than tradition—it is little wonder that the love of adventure was born in him. His playgrounds were the old shipyards, and one of the first odd jobs he worked at was the outfitting of the Mechanic's Own, a schooner owned by a number of mechanics who sailed from this port to California in 1848.

"Dynamite Johnny" then became helper to his brother Peter, who ran a sailing ferry from Manhattan to Greenpoint, and during this time learned the crooked and treachers channel of Hell Gate. The call of the sea became too strong for him at the age of 13, and he ran away from home. He was captured and taken back home, but when the civil war began he got a commission as third officer of the Illinois, which, with other ships, was sent to tackle the Merrimac after the ironclad had been worsted by the Monitor. This engagement never took place, and the Illinois was retired from active service with her officers and crew.

Carried Arms to Confederates.

"Dynamite Johnny" then shipped as mate and sailing master of the Deer, a schooner which sailed from this port for Matomoros, Mexico, with a cargo of munitions of war for the Confederate Army, which was to be taken from the Mexican port across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas, and delivered. He did not know all this until after the vessel had sailed. The Deer was forced to put in at Nassau for repairs, and while there the United States Consul became suspicious, and ordered the Captain not to leave the harbor until he had made a thorough investigation. But the Deer slipped over the bar into deep water the next morning before the Consul was out of bed and delivered her cargo at Matomoros.

On his return to this city "Dynamite Johnny" became master of a trading schooner, and then joined the Hell Gate Pilots' Association in 1871. It was during his days as pilot that he earned the name of "Daredevil Johnny."

But his first filibustering expedition came in 1885, when he ran arms and ammunition to the revolutionists who were changing the political map of Colombia. He made several trips during the revolution, and saw the burning of the City of Colon.

He did not earn his title of "Dynamite Johnny" until three years later, when he made the famous filibustering trip to Cuba. A wealthy Cuban of revolutionary proclivities had come to this city with an order for sixty tons of dynamite. In the days before the explosive had been "denatured," it could not be handled with impunity, and after the Cuban had successfully negotiated for the dynamite he could not find a ship owner who would transport it for him. He bought the Rambler, the largest schooner of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Commodore Thomas.

Many were the Captains who refused to undertake the dangerous job; but "Dynamite Johnny" cheerfully signed up for the trip. Needless to say, his crew understood that his cargo was general merchandise, and not a hold full of sudden death.

A fearful storm overtook the Rambler shortly after leaving port and the touchy cargo jarred loose and began to roll with the vessel. "Dynamite Johnny," knowing that any minute might be his last, went below and single-handed secured the sliding boxes of dynamite. The Rambler reached Colon twelve days after leaving New York, and it is said that the crew were indignant when they saw the hundreds of boxes of dynamite being unloaded.

Ally of General Hippolyte.

"Dynamite Johnny" returned home wtih an attack of Chagres fever that nearly killed him. He went back to piloting, but in 1889 took command of the steamer Caroline Miller and began carrying arms to Haiti, where General Florvil Hippolyte needed them in the war his was waging against his old enemy, General F. D. Légitime. He made several voyages until finally General Hippolyte won and was elected.

He took sides with the rebels when the "Ten Years' War" started in Cuba and made many trips between this port and Cuba with ammunition and recruits. The Secret Service watched him here, and the Spanish blockading squadron was always on the watch for him at the other end of his trip. With the steamer City of Mexico, he laughed at the Spanish warships, but he was not always successful. He took out the John W. Hawkins in 1896, and the vessel was scuttled, sinking with $60,000 worth of ammunition, arms, and supplies. It was thought this was done by a Spanish spy.

Fought Mutinous Crews.

He turned to the job of pilot between Cuba and Florida for a while, and that was a position for which there were few applicants in those days. He had almost countless thrilling experiences. He fought muntinous crews, and risked his life many times for his crew.

Once he was on a ship within six miles of Fernandina, Fla., when the vessel caught fire. The crew was ordered to the boats, but there wasn't room enough for the Captain, so he swam ashore.

One of his feats was to take Al Foster around the Horn to San Francisco and another trip to Havana in a Fort Lee ferryboat. Several years ago it was said that "Dynamite Johnny" during the Russo-Japanese war had commended a submarine for the Japanese in the great naval encounter in the Yellow Sea. Of late years he had been the official pilot in Havana. He came back from Cuba last Winter, he said, because he wanted to see a snowfall before he died.

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UNION SUITS

For Men

fit so well because they are cut separately from pattern, sewed and seamed individually.

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American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

SIR JOSEPH LYONS DEAD.

Noted Caterer and Philanthropist Was Also an Author.

LONDON, Friday, June 22.—Sir Joseph Lyons died in London this morning. He was the founder of the popular restaurants bearing his name with which Americans visiting London are familiar.

Sir Joseph Lyons was born in London and was educated at Jewish schools and a private academy. For several years he followed the profession of an artist and exhibited his works at various exhibitions. Later he became a caterer, and then the head of J. Lyons & Co., Limited. The honor conferred upon him in 1911 when he was raised to a knighthood gave the greatest pleasure to his coreligionists, for they saw in Sir Joseph the best type of self-made man. There was a story afloat that he owed his first success in life to an American, George Starr, who, when he was in England with Barnum & Bailey's circus, awarded the restaurant concession to Sir Joseph.

Although a supporter of every Jewish charity, Sir Joseph did not confine his gifts within sectarian lines, as when he was raised to the knighthood he was deluged with telegrams from such as Canon McCormick of St. James's, Piccadilly; the officer commanding the Salvation Army, the Chief Rabbi of England, and the Mother Superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was considered one of the greatest business organizers of England, and while he catered to the popular taste at popular prices he was, likewise, the Director of the fashionable Trocadero and Gaiety Restaurants. He was the author of two novels in collaboration with Cecil Raleigh, and was a born raconteur.

BISHOP McFAUL BURIED.

Many Dignitaries of Catholic Church at Services in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark was the celebrant at the solemn pontifical mass of requiem here today for Bishop James A. McFaul of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, and the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes of New York preached the sermon. Many dignitaries of the Catholic Church were seated in the sanctuary, including Bishop Grimes of Syracuse, McCort of Philadelphia, and McCloskey of the Philippines. Members of many monastic orders and sisterhoods and 300 priests were also present. Thousands of persons viewed the body as it lay in state for several hours preceding the funeral services.

Members of the Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor, and the honorary pallbearers were John G. Delaney, Chief of Police; John J. Cleary, James Kearny, Anthony T. Williams, Peter Brackes, Dr. Martin W. Reddan, Dr. George N. Sommer, former United States Senator James A. Smith, Jr., and former Congressman Allan B. Walsh. The eulogy was preached by Bishop Hayes. Bishop McFaul was buried at Morris Hall, Lawrenceville, in a mausoleum that had already been prepared and at a spot which he had selected.

ADMIRAL POTTER DEAD.

Retired Veteran Who Helped Destroy Spanish Squadron in 1898.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 21.—Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here today from apoplexy. He was 67 years old, and was placed on the navy's retired list in 1912. Admiral Potter was born here on May 10, 1850, and was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from New York, being graduated in 1869. From 1897 to 1899 he was executive officer of the battleship New York, and took part in the destruction of Cervera's squadron off Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. He was advanced five numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct" during that battle.

In 1907 Admiral Potter was commanding officer of the Vermont, and later was placed in charge of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet. He was appointed Rear Admiral in 1908.

Funeral of Max Holtz.

Funeral services for Max Holtz, publisher of the Automobile Blue Book and similar publications, who died in the Yonkers Hospital following his disappearance from his apartment in the Hotel Biltmore ten days ago, were held last night at the Campbell Funeral Church, 1,970 Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Free Synagogue, officiated at the services, and brought out the idea that it was not how long a man lived that mattered, but how well. Following the ritual the interment was in Mount Carmel Cemetery.

Robert MacDonald.

Robert MacDonald, said to have been the first man to import lace and embroidery into this country on a large scale, died yesterday at his home, 697 West End Avenue, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, a member of a famous Scottish clan. Mr. MacDonald came to this country during the civil war to adjust claims made difficult because of unsettled conditions, and remained here.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE J. GREENWOOD, for many years an employe of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died last night at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

FREDERICK H. TIETJE, a provision merchant in Brooklyn and a member of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Werder Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on Tuesday at his home, 121 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

OWEN REILLY, a retired building contractor of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died at his home, 77 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Reilly had been a resident of that borough for fifty years.

Mrs. MARY JANE GARNETT, 81 years old, died yesterday at the home of her son, A. E. Garnett, 472A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her son she is survived by five daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDRES, widow of Philip Andres, died in the German Evangelical Home, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her 101st year.

The Rev. JOHN DUDLEY FERGUSON, Episcopal minister and missionary, formerly a resident of Plainfield, N. J., is dead in Tiffin, Ohio. He was for fifteen years Chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Kearney, N. J.

Miss ELLEN L. DUNN, a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, died yesterday at Fort Plain, N. Y.

ALEXANDER M. FINDLAY, a retired wall paper dealer, died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. C. Colvil, at Tompkinsville.

FRITZ HETTINGER, for many years proprietor of Hettinger's Broadway Hall in Long Island City, died at his home, 520 Broadway, Long Island City, yesterday, following a stroke of apoplexy.

JOSEPH M. WALKER, Superintendent of the Warren Paper Mills at Hughesville, Warren County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

FRANK L. BIGELOW, President and Treasurer of the Bigelow Company, boiler manufacturers of New Haven, Conn., died on Wednesday while on the golf links at Hamden in his fifty-sixth year.

JAMES SUTTON, a pioneer resident of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., died there on Wednesday in his ninety-third year.

DE WITT CLINTON, son of Dr. Alexander and Adeline Clinton, died on Wednesday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

EDWARD E. HIGGINS, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the University, and Technology Clubs of this city, died on Wednesday in Clinton, Conn.

HORACE G. SHAW, a direct descendant of John Alden, who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, died on Wednesday at his home, 369 Summer Avenue, Newark, in his seventy-eighth year.

Motor Cycle Patrolman WILLIAM H. HOPKINS of Newark died yesterday in City Hospital, Newark, following injuries he received while chasing an [illegible]

SUGGESTS ROAD RULES FOR AERIAL TRAFFIC

British Aviation Expert Would Restrict Various Types of Fliers to Different Levels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, lecturing here tonight, made striking proposals for the regulation of the great air traffic which he is confident will be developed soon after the war. These regulations, he said, would have to be strictly enforced by international agreements.

Under his scheme certain air levels would be limited to certain classes of traffic. The first 2,000 feet should be prohibited to all traffic except that carried on by the owners of the soil, except that it might be used for the purposes of landing, while the lower altitudes should be used only by machines with silenced engines.

The lowest flying level would be reserved for commercial airplanes on the ground that they would have to operate as cheaply as possible. Above this would be the level for general air traffic, also silenced; while from 6,000 to 10,000 feet would be the stratum for the official airplanes of each nation. These would be used by naval, military and civil forces and by the necessary air policemen.

Above 10,000 feet Lord Montagu proposes that the levels should be internationalized and free to all, provided that the pilots complied with rules for meeting and overtaking one another, &c., and that their craft had been passed as "airworthy."

Aircraft desiring to leave their own levels would use their wireless to ask permission from the national or international flying authorities.

The British Empire, he remarked, was in a peculiarly favorable position, for its widely separated possessions would enable British airmen to proceed around the world over land and sea without asking a concession from any nation.

The lecturer said he thought the average speed of commercial flying would probably not much exceed eighty miles an hour for some time to come. The mails would probably proceed continuously, but so far as passenger services was concerned he assumed that flying would be arranged by stages. By the Southern Atlantic route to North America the 1,200 miles of the first stage—to the Azores via Portugal—would be covered comfortably in one day in ordinary circumstances, and after a night's rest the second day's flight to St. John's, Newfoundland, would form another quite possible daylight stage.

He proceeded to suggest time tables of the routes to and from India. Starting from London at 7 A. M., and allowing for an hour's break at Marseilles, a machine should reach Naples at 6 P. M. The second day's run would end at Alexandria at 5:45 P. M., the third day's at Basra at 5 P. M., and the fourth at Karachi at 6:30 P. M. Each morning the start would be made at 7 o'clock, and the total distance covered would be 4,530 miles, with actual flying time of 39 hours 15 minutes.

Lord Montagu suggested a system of lighthouses for air pilots and remarked that two very recent developments in wireless telegraphy would also give the greatest assistance by aiding pilots to discover the direction taken by bodies in motion.

WANT BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER COTTON TRADE

Closing of Futures Market in Liverpool Discloses Critical Condition of the Manufacturers.

LONDON, June 21.—The closing of the cotton futures market in Liverpool was viewed with approval there and in Manchester, where it caused no surprise. The incident fixes attention on the critical position of the cotton trade, which many hold must result before long in limiting the output. Manufacturers are not yet, however, agreed on such a step.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners recently took a vote on the question of running for a short time on organized lines, but, failing to get the necessary support, the proposal was abandoned. The failure to obtain a majority was attributed to the fear that non-federated employers would benefit by the sacrifices of the federated firms. The difficulty of finding a solution has inclined many firms to favor Government intervention and the compulsory limitation of output.

It is also suggested that the Government take control of all cotton imports, as it has already done with wool, but, as far as is known, the Government has done nothing in this direction. Government officials have, however, approached the trade with inquiries as to the condition of affairs, and have pointed out the grave danger of a serious diminution in the amount of employment.

Operatives view the situation with great concern as they foresee the probability of a restriction in output through a diminution in supplies of raw material. Wages are comparatively low and, although raised 20 per cent. since the war, are insufficient to meet the increased cost of living. The Times, commenting on the situation says:

"The root of the whole trouble is the lack of shipping, which is made worse by the submarine war. We fear in any case there are hard times in store for Lancashire, for even when the submarine war is lessened or defeated, cotton will still be far from plentiful."

Liverpool cables received here yesterday reported that spot cotton was being traded in liberally at Wednesday's advanced price of 19.89d for American middling. The total transactions reported were 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American.

Private cables from Havre said that the market there was still open and that maximum prices were being fixed twice daily.

For the present, there is no intention of closing the New York Cotton Exchange. The market yesterday again was nervous and unsettled, and the closing quotations showed net declines of 21 to 28 points. The final price for October delivery was 25.17 cents, compared with 25.48, Wednesday's closing figure, and 26.60, the high level of Tuesday.

Pigs to be Sold at Milk Fund Fair.

Four little pigs will be among the live stock to be offered for sale at the fair which is to be held at Greentree, Mrs. Payne Whitney's Summer home at Manhasset, this afternoon, for the benefit of the babies' milk fund of the New York Hospital and the Nassau County Association. The pigs have been donated by Mrs. Ralph Ellis. Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. John Pratt, and Mrs. John Truesdale are in charge of the fair.

$59,233 Added to Jay Gould Estate.

Additional assets coming into the estate of Jay Gould since his death in 1892 were reported yesterday in a supplemental transfer tax report to amount to $79,233, against which there was a charge of $20,000 for administration expenses, making net assets of $59,233. The bulk of the new assets consisted of stocks and bonds amounting to $44,434, and $16,059 received from Drexel, Morgan & Co. in 1894 as Mr. Gould's share of the profits in the Manhattan bond syndicate. The estate received $16,500 in 1904 as Mr. Gould's share of a payment by the Fashion Farm Land Company. Mr. Gould's sons and daughters [illegible]

BRONX SHOWS PATRIOTISM.

25,000 Cheer When Father Mulry of Fordham Condemns Slackers.

Twenty-five thousand persons attended the Bronx Day District Celebration in Crotona Park last night and cheered the condemnation of slackers by Father Joseph A. Mulry, Dean of Fordham University, and other speakers.

"The slacker is a menace to this country," said Father Mulry. "There are millions of young men ready to give their lives on the fields of France, and I want to see the blood of every slacker in America on those same fields of France."

Father Mulry predicted a war of at least three or four years, and said that "the child now unborn may be called into this conflict."

Ex-Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, now a Colonel, made a plea for recruits. Henry Reuterdahl told of the good spirit of the American Navy as shown by the American gunners who were on the Rockingham when she was sunk, and who, when they returned to America, clamored for the privilege of going back for another shot at the U-boats.

County Judge Louis D. Gibbs predicted that "before long the Stars and Stripes will be seen on the streets of Berlin and Potsdam."

During the meeting three young men enlisted in the army and two in the navy at the recruiting stations in the park.

Hermann Fuchs.

Hermann Fuchs, a chemist and manufacturer of syrups, died yesterday at his home, 102 Waverley Place, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, in 1848, and after coming to this country became identified with the firm of Eimer & Amend. Later he established his own business.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

McARDLE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArdle, (nee Margaret Bartlett of Havana, Cuba,) on June 19, a daughter, at Lying-In Hospital.

STERN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Stern, 974 St. Nicholas Av., a daughter, June 18.

Married.

CLAPP—BLYTHE.—On June 20, at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by the Rev. Gerald A. Cunningham, Anna, daughter of W. Rowland Blythe, to Irving Clapp.

CLEVELAND—COLGATE.—Wednesday, June 20, at Ben Venue, Bennington, Vermont, Susan Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate, to Dr. Mather Cleveland.

DAVIS—MABON.—On Tuesday, June 19, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Rosa Vedder, daughter of Mrs. William Mabon, to Dr. Thomas Kirby Davis.

GAMBRILL — BLAIR. — Thursday, June 21, at "Blairsden," by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, assisted by the Rev. Osborne Baker, Edith Dod Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, to Richard Van Nest Gambrill.

GOLDSTONE — TELLER. — Mrs. Helen L. Teller to Frederick Goldstone, Thursday, June 21, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

HELFMAN — BRANDEIS. — On Thursday, June 21, at Malba, L. I., Zerlina Freedman Brandeis of New York to Joseph Helfman of Detroit.

KEITEL—HEITZMANN.—Miss Erna Heitzmann, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Heitzmann to William Keitel, on June 20, by the Rev. Carl Schuchardt, at the parsonage of Christ English Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENN—ARCHER.—At Christ Church, Broadway and 71st, New York City, on June 20, by the Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, Gustav Menn and May Archer.

MONTAGUE—COWELL.—On June 21, Mary L., daughter of Mrs. Thomas C. Cowell, to Richard Montague, all of New York City.

MUCHMORE—CRANE. — At Sage Chapel, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on June 21, 1917, by the Rev. H. P. Horton, Frederika, daughter of Professor T. F. Crane, to Professor G. B. Muchmore of Ithaca, N. Y.

SHERMAN — RABBITT. — On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at St. Paul's Rectory, Washington, D. C., Avice Lauretta, daughter of Mrs. William H. Rabbitt of Washington, to Lieut. Outram Willett Sherman, U. S. A., of Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. William J. Carroll.

WAKEFIELD — ROWAN.—June 20, Viola Rowan to Ernest L. Wakefield.

Brooklyn.

DAUGHTRY—LAU.—June 20, Venice R. Lau to J. Griffin Daughtry, Jr.

DUKESHIRE—TABER.—June 20, Elizabeth D. Taber to Wallace B. Dukeshire.

GEIRINGER—LORIS.—June 16, Solida Loris to Carl L. Geiringer.

HOWES—CAREY.—June 18, Florence L. Carey to Paul G. Howes.

MOE—HAMBLIN.—June 19, Lydia N. Hamblin to Fred M. Moe, Jr.

MOMEYER—THOMPSON.—June 19, Aimee Thompson to George Momeyer.

MURPHY—HOLMES.—June 20, Caroline M. Holmes to Edward B. Murphy.

Jersey City.

BRYAN—WILLIAMS.—June 19, Grace L. Williams to Royden C. Bryan.

SITTERDING—MEHL.—June 20, Brunhild A. Mehl to John Sitterding.

Died.

ASH.—Morris, beloved father of Harry and Isidore Ash, on June 20. Funeral services Friday, June 22, at 9:30 A. M., at Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Ave. Relatives, friends, Aaron Lodge No. 20, I. O. F. S. of I., and Kaiser Friedrich Lodge No. 10, O. B. A., invited.

BAMMANN.—Thursday, June 21, at her late residence, 303 West 87th St. Funeral private.

BELL.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at 26 West 61st St., Digby Bell, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

BIGELOW.—Suddenly, in New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1917, Frank Lewis Bigelow, son of the late Hobart Bigelow, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 205 Whitney Av., on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUM.—Adelaide, on June 20, 1917, widow of the late Goetz Blum and mother of Louis W. Blum and Mrs. Jacob Cohn. Funeral from her late residence, 434 East 139th St., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

BUTLER. — Suddenly, on June 20, Lyman Collins Butler, in the 30th year of his age, second son of William Allen and Louise Collins Butler. Funeral services at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Saturday, June 23, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLINTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., June 19, De Witt Clinton, son of the late Dr. Alexander and Adeline Hamilton Clinton, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Friday, June 22, at 10:50 A. M. Train from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:44.

CRAFTS.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on June 20, James Mason Crafts, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M., St. John's-in-the-Wood, South Salem, N. Y. Interment Friday afternoon at Lenox, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DUHAIN.—At the Hotel Majestic, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, Mary B. Faye, widow of Louis Duhain. Funeral services at Ladies' Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Thursday, June 21, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, William C. Duncan of New York City. Notice of funeral later.

DURAND.—Rita. Funeral Campbell's "FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway-66th St. Time later.

EMDEN.—Theresa Emden, widow of Albert Emden, on June 26. Funeral Friday, June 22, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 315 West 115th St.

FUCHS.—On Thursday morning, in his 69th year, Hermann, husband of Henrietta, father of Emil, Oscar, Benjamin, Berthold and William. Funeral from German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Friday morning at 11 o'clock. No flowers.

FUCHS.—Hermann Benevolent Society, officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our founder, Hermann Fuchs, at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Friday, at 11 A. M.
JOSEPH BRINKMAN, Secretary.

FUCHS.—Brethren of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our beloved brother, Herman Fuchs, on Friday, June 22, 11 A. M., at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St.
OSCAR CAHN, Master.
MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Secretary.

GREENWOOD.—Thursday, June 21, at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, 8:23 P. M., George J., husband of Celia Greenwood, aged 46 years. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland and Detroit papers please copy.

GRINER.—Mrs. Harriet Ann. Funeral Campbell's "FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning.

GUNTHER.—Johanna, widow of Gotlob Gunther, in her 89th year. Funeral from her residence, 351 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Saturday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HARD.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I., Anson Wales Hard, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Ave. and 44th St., on Friday, June 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. [illegible]

HARD.—Anson Wales. At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New York National Banking Association, held on June 21, 1917, the following minute was adopted:

We have come together today to record our sorrow at the sad news of the death of Anson Wales Hard, for many years our valued associate on this Board. Born in 1841, Mr. Hard commenced his business career in Baltimore and came to this city in 1862. Elected a Director of this Bank in 1881, his long experience in business affairs and his sound judgment made him a most helpful member of the Board, but, on account of failing health, he felt obliged, in 1915, to give up his personal connection with us. A man of unusual charm of manner, and a representative of the highest standards, it was a privilege to be associated with him. He was a good citizen, a warm friend, and a judicious adviser.

With sympathy for his family and his business associates, in recognition of his character and ability, and in appreciation of his advice and counsel, the Directors place this minute on the records of the bank as a tribute to Anson Wales Hard.
HERBERT L. GRIGGS, President.

HARD.—Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association.—It is with sincere regret that announcement is made of the death of our associate and former Vice President, Anson Wales Hard, of the firm of Hard & Rand, on Wednesday, June 20. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., Friday at 10 A. M. Members of the association are requested to attend.
WILLIAM BAYNE, JR., President.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Secretary.

HEILES.—On Wednesday, June 20, William Heiles. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Deyo St., Glendale, L. I., Friday evening, June 22, at 8:15.

HESS.—June 21, Alfred S. Hess, 8 years of age, son of Sara and Dr. Alfred F. Hess. Funeral strictly private.

HIGGINS.—Wednesday, June 20, at Clinton, Conn., Edward E. Higgins. Services at Mt. Auburn Crematory Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, June 23, at 11 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on June 20, 1917, in Clinton, Conn., of their late associate Edward Everett Higgins, No. 1,402 on the Roll.
DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

HUSSEY. — Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 20, 1917, Augustus A. Hussey, M. D. Funeral services at his residence, 167 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 22, at 5 P. M. Interment at Houlton, Me. Kindly omit flowers.

KOBLER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, June 21, 1917, Clare P., son of S. Percival and Manella Kobler, in his 29th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 186 Cooper Av., Montclair, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

LAKE.—June 21, Franklin W., beloved husband of Marion A. Roberts. Funeral services at his late residence, 136 East 150th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday, 10 A. M.

MacDONALD.—On June 20, Robert MacDonald, at his late residence, 697 West End Av. Services Greenwood Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

NILES. — Suddenly, on June 21 at 2,265 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, Julian Barron, infant son of Julian B. and Edythe C. Niles. Interment private.

NORRIS.—On Wednesday, June 20, at his residence, 601 West 113th St., Henry Norris, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Friday, June 22, at 2:30 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—John, aged 87. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th St. Time later.

OLSSEN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 21, the Rev. William Whittingham Olssen, S. T. D., in his 90th year. Funeral on Saturday, June 23, at Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on arrival of 8:40 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

PETERSEN.—At Woodcliff, N. J., Thursday, June 21, 1917, Alexander, beloved husband of Violet Petersen, (nee Piggott,) aged 49 years. Funeral services will be held Friday, June 22, at 8 P. M., at his late home, 104 84th St., Woodcliff. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Incineration at New York and New Jersey Crematory, Saturday, at 2 P. M. London, England, Los Angeles, Cal., and Connecticut papers please copy.

PLASSMANN.—Frances, June 21, widow of Ernst Plassmann, at Arrochar Park, Staten Island. Notice of funeral later.

POST.—On June 19, 1917, at Kingston, N. Y., Lavina, in the seventy-third year of her age, beloved wife of John S. Post of Saugerties, N. Y., and lately of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of Jessie E. Post, Mrs. George F. Brown, Samuel Post, and the late Mari M. Post. Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday, June 22, at 2:30 P. M.

PRESTON.—On Thursday, June 21, 1917, at his late residence, 68 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Henry G., M. D., beloved husband of Harriet C. Preston, in his 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROCKMAN.—On Thursday, June 21, Bertha Rockman, beloved mother of Samuel, Isidor, Dave, Frances, Mrs. Malchen Newman, and Mrs. Ray Joseph, in her 80th year, at 228 East 83d St. Funeral will take place on Friday, June 22, 12:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROOSEVELT.—Association of Ex-Members 1st Co., 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y.—With profound sorrow the announcement is made of the death of our late comrade, George W. Roosevelt, Jr. Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Friday, June 22, at 10 A. M.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, Sec'y.
ROBT. McWILLIAM, Pres.

SAMUELS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 20, Dora Samuels, beloved wife of the late Selig Samuels and loving mother of Mina Abrahams and the late Henry Samuels. Funeral from her late residence, 805 St. Nicholas Av., Friday at 9:30 A. M. Omit flowers.

SHAW.—At Newark, N. J., on June 20, Horace Gray Shaw, aged 77. Funeral services at his late residence, 369 Summer Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SMIETON.—Tuesday, June 19, Jessie C., wife of James Smieton, at her residence, 104 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J. Funeral Friday morning, 11:30. Interment private. Brooklyn papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, June 19, at her home, 840 West End Av., Mae G., dearly beloved daughter of the late James F. and Anna C. Smith, and devoted sister of Frank W., James A., Charles C., and Anna C. Funeral Friday morning from Church of the Ascension, 107th St. near Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH. — At Boonton, N. J., on June 20, William Brownlee, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, Friday, June 22, at 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—June 20, Adam Thompson. Services at his late residence, 1,900 Marmion Av., Bronx, Friday evening at 8:30. Interment Woodlawn Saturday, 11 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

TOWER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, June 21, 1917, Warren Lathrop Tower, in his 87th year. Funeral and interment at Cohasset, Mass.

TURK.—On Wednesday, June 20, Mack Turk, beloved father of Elsa Sylvester and Morris. Services at 1 P. M. in chapel at Linden Hill Cemetery, 1,424 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn. At Brooklyn Bridge take Flushing Av. car marked Maspeth.

TURK.—Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., are invited to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Mack Turk, on Friday, June 22, at 10 o'clock, at Linden Hill Cemetery, 1,424 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.
MAX SCHOENHOLZ, President.
BURNHAM ASCH, Secretary.

TURK.—Mack. Officers and members of Constitution Council 648, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of our late brother on Friday, June 22, 1 P. M., Linden Hill Cemetery.
CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.
HENRY HIRSCH, Regent.

WASHBURNE.—On June 20, Olive B., widow of William W. Washburne and daughter of the late Henry R. and Mary P. Banks. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,407 Walton Av., near Fordham Road, on Friday at 4 P. M. Interment at Pleasantville, N. Y., on Saturday at 11:30 A. M.

WATERHOUSE.—On June 21, at Polyclinic Hospital, aged 45 years, James R. Waterhouse. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALLEN.—John, June 20. Funeral 14 East 39th St., today, 2 P. M.

ALLUISI.—Joseph, 1,024 Jackson Av., Bronx, June 19.

BOSCH.—Frederick, 24 Charles St., June 19, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLEARY.—Joseph A., 20 Leroy St., June 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GLEASON.—Bessie, 312 West 44th St., June 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREENE.—Catherine E., 91 Division St., June 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HANNAS.—Charles J., 2,207 7th Av., June 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HIGGINS.—Alice, June 20. Funeral 525 Hudson St.

HOOLEY.—Anne, 33 West 63d St., June 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAUE.—Jennie, June 20. Funeral 488 East 83d St.

McCANN.—John P., 349 East 133d St., June 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Harry J., 201 East 63d St., June 20, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow.

MOONEY.—Edward P., 150 Willis Av., Bronx, June 20. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MURDOCK.—Robert W., June 19. Funeral 223 8th Av.

SLAVIN.—Margaret, June 19. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St.

SPIELDOCK.—Clara, 429 East 167th St., June 19.

TIMMONS.—Thomas F., 2,037 2d Av., June 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible]

Died.

Brooklyn.

BLACKBURNE.—Willard, 168 Jay St., June 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURDICK.—James B., 207 Ralph Av., June 19, aged 60. Funeral today.

BURKE.—Margaret, 541 84th St., June 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CANNING.—Susan M., 816 Macon St., June 21. Funeral notice later.

CLUKIE.—Magdalina, 207 Linden St., June 20. Funeral June 24.

COONEY.—Mary, 130 North 10th St., June 21, aged 87. Funeral June 25.

CREDNER.—Christiana, 206 Norwood Av., June 20. Funeral private.

DONOHUE.—James, 103 Fulton St., June 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FINNAN.—Margaret, 125 Lincoln St., June 19. Funeral service today.

FREEDBERG.—Edward, 842 Munroe St., June 20, aged 39.

GARNETT.—Mary J., 472A Greene Av., June 21, aged 81. Funeral service tomorrow.

HAGAN.—Ellen, 1,424 Atlantic Av., June 19, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HARTMANN.—Rimond, 1,367 1st Av., June 20, aged 51. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARTZ.—Johanna, 185 Hale St., June 19, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOLLOWAY.—May, 56 Hemlock St., June 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KOLLMEYER.—Sophia, 29 2d St., June 20, aged 87. Funeral private.

MEYERS.—John, 259 Pearl St., June 20. Funeral tomorrow.

NUSSBERGER.—Albert, 438 Chestnut St., June 19, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

OLSEN.—George, Kings County Hospital, June 19, aged 28.

REGON.—Mary A., 320 Sterling Place, June 19.

ROUSIER.—Mary A., 305 Cumberland St., June 19. Funeral service today.

SCHUTTA.—Mary, 191 Kent St., June 20, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow.

VON DOHLEN.—Berend, 606 Hancock St., June 21. Funeral notice later.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEERS.—Charles, Hoboken, June 19, aged 33.

BEAVERS.—John, 85 Centre St., Newark, June 20, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

BROWN.—Nora C., 70 Beacon Av., Jersey City, June 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BUCKEN.—Frank V., 86 Beacon Av., Jersey City, June 21.

CURTIS.—Thomas E., 83 Collard Av., Jersey City, June 20.

DELANEY.—George, 312 High St., Newark, June 21. Funeral notice later.

FINNEGAN.—Mary R., 189 Van Winkle Av., Jersey City, June 20, aged 83.

FISHER.—Thomas M., 123 Hillside Av., Newark, June 20, aged 67.

FLANAGAN.—Bridget, 306 New York Av., Jersey City, June 20. Funeral today.

FULDNER.—Edward W., 850 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, June 20.

HOGAN.—Katherine, 15 North 5th St., Newark, June 21. Funeral notice later.

HOPKINS.—William H., 10 Silver St., Newark, June 21. Funeral June 24, 2 P. M.

KELLERMANN.—Maurice, 36 Ridgewood Av., Newark, June 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Johanna, 62 Harrison Av., Jersey City, June 20. Funeral private.

NICHOLAS.—John L., 469 South 10th St., Newark, June 20.

RICHARDS.—Joseph A., 317 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, June 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

WILSON.—James, St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, June 19, aged 49.

WINCKLHOFER.—Mary J., 268 South 8th St., Newark, June 20, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow.

WITTENBERG.—Albert, 228 South Orange Av., Newark, June 20, aged 63.

Long Island.

CASSIDY.—Erta, 159 Hulst St., Long Island City, June 20. Funeral tomorrow.

CHESHIRE.—James W., Mineola, June 19, aged 66.

CORELL.—Elizabeth, Corona, June 19, aged 70.

LEVY.—Sandel, Arverne, June 20, aged 83.

MANTELL.—George, Woodhaven, June 19, aged 39. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WAGNER.—Dorothea, College Point, June 19, aged 90. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

BROWN.—In loving memory of our father, David S. Brown, who died June 22, 1913.

KEVILL. — Pro Patria Council K. of C. members are requested to attend requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Past District Deputy John E. Kevill, Saturday, June 23, 8 A. M., Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St.
DAVID J. POWER, Grand Knight.
T. J. DONOHUE, Recorder.

McENTEGART.—Solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Patrick McEntegart, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, 457 West 51st St., on Saturday, June 23, at 9 o'clock.

MARKS.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved Hannah Levison Marks, who departed this life two years ago today.
HER SORROWING FAMILY.

SMITH.—Cornelius Bishop. In loving memory of the Rev. Cornelius Bishop Smith, who died June 22, 1913.

BENNETT.—Mary A., mass St. Brendan's Church, Brooklyn, today, 7:30 A. M.

COHALAN.—Hana O'L., mass St. Francis de Sales' Church, today, 9 A. M.

DUFFY.—Dr. Charles, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

MURRAY.—John J., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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DEGREES FOR 267 AT CITY COLLEGE

Half of Class of '17, in Service of Their Country, Absent from Commencement.

MANY RECEIVE PRIZES

Honor for Man of 50, First Student in Evening Course to Receive a Bachelor's Degree.

About 50 per cent. of a class of 267 received their degrees at the seventy-first commencement of the College of the City of New York in the Great Hall of the college yesterday morning. Those absent were serving the United States in the army, navy or Government deacterized, and the exercises were characterized by the sombre simplicity of wartime. All class day celebrations, plays, the baccalaureate service and extra activities had been canceled. The procession entered the hall at 10 o'clock preceded by the color guard in uniform. The class of '17 was the largest to be graduated.

Among the graduates to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts was William MacKellar Brittain, the first member of the evening session to complete all his academic work in that branch of the college. Mr. Brittain, who is white-haired and more than 50 years old was a member of the evening session since its inception eight years ago. Although he was graduated "cum laude" and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he was unable to attend, being out of town on Government service. Mr. Brittain has presented the college with $300 in Liberty bonds to establish a fund which it is hoped will be increased from time to time by other men graduating from the college. Lee Kohns, a trustee of the college, will present a prize to him for being the first man in the history of the college to complete all his work in the evening session.

After the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Elliott Wilber Brown of the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church Marshal Erastus Palmer made announcement of the prizes awarded for work done during the last year. In his short address after awarding the degrees President Sidney E. Mezes said in part:

"The only aristocracy that has a place in a democracy is the aristocracy of competence. You are now eligible for entrance into that aristocracy. See to it that you are loyal in act and in thought to the country which has given you this education and to which you owe allegiance."

A notable change in the manner of conferring the degrees was wrought by Dr. Mezes when, instead of granting "rights, privileges, and immunities" to the graduates upon the completion of their work and the attainment of the degree, they were granted "rights, privileges, and obligations," a number of which were later outlined for them.

Obligations of Graduates.

In the course of his address before administering the ephebic oath to the graduates George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said:

"The College of the City of New York was founded upon democratic principles among a people of many lands. You are in a sense the fortunate creatures of a selection that makes you the champions of our city. You all have larger obligations upon you than those placed upon the shoulders of most college graduates. But if one speaks more practically of your own opportunities to repay the city for your education, to continue the excellence of the college's traditions—the opportunities lie everywhere.

"I am proud of the fact that the numbers present at this assembly are less than those printed upon this list. I am proud of the fact that in the student body as a whole there are many vacancies due to the same fine reason. You men are to be congratulated in a new way. Your opportunities are different and greater than those of previous classes, now that our nation is lined up with the others who believe that there is but one way to preserve the democracy of the earth."

The ephebic oath, according to the City College custom, was then administered, being repeated by the class.

We, men of the Class of 1917, take this oath of devotion to our City. We will never bring disgrace to her by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our whole duty as citizens; and thus in all these ways to transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Mr. Kohns, an alumnus of the class of 1884, received the graduates into the Associated Alumni. He said:

"Every privilege entails an obligation. Service and obligation are the watchwords of the hour. After the recital of the ephebic oath and after the manifestations of patriotism here we have no doubt as to the loyalty of the alumni and the college to the nation, the State, and the municipality. I go one step further—loyalty to the college. The college is often the object of attack. Defend it and lend a helping hand in extending its beneficent influence."

To Send an Ambulance.

The alumni have almost completed the fund for an ambulance to be sent to the front in France and to be driven by a City College man. It will have a name plate entitled "The College of the City of New York." It was at first thought that $1,500 would cover the expense, but it has since been learned that $2,000 was needed. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been received or pledged.

Dr. Robert Abbé of the class of 1870 has presented the college with a collection of meteorites in memory of his brother, Dr. Cleveland Abbé of the class of 1857, and has established a fund of $5,000 for the upkeep of the collection and for the publication of a periodical on the subject.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York have arranged to present an annual prize of a silver medal and $50 in the Department of History for an essay on some subject connected with American Colonial history.

The degrees conferred were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Brittain, W. MacK., (cum laude.)
Cohen, P., (cum laude.)
Fine, J. H., (cum laude.)
Goldberg, D. S., (cum laude.)
Grayzel, A., (cum laude.)
Iacuzzi, A., (cum laude.)
Isaacs, J., (cum laude.)
Loebel, R., (cum laude.)
Plotkin, B., (cum laude.)
Rutstein, S., (cum laude.)
Ackerman, H. R.
Adlerblum, D.
Arnold, F. C.
Aronowitz, M. B.
Berman, N. P.
Bronwitz, B.
Cohen, W.
Cohn, D. J.
Corrigan, L.
Cowen, A. Y.
Cunningham, H. F.
Farber, S.
Fischer, H. S.
Freidman, M.
Friedrich, S. E.
Gamoran, E.
Gellert, T.
Gill, B. P.
Ginsberg, W.
Goldberger, E.
Goldsmith, J.
Goodman, E.
Granat, E.
Guinness, R. B.
Hicks, D. A.
Hirschberg, B.
Hummel, A. S.
Kennedy, H. M.
Kessler, A. E.
Kinney, N. B.
Lefkowitz, M.
Lerner, N. H.
Licht, E.
Lightcap, J. L.
Mannheimer, A.
Mannix, H. M. J.
McGrath, J. W.
Melovsky, I.
Miner, T. M.
Moerchen, H. A.
Nebel, G. T.
Overin, S.
Perretti, R. J.
Phillips, A. N.
Rayved, H.
Rogin, I.
Rudins, E.
Schattman, M. E.
Schreyer, M. P.
Shafer, W.
Shapiro, I.
Smith, V.
Speel, A. B.
Stadler, F. B.
Stahl, F. F.
Weberman, B.
Weberpals, F. C.
Weiss, G.
Weitzner, I. S.
Windman, R.
Wolfson, A.
Zucker, S. A.
Alpern, H.
Ammer, P.
Balser, B. C.
Barris, M.
Berliner, A. L.
Berman, M.
Buckley, J. J., Jr.
Castelli, L.
Cohen, B.
Cohn, N.
Comon, C.
Coombes, D.
Deutsch, S. D.
Friedman, L.
Goldberg, J.
Goldenthal, I.
Grayzel, S.
Greenfield, S. H.
Gutesville, I. L.
Halpern, E.
Herson, C. J.
Himber, I.
Hoffman, H. A.
Horowitz, S.
Horwitz, L.
Jacklowitz, J.
Jaffe, J.
Joachim, J.
Johnson, C. A.
Kassner, P.
Kaufman, A. M.
Klinko, A. A.
Konowitz, I. M.
Kraus, J. H.
Laskor, M.
Lifschitz, R. M.
Mapes, W. P.
Margolis, B.
Matlaw, U.
Meras, E. A.
Millman, A. M.
Morganstein, G.
Morris, A. P.
Nudell, M.
Ornstein, I. G.
Parisi, V. G.
Pecker, J. S.
Pisik, D.
Rabinowitz, F.
Raphael, A.
Rosenberg, A. E.
Rosenfeld, J.
Samuelson, N. H.
Schattman, A. H.
Schawelson, N. A.
Schiff, J.
Schubert, E. S.
Scully, J. E.
Shabshelowitz, T.
Sheridan, E. A., Jr.
Shor, G.
Simons, H. L.
Singer, L. S.
Skelding, A. E.
Spinner, H.
Stern, H.
Syrop, D.
Tannenbaum, M.
Thumim, C.
Trachman, H. I.
Walden, W. H.
Weishaut, S.
Welkowitz, S.
Wegrzynek, M. F.
Williams, C. D.
Wisan, H.
Wittenberg, M.
Wolfson, G.
Wyckoff, W. H.
Youngwood, M.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Buckbinder, M., (cum laude.)
Gill, B. P., (cum laude.)
Post, E. L., (cum laude.)
Auerbach, N.
Bier, S.
Bloom, S.
Brotherton, J.
Cohen, L.
Coyne, H. L.
Dick, A. H.
Foster, W. L.
Gliksberg, L. J.
Glicksberg, M. J.
Goldberg, H.
Golubock, H.
Granich, A. M.
Greenfield, S. C.
Halpern, R. A.
Hoffberg, I.
Kassel, M. B.
Kugelmass, I. N.
Kurdelski, H. C.
Lenowitz, H.
Levenson, O.
Liskofsky, M. H.
MacDonald, W. R.
Orbach, H.
Roe, P. E.
Schneider, P. L.
Shoolman, A. P.
Schuler, G. H.
Silberman, M.
Steiner, M.
Stierman, J.
Tabor, S.
Tanz, J.
Welkowitz, S.
Yachnowitz, S.
Barban, C.
Barwick, A. R.
Bernstein, A. J.
Berson, G. J.
Beskind, L.
Bierman, S. D.
Bloch, I. B.
Borchers, F. W.
Brodie, M. M.
Cass, H.
Cisar, J.
Cohen, E. E.
Cole, J.
Collens, W. S.
Cotellessa, J. C.
Dreher, C.
Edelman, D.
Feinstein, S.
Feldman, A.
Fleischmann, E.
Fried, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Gold, B.
Goldman, D.
Gray, P. P.
Gross, J.
Harris, B. R.
Imperato, P. J., Jr.
Jacobs, L.
Joffe, L.
Jones, W. H. R.
Kaplan, J.
Karshan, M.
Kasanof, D.
Kaufman, C.
Kavaler, S.
Kerekes, F.
Kesselovitz, M.
Kislik, L. K.
Kriegel, A.
Lear, C. A. O.
Leibowitz, L.
Levy, L.
Lewis, A.
Lucent, S. B.
Macdonald, J. G.
Malawista, L.
Manus, H. J.
Marks, M.
Marmorstein, J. M.
Mendelson, J.
Merckel, F. G.
Pincus, P. A.
Price, W. G. F.
Rabinowitz, J.
Rank, F. H.
Reale, G.
Rifkind, N.
Rindler, L.
Robin, B.
Robinson, G.
Rosenfeld, J. H.
Salzman, L.
Schevitz, J.
Schlesinger, E.
Schmitz, L.
Schroeder, J. C.
Schwartz, I.
Shapiro, I.
Smolen, L. J.
Solomon, L.
Spiegel, B. L.
Susseles, M. E.
Vogel, N.
Wacker, A. A.
Young, R. H.

Award of Prizes.

The prizes awarded were as follows:

The Pell Medals—To the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year: (Gold,) S. N. Cohen and J. I. Udell; (silver,) H. Wisan and J. H. Fine.

The Cromwell Medals—For proficiency in history, H. Wisan; certificate of equal merit, S. Grayzel.

The Ward Medals—For greatest proficiency in chemistry, G. H. Schuler and B. R. Harris; natural philosophy, W. M. Thomas, Jr.; political science, U. Matlaw; English, A. Raphael; Greek, W. Jaffe; Latin, M. Nurnberg; French, D. S. Goldberg; Spanish, S. Welkowitz; German, G. T. Nebel; certificate of equal merit, B. Plotkin; oratory, M. Rettenberg; composition, D. A. Roberts; logic, M. Buckbinder and W. Jaffe; history, D. Freedman; botany, M. F. Hession; descriptive geometry, I. N. Simon; honorable mention, B. P. Gill.

The Kelly Prizes—To the best debater in the two literary societies, Philip Adler; for the best critique on English literature by a member of either literary society, H. I. Trachman.

The Claflin Medals—For proficiency in Greek, (silver,) S. N. Cohen; for proficiency in Latin, (gold,) J. H. Fine and H. Jacoby; (silver,) S. N. Cohen and A. Swerling.

The Ketchum Prizes—For proficiency in the history of philosophy, first, S. M. Brown; second, M. C. Friedberg; for proficiency in political science, first, A. Y. Cowen and U. Matlaw; second, A. E. Kessler and W. G. F. Price.

The Roemer Prize—For the best poetry declamation, H. Emerson and S. M. Brown.

The Bennett Prize—For the best essay in political science, H. I. Trachman.

The Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize—For the best English poem on "Harlem Heights," M. Rabinowitz.

The Prager Memorial Prize—To the senior receiving the highest aggregate mark in his studies for the year, W. H. Foster and J. H. Fine.

The General Tremain Prizes—For the best essay on the theme, "Causes, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Great Civil War in the United States," first, H. Alpern; second, N. H. Samuelson.

The James R. Steers Prize—For excellence in the department of art, A. P. D'Andrea and H. Cass.

The Prize of the Board of Trustees—For the best oration, H. Mannix and J. Rosenfeld.

The Drummond Prize for Public Speaking—For the second best oration, M. E. Schattman and H. I. Tarchman.

The Drummond History Prize—For the best essay by a junior on local self-government in man and H. I. Trachman.

The Abram I. Elkus Prize—For the best essay on Jewish culture, through Menorah Society, first, M. I. Gedelow; second, G. Morgenstern.

Second Year Honors—For having attained, by the close of the second year, the grades A and B in prescribed courses counting at least 55 credits: Highest honors, W. Jaffe; honors, A. Abrams, M. C. Friedberg, J. A. Friedman, A. Klein, M. Nurnberg, J. N. Willner.

The Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity announces these elections, in the order of their scholastic standing: From the Class of February, 1917—Bennington P. Gill, Paul Edward Roe, George H. Schuler, Walter L. Foster, Samuel Welkowitz, Raphael Windman, Sturtevant Overin, Henry M. J. Mannix, William Cohen, and Israel Hoffberg. From the Class of June, 1917—Julius Isaacs, Emil L. Post, William MacKellar Brittain, Robert O. Loebel, David S. Goldberg, Philip Cohen, Alfred Iacuzzi, Joseph H. Fine, Harold Wisan, Abraham Grayzel, George Morgenstern, Saul Rutstein, Moses Buchkinder, Joseph Jacklowitz, and David Goldman.

HUNTER AWARDS DEGREES.

College Graduates Class of 173—To Send Ambulances Abroad.

Several hundred persons attended the commencement exercises at Hunter College of the City of New York yesterday. Frederick R. Coudert was the chief speaker. President George S. Davis of the college announced that $5,000 had been collected to equip three Hunter College ambulances and maintain them for a year. The prizes were awarded by Dr. Edward J. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the candidates for degrees were presented to President Davis by Professor James M. Keirnan. In addition to the 173 students who received their diplomas the names of 124 who had been graduated in January also appeared on the program. The degree of Master of Arts was received by twenty-five Hunter students from Columbia and New York University.

DUTY, SAYS O'CONNELL, IS CATHOLICS' MOTTO

Cardinal Deprecates Hysteria in Dealing with War Problems Confronting Nation.

BOSTON, June 21.—The position of the Catholic Church in the United States toward America's participation in the war was stated tonight by Cardinal O'Connell in an address delivered at a meeting in the interest of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts National Guard.

"That position," he said, "may be summed up briefly as the only position possible today for every loyal American, either now, when we stand in the face of grave difficulties, or later, when perhaps even greater difficulties may confront us. Our position is founded on duty and not on emotion, and that is true of the stand which every true Catholic takes in the face of all the grave responsibilities of human life.

"The air is rent with a thousand strident voices shouting hysterically a thousand different principles. [illegible] nothing but emotion pressed to the point of hysteria, and only serves to confuse still more the minds of the people.

"Let us have done once for all with these bewildering orations, with these endless insincerities, for if they aim to fire men's courage, they only increase their confusion. The one thing now that is necessary, and the only thing that will stand firmly through all the varying vicissitudes now before us will be this principle: Our country is at war, and we are bound before God to render it our fullest service. Hate no one; despise no one. The nation that enters war for hatred's sake has already lost, even before she fights her first battle.

"That position once clear, our country may feel assured of the absolute loyalty of all her children. That is our position with regard to this war, with regard to every war, and our duty toward those who suffer by the effects of war is equally clear."

Cardinal O'Connell pleaded for generous and adequate subscriptions to the American Red Cross War Fund.

AUCTION SALES.

LIQUIDATION SALE

In the matter of Maison Belle, Inc.,

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell this day, Friday, June 22, 1917, at 2 P. M., at 12 East 33rd Street, the entire assets of the above, consisting of

DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, VOILES, CHIFFONS, COTTON GOODS, TRIMMINGS, etc.

also up-to-date plant, comprising [illegible] MACHINES, WILLCOX & [illegible] MACHINES, SINGER [illegible]

CANADA IS BUILDING STEEL AND WOOD SHIPS

Government Rushing Orders and Large Numbers of Vessels Are Under Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 21.—The program of shipbuilding construction in Canada is going ahead and affords great opportunity for development, both as regards steel and wooden ships. Acting on behalf of the British Government, the Imperial Munitions Board, financially assisted by the Dominion Government, latterly by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in other respects, is still placing orders in proportion to the capacity of yards to turn out the tonnage required.

A greater prospect for the construction of wooden ships would be offered if the British Government, for which the Munitions Board is acting in placing orders, were prepared to place contracts for wooden vessels of less than 2,500 tons. Strong representations to that end have been made by J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine.

Under construction at the Vickers Yards, in Montreal, are six cargo steamers of 7,000 tons each, one of 2,360 and others of less tonnage; the Davie Yard at Levis is building one ship of 5,000 tons; at St. Laurent, Quebec, four wooden ships are being built with tonnage between 1,500 and 2,000. Arrangements are being made for the building of eight others at points on the St. Lawrence.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has under construction three cargo steamers of a total of 6,800 tons. The Port Arthur Shipbuilding and Repairing Company has four cargo steamers under way aggregating 9,748 tons. The Collingwood Shipbuilding Company is building one steel cargo steamer of 7,988 tons and two oil tankers of 4,800 tons. At the Polson Works, in Toronto, two cargo steamers of 4,400 tons and six of 3,500 tons are on the stacks. The Thor Works in the same city are building two steamers each of 5,000 tons. One is being built at Midland and eight on the Pacific Coast.

As regards wooden ships, the Government itself has not elaborated any policy of construction on its own account. The ships being arranged for are for the standard type of 2,500 tons, 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 21 feet draft. The terms on which the board is placing these contracts are the reimbursement of the contractor for the actual cost of building, including labor, material and overhead, plus a fixed sum by way of profit for each vessel constructed. Under these circumstances, and because definite results must be secured, the board will examine closely into the capacity, resources, and experience of each firm seeking a contract.

Apart from the limited number of orders so far placed by the Munitions Board, wooden ships are under construction at the following points in Eastern Canada:

Comeauville, N. S., one schooner, 329 tons.
Meteghan, N. S., two schooners, 544 and 400 tons.
Littlebrook, N. S., one schooner, 250 tons.
Grosse Coques, N. S., one schooner, 350 tons.
Belleveau Cove, N. S., one schooner, 350 tons.
Bridgewater, N. S., three schooners of 755 tons, one of 300 tons.
Parrsboro, one schooner, 490 tons.
Port Greville, one schooner, 400 tons.
Fox River, N. S., three schooners, 1,349 tons.
Spencers Island, N. S., one schooner, 425 tons.
Advocate Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 449 tons.
St. John, N. B., one schooner, 450 tons.
Liverpool, N. S., two schooners, 530 tons; one schooner, 340 tons; one schooner, 400 tons.
Walton, N. S., one schooner, 400 tons.
Shelburne, N. S., one schooner, 200 tons; four schooners, 620 tons; one schooner, 160 tons.
Mahone Bay, N. S., two schooners, 520 tons; one schooner, 95 tons.
Lunenburg, N. S., three schooners, 832 tons.
Lewiston, N. S., two schooners, 1,000 tons.
Dartmouth, N. S., one schooner, 350 tons.
Quebec Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, St. Laurent, Quebec, two schooners, 2,600 tons.
Isaacs Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 40 tons.
Margaretsville, N. S., one schooner, 400 tons.
Lower Caraquet, N. B., one schooner, 28 tons.
Sheet Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 300 tons.
Port Maitland, N. S., one schooner, 375 tons.

RANGOON BEAN PERPLEXES.

Government Tries to Find a Way to Remove Its Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The menace of the Rangoon bean is giving the Department of Agriculture a serious problem. With the shipmentof the ordinary white navy bean of this country to Europe for supplying the Allies, a market has been made in the West for the wild white bean known variously as the Rangoon, Indian, Burman, or Javanese bean, which contains so much prussic acid that it is regarded as dangerous to health. Recently several cargoes have been offered at a number of American ports, and a dispatch to the Department of Agriculture today announces that a trainload of the beans is on the way to the Eastern market.

These beans are offered at a very low price compared with the present ruling price of navy beans. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have been working in the Government laboratories for months trying to discover some way in which they may be used, but thus far they have not succeeded. The canning industry would like to make use of them at the low prices, but the Government has counseled the canners not to can beans this year owing to the dearth of tin cans. In the canning process the Rangoon beans might be successfully treated to remove the poison, but to accomplish this the ordinary methods of cooking in the household would not be practicable.

The effect of eating the Rangoon bean is generally severe headache with acute indigestion. It does not directly cause death, but it is easily conceivable that death might occur as a consequence of their effect on the digestive system.

REPUBLICANS INVITE FUSION

County Committee Authorizes Chairman to Appoint Five Conferees.

The Republican County Committee at its monthly meeting at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last night authorized its Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, to appoint a committee of five members to confer, if the need arises, with any political organizations in the city on the question of fusion against Tammany in the municipal election this year. The Republican organization is already committed to fusion this year with Mayor Mitchel as its candidate, but no mention of candidates was made last night.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., reviewed the war legislation that has been passed at Washington. He said that the first great work of America on behalf of the Allies was the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan. He also mentioned the fact that 9,500,000 young men had offered their lives for the defense of the country through the military draft. Congress, he said, had enacted legislation to provide for the maintenance of an army of a million and a half men abroad. The speaker dwelt upon the urgent need of thousands of American ships to [illegible]

HARVARD BONE DRY AT COMMENCEMENT

War Prohibition Request of Alumni Honored by All the Classes.

GEN. WOOD AN OVERSEER

Arthur Woods, F. D. Roosevelt, J. D. Greene, and Chief Justice Swayze Also Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Nearly thirteen hundred degrees were awarded at Harvard today, President Lowell making the presentations at the commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre. The reunion celebrations of the classes were curtailed to a great extent, no elaborate dinners being arranged. It was the first "bone-dry" commencement in the history of the university. In an effort to help along the war prohibition movement the Alumni Association had requested that soft drinks alone be served at the class reunions, and there was general compliance. Even the class of 1892 dispensed with the traditional champagne toast which had been given usually by the twenty-fifth year class, and fifty-year men out of college celebrated for the first time without the traditional punch.

General Leonard Wood polled the highest number of votes for membership in the Harvard Board of Overseers. Other successful candidates were Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Francis J. Swayze, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and Jerome D. Greene of New York. General Wood will serve his alma mater for the next six years. Norwood P. Hallowell of Milton, Eugene V. R. Thayer of Boston, and Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, were elected Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association for three years.

War spirit was in evidence throughout the day. At noon the First and Second Battalions of the Harvard Regiment were reviewed by the alumni. The high table placed in the Sever quadrangle for the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was decorated with the Star and Stripes entwined with the standards of the Entente Allies. The Alumni Chorus led in the singing of "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise." Howard Elliott presided at the meeting.

President Lowell told the alumni that Harvard looked for a decrease in enrollment next year, as a result of the war, of at least 1,000 students. This, he added, would mean a reduction of $200,000 in receipts from tuition fees. Dr. Lowell also announced that any Faculty member going to the front would receive from the university the difference between his regular salary and the amount paid him by the Government. In this connection, he said that a graduate stood ready to contribute $50,000 toward making up the expected deficit from tuition fees. The total gifts received by Harvard during the last year amounted to $2,271,900.

Governor McCall, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, Howard Elliott, President Hibben of Princeton, and Herbert C. Hoover were other speakers at the meeting of the alumni, Ambassador Spring-Rice said:

"All my life I have known the Harvard that plays and rows. Now I know the Harvard that France, England, and the enemy knows, the Harvard that fights."

The people of the United States, Mr. Hoover said, "do not shirk the burden of war, whatever it may be. What they demand is an equality of burden that none shall profit from their sacrifice. We must be on guard lest dark forces arise to confuse our minds."

When the roll of the senior class was called less than half the 470 men who had won the degree of Bachelor of Arts responded in person. The others are serving the country at widely separated posts of duty.

Honorary degrees were awarded as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Herbert Clark Hoover, proposed food director of the United States; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Henry White, former American Ambassador to France; Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States.

Doctor of Letters—Paul Jean Lewis Azan, military writer and teacher, senior French officer instructing the Harvard regiment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Master of Arts—Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Walter Silz of Cleveland, who is of German lineage, presented the undergraduate English oration entitled, "An International Education." This, he said, was the one means of preventing future wars. After the present war, he said, "there must follow, if peace is ever to come to the world, the beginning of a universal education against war, an education that will implant in the minds of all men of all nations the conviction that the solution of war can never be the ultimate solution, but only a wasteful makeshift."

Ernest O. Schreiber, Washington, D. C., read the Law School part on the subject, "Industrial Justice Through Law." Ralph P. Boas of Walla Walla, Wash., delivered the Graduate School part on "Education and Discipline."

FEARS NO LABOR SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commissioerof Immigration Cammietti of the Department of Labor, who has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, has reported to the department an improvement in the labor supply. A month ago there was concern over a possible shortage of farm workers, particularly in the wheat States from Oklahoma north. Official reports from these States announce that there is no unusual lack of men and that conditions are better than had been expected.

The officials in Kansas have notified the department not to send any men to that State, unless notification of a shortage was sent in. The opinion throughout the Middle Western States is that the situation is well in hand.

The department, however, is perfecting its organization to be able to fill the gaps which will be caused in farming and in the industries, when the first army of 500,000 is drafted from civil life. State organizations to co-operate with the department are being enlarged and perfected all over the country in order to meet any emergency which arises. Commissioners are now at work o nthe vacation harvest plan, whereby industrial workers may be released and sent into the fields during harvest time in the wheat States, and this plan, together with that of sending groups of college men into the fields, as a part of their courses in agriculture, is expected to relieve the scarcity of farm hands which prevails even in times of peace.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.04
Chalenge Con	.01	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con	.19
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield C. M.	.51
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.75	Jumbo Exten	.84
McNamara	.20	Jumbo Junior	.06
Midway	.11	Kewanas	.18
Mizpah	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.09	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.81
Rescue	.20	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Exten	2.42½	Union Amalg	.12
Tonopah Nev	6.00	White Caps	1.25
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.21	Big Jim	.70
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.35
Booth	.07	Rochester	.52
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.35
Florence	.20	United Mines	.50
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Granite	42	50
Dr. J'pot	[illegible]	6	Isabella	19	21
Elkton	[illegible]	8	McKinney	19	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portland	1.42	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. Gold M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vindicator	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

ASTRACHANS, all colors; also Amoskeag 8158, all colors. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315 O. R. F. & H. serges, Whitman 9, 104, 99; U. S. 235, 838, 820, for cash. Gram. 512.

BROADCLOTH and plushes; American kitten-ear; also kersey. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall misses', juniors' cloth. 53 West 24th. Schoen-Weissman.

CORDUROY.—Green wide wale corduroy wanted, any quantity; may use other colors. Ninth floor, 54 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr J. E. Gutman, open for jobs of waists, petticoats, girls' dresses, house dresses, girls' wash dresses, and muslin underwear. Call Monday, 8:30. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Open to look at serge and satin dresses from $5.50 to $22.50; particularly interested in serge dresses that we can sell from $6.75 to $10.50. Call Friday morning up to 1 P. M., Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

DRESSES.—An out-of-town jobber would like to look at popular price serge dresses. Call between 9 and 10 Friday morning, first floor, 10 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; ready to place immediate business. Apply Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Evening dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples; will place order. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

GABARDINE.—Will buy white gabardine for spot cash price twelve to fourteen cents per yard. Room 601, Aberdeen Hotel.

JERSEY SILK, Kayser's 85-inch Ostend for cash. L 6 Times.

KERSEY. — American Woolen Company, kersey or similar. Wilson Manufacturing Company, 127 Madison Av.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, contractors; large quantities. Liberty Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Holmes Kerseys, style 97 and 181, black or brown; will pay good price. Harry Goldstein, phone Spring 3035.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 9220 Farragut.

POPLIN.—We are open for all wool black poplin. L & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9840.

POPLIN.—Open for lightweight Russian green poplin, or 767; also blue, repellant, or stocking. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for 90610 black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for navy poplins 90610-3, American or similar. Mad. Sq. 2960.

REPP and Pique wanted at a price. 87 5th Av., seventh floor.

SATIN.—Will buy for cash 100 pieces of six momie jap satin flesh. B. Aptheker, 584 Broadway.

SERGES.—Open for French serges, Nos. 54221, 54249, 11483, 104 Whitman and W. F. X. for cash. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys, Broadcloths, and Poplins for cash. Telephone Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9, 99, or others, any quantity for cash. Gramercy 440.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, Juilliard's 4408 and 4800, assorted colors. R 98 Times.

SERGES and Poiret Twills.—Open for quantity, spot cash. Telephone Greeley 5218.

SERGES.—36-inch, all wool, 65c; 150 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—For first-class U. S. H. 38, black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—Open to buy Juilliard's 54249 in navy. Phone Gram. 6552.

SILK.—Tub silk, white, will buy a quantity at a price for cash. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 136 to 150 Madison Av.

SILKS, Jap, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Taffeta; also Velour and heavy coatings. Room 1101, 110 West 34th Street.

SILKS.—Will buy all kinds of silks, up to 80c a yard; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 3887.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 9 to 12. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

TAFFETA.—Fancy taffeta and white cotton gabardines and piques at price; also Whitman 104, 767, or similar numbers. Call 303 5th Av., Room 512.

TRUNKS.—Open for 50-54-inch wardrobe trunks. Madison Square 9177.

WAISTS.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. D. Kaufman open for jobs of wash dresses, silk dresses, wash skirts, and Palm Beach silk suits. Call 8:30. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job wanted in repp, pique, and gabardine materials. Manhattan Manufacturing Co., 87 5th Av.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Copen and rose. Phone Gramercy 2684. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOAK LININGS.—For sale, lot of cotton goods, shirtings, materials suitable for caps, shirts, skirts, cloak linings, etc. Apply A. W. Cowen & Bros., 114 E. 23d, N. Y.

CLOAKS and Suits in the better grade; jobbers will place orders. Call, with samples, eleventh floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in broadcloth, plush, and other coats; fur trimmed; $5.75 up. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Good quality silk jersey at $4.75. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

CORDUROY.—A. D. Juilliard; 1000, black, 36-inch wide; at a price. Brighton Woolen Co., 40 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS, white, 5455, 400, 501, 61, and 618; bargain prices. R 96 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9,380 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Navy taffeta; special assortment of large sizes in taffetas and crepes; special prices according to lots; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chine, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES. — Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co.; 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job white voile lace and organdie children's, juniors', and misses' to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—500 cotton to close for price; also navy taffetas for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 cotton, to close out taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros & Hadra, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 voile and gingham, close out. Bild More Dress, 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABARDINE.—Gilberts, 1500, and Oxford, 30190; Botany broadcloth, 315. Madison Square 2339.

JERSEY—Silk, Kayser's, all colors, at price. Farragut 3647.

KERAMI, have two pieces of Sidney Blumenthal Kerami for sale. Farragut 2347.

KERSEY.—Raritan's, style 1278 and 1686; all colors; $1.40 net. Address G 109 Times.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Call Farragut 3990.

PLUSHES.—Several grades; perfect, original tickets; prices right for cash. Mad. 8305.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SALT'S—Fur, genuine; 20 pieces black yarn dye satins at 72½c. net price. Madison Square 448.

SKIRTS.—Have 275 discarded road men samples, ranging in price up to $5, in silks, all-wool poplins, all-wool serges, plaids, mixtures; will sell entire lot at $1.75 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Job good white corduroy skirts; close out cheap. Klein, 10 Union Square.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENER CARDS, 40,000; also carding boards; close out. G 111 Times.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, Fall model, $10; exceptional value.—Other wonderful values. Arbest Garment Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

VELVETEENS.—27 inches; will back all colors, reasonable. French serges, all colors, $1.20 net. Gramercy 845.

WAISTS.—[illegible] close out at low [illegible]

Offerings to Buyers

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen fancy and white, to close; $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind to close out. Pan-American Skirt, 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.5¼@5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Not Troubled Now by Examiners.

The preliminary difficulty that some manufacturers experienced in the examination of goods produced on Government contract seems to have been smoothed over. According to the representative of one concern that is just completing a large order, the trouble at the start arose through a misunderstanding between the parties to the contract, which has now been adjusted. This manufacturer now has no complaint to make over such rejections as are made, and the number of these, since the details of the Government contract were cleared up, have been very small.

Underwear Prices Uncertain.

Although some tentative arrangement has been made to make known Spring 1918 underwear prices within the next two weeks or so most mills, according to a factor in the market, are still undecided just what their quotations will be. The general idea is and has been, of course, for some time that considerable advances would have to be instituted. But even with these increases, sellers do not see where the material is going to come from to make up merchandise. "It is one thing to settle a price," said one man, "but entirely another to get the material out of which to fill orders."

To Confer with Millinery Makers.

The meeting yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin of the Retail Millinery Association of America authorized the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar comittee of the National Association of Ladies' Hat Manufacturers to see if the differences of the two bodies regarding a proper discount rate could not be adjusted. A short time ago the wholesalers announced a reduction in the discount rate, against which the retailers are now protesting. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the committees from the two organizations might be able to settle the matter to the satisfaction of both sides.

Business in Furs Improves.

The waning of the economy wave and more seasonable weather, according to a report on fur conditions issued by Funsten Brothers & Co. of St. Louis, have favorably affected the retail trade. Business has improved considerably and has naturally had a favorable effect on manufacturers and dealers in all lines. Staples, such as coon, muskrats, and skunk, have been selling well of late, and there is a revival of interest in opossum, both natural and dyed. Heavy orders are being placed by the cloak and allied trades for fur collars, cuffs, and trimmings. There is also some activity in medium and low priced fresh silver foxes.

Suit Buyers in Three Classes.

A women's suit manufacturer has buyers classified at the present time under three heads: those who are bickering about styles, those who are satisfied with the designs, and those who are pessimistically inclined and will do no purchasing. According to him, the dissatisfaction over the lines shown from a style standpoint arises from the fact that there are no startling changes for the new season. The simplicity of the models pleases other buyers who would not be so optimistic over the season's prospects if the designs were more elaborate than they are. The retailers who are holding back their orders because of present conditions, according to the manufacturer, are those who are always shy whenever trade is unsettled.

Retail Clothiers May Be Left.

After a Spring season that was none too good, many retail clothiers find themselves obliged to revise the orders they have placed on Fall goods. This, however, is not a cause of much anxiety to the manufacturers, for the reason that goods are scarce and a number of the wholesalers bit off more than they could chew for the new season. However, there is one phase to the matter that the leading houses call attention to for the benefit of those retailers who are inclined to cut down their orders. It is that merchandise will not be plentiful, as it usually is after a canceling movement by the retail trade, because of the fact that expectations of getting further piece goods supplies have been in many cases disappointed.

Suits vs. Dresses Again.

Although surplus stocks of dresses are being offered in the market for prices in many cases below the cost of making, manufacturers in this line are not so discouraged over prospects as they were a short while back. To them the possibilities of a fair Fall season have grown more encouraging. The feeling in the trade is that, unless there is decidedly quick action in getting conditions back to their normal state, women will again pass up high priced suits for dresses this Fall. Even the efforts of the suit makers to fall in with the idea of economy by producing simple garments, it is stated, may prove of no avail in attracting the bulk of the demand to their product if the price difference between a suit and a dress remains and the latter is made up sufficiently stylish to win favor.

Idea of Knee Pants Still Amuses.

Clothing manufacturers have been able to forget some of their troubles and the warm weather in the amusement afforded by the imported idea of introducing knee pants as one means of saving woolen material. The suggestion was made in England and cabled over as food for thought for the clothiers in this country. Aside from the fact that the manufacturers here can hardly conceive of the picture of full grown men attired in knee breeches, some of the clothing makers take the matter seriously enough to point out the disadvantage of the plan. Said one of these sober minded persons yesterday: "At present by the tailor's artifice we are able to hide that ordinary deformity, bowleggedness, but it would take a miracle to do so with the pants reaching only to the knee."

Scattered Sales of Gray Goods.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday was of about the same character as it has been for the last few days. Sales were scattered over all styles, but the aggregate volume was not very large. For delivery this month, 68-72s, 39-inch, sold for 11¼ cents, and for the same shipment 10⅝ cents was realized for 64-60s, 38½-inch. There were also transactions on 56-44s, 39-inch, for July, August and September at 8½ cents. Sateens and twills in 39 and 43-inch widths continued their activity. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	13¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	7c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; C. H. Hoffman, clothing; 41 Union Square.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Silas Sporborg, Fall hats; 621 B'way, Room 604.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Grunsfeld Bros.; A. Grunsfeld, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, notions, toys, glassware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Silverstein & Schlosberg; Mr. Silverstein, coats, suits, woolens; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; D. Rosenberg, silks; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,182 Broadway.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. Mulcahy, linens, flannels; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss I. Griffin, sweaters; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. F. Sweeney, suits; Miss D. Killeen, dresses; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrall Co.; C. P. Marshall, knit underwear; 19 W. 19th.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. A. Katz, furn. goods; S. E. Francis, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av. Cumberland.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Main Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Meyer, ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; C. R. Mahoney, notions, jewelry, gloves, hdkfs.; Broztell.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; A. R. Chisholm, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Strachan, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; M. Meyer, domestics, linens, wash goods, silks, dress goods, blankets; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO — George B. Freind; jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; Miss A. F. Gately, muslin underwear, waists, negligees; 432 4th Av.; Great Northern.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—S. & M. Margolis Co.; C. Friedlob, coats, suits; York.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, children's wear; 354 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, jobs wash dresses, silk dresses, Palm Beach suits, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, women's suits, gloves, laces, ribbons; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, knit underwear, gloves; 220 5th Av.
JACKSON, Tenn.—W. P. Robertson & Co.; W. P. Robertson, millinery; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; B. F. Smith, shoes; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—McComas D. G. Co.; S. C. Roseberry, piece goods; 256 Church.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Ford, wash and dress goods; 377 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; Miss Essington, misses' coats, suits; W. H. Bezzo, women's coats, suits, basement; 95 Madison Av.
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; J. M. Dennis, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; L. M. Cornfel, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; T. J. Morrissey, dress goods, silk; 220 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready made garments; 19 East 26th.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co.; W. H. Millar, notions, knit goods, and shirts; 72 Leonard.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Mr. Walsh, housefurnishing goods; T. Powers, linens; 1,150 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss G. Newman, dresses, skirts; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, jobs wash skirts; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; W. Campbell, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick's.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; jobs cotton, silk; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—A. Smith, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss I. L. Barens, hosiery; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
RICHMOND, Va.—The Cohen Co.; Miss J. Friedman, waists, sweaters; 1,150 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Star Clothing Co.; L. F. Pahnke, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; J. Barnes, furniture, bedding; 23 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Straus Co.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 877 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman Magnim & Co.; H. J. Maloney, silks, dress goods, hosiery, knit goods; 1,133 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosen Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Rosen, Fall coats, suits; 170 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, white goods; 1,140 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furn. goods, sweaters, gloves; 60 Worth.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, toys, trunks; 334 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Rocheleau & Co.; H. O. Rocheleau, clothing, furnishing goods; Breslin.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SCHAFFNER & RUHSTADT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herbert E. Schaffner, trading as Schaffner & Ruhstadt, clothing manufacturers, 62 West Fourteenth Street, by these creditors: B. Saperstein, $200; Thomas Delaney, $1,201; L. Spies, $200. Liabilities are stated to be $85,000 and assets $50,000.

POPE BROTHERS & CHEPPU COMPANY, Ltd.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Ltd., stocks and investments, 1 Wall Street, by Arthur Cone General Advertising Agency, a creditor for $2,000.

PROFIT SHARING MERCHANDISE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Profit Sharing Merchandise Company, dealer in dry goods, 58 East Broadway, by these creditors: K. Abbott, $500; M. A. Doody, $100, and H. L. Sanders, $20. Judge Manton appointed Edward J. Dowling receiver in bond of $5,000. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $10,000.

SIDNEY F. STERN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sidney F. Stern, jobber in buttons, 16 West Thirty-first Street, by these creditors: Boutross Brothers, $226; Leo Koppel, $200, and Silverman & Turkel, $282. Judge Manton appointed Harold P. Coffin receiver. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

NATHAN BROWN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Brown, dealer in furniture, 55 Avenue C, by these creditors: Elk Furniture Company, $141; Anna Maftes, $255; Columbia Table Company, $102, and Leo Silverstein, $100. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Matters receiver. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $4,000.

LEON SCHECHTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leon Schechter, dealer in dry goods, 1,306 Park Avenue, by these creditors: Leo Kappel, $211; Cecil Grosshaudler, $204, and A. Marbaum, $163. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000. Judge Manton appointed Henry Brady receiver in bond of $1,000.

ADOLPH FREUND, liquor dealer of 1,950 Washington Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,137 and no assets. Among the creditors are Edward Freund & Son, $4,591; Freund, Kraus & Co., $3,956; James Everard Breweries, $5,159.

DEFIANCE WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Defiance Waist Company, manufacturers of waists, 17 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: S. M. Goldstein & Co., $1,870; Vogue Silk Company, $134, and Joseph M. Reinschreiber, $4. The company made an assignment to Alfred M. Steiner. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000.

WONDER CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, INC., of 2,146 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,549 and assets of $6,527, consisting of stock, $1,400; fixtures, $500; notes, $3,625, and cash, $2.

A. W. BOLLERMAN, INC.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of A. W. Bollerman, Inc., manufacturers of pianos, 255 East 137th Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

PAGE'S BAKERY AND DINING ROOM, INC., of 149 Dyckman Street, has made an assignment to George J. Brunk.

KATHERINE SMITH, Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $264.83; no assets.

ARTHUR F. FALKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur F. Falkin, 322 Grand Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: David Kaufman and Harry Kaufman, $617.99.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—Arthur Barnes, meat dealer of Lewistown, Ill., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,044; assets, $983.

L. F. Olwood, genral merchant of Sandoval, Ill., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Libilities, $1,777; assets, $902.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21.—The Gamm Coleman Company of New Haven, tailors, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court showing liabilities of $14,004 and assets of $1,408.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 21.—Ex-Governor West was appointed received of the Automatic Home Telephone Company in the Federal Court by Judge Wolverton today upon the petition of Samuel Hill, creditor of the company in the sum of $50,000. Hill is a son-in-law of the late James J. Hill. The petition alleges that the company owes other debts, some of which are pressing, and that if it is not taken in charge by the court the property will be wasted and the company will be unable to carry on and discharge its public functions.

JUDGMENTS.

The folowing judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aaron, Louis—Japanese Fan Co.......$166.11
Arthur Waist Co.—A. Grazio et al....258.61
Arkell & Douglas, Inc.—N. H. Borenstein & Sons, Inc........15,392.21
Brierley, Henry J.—Benjamin Moore & Co........447.81
Same—National Lead Co........228.06
Brady, James, and Chas. Brodsky—H. Friedman........220.30
Bryant Motor Co.—Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Co. of N. Y........116.41
Brady, Frank T.—McGraw Pub. Co., Inc........335.79
Blum, Samuel—J. A. Kingsbury, Commissioner........157.91
Brady-Oltarsh Const. Co., Inc.—Burwak Elevator Co........401.41
Barron & Rosenblum, Inc., and Philip M. Rosenblum—Nagle Packing Co..1,190.96
Chadwick, Isaac F., and Harry A.—B. Loewenthal........4,087.99
Cushman Restaurant Bakeries, Inc.—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc........[illegible]
[illegible]
Davis, Eugene—J. M. Zone et al......4,375.10
Engel, Kurt—N. Y. Tel. Co.......15.39
Engel Const. Co.—Central Chandelier Co........210.56
Enwil Holding Co., Inc.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc........218.89
Fowler, Charles M.—M. B. Bloomer..8,237.22
Eichner, Jacob J., Minna, Ernestine Augusta, Nathalie, and Rosie—Congregation B'nai Yoshurenem Onsha Kolna, costs........111.72
Fine, Benj.—S. B. Kraus........142.38
Friedman, Anna—F. G. Smith........191.41
Gottlieb, Chas.—A. Lowinger et al.....338.27
Glick, Hyman—N. Y. Savings Bank..6,308.89
Gerry, Louisa N.—City of N. Y., costs.180.13
Glickman, Milton—Union Stove Works.128.45
Gibson, Preston—E. Mills........458.63
Gower, George, Jr.—A. Glass........1,270.91
Gussow, Paul—N. Y. Carved Moulding Co........138.49
Juravel, Morris, Philip Juravel, and Samuel Gordon—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc........309.05
Howell, George—Nicoll The Tailor, Inc.137.72
H. M. Weil Co., Thomas F. Clark, and Bernard Franks—American Surety Co. of N. Y........122.40
Jacobs, Fannie, and Harris Goldstein—The People of State of N. Y........300.00
Kemble, William H.—F. G. Smith....701.86
Hopaltrum Realty Co.—F. Cohen....2,106.00
Kemble—William H.—F. G. Smith....701.86
Lewis, William T., Jr.—K. D. Coffey..157.16
Lazarowitz, David and Sarah—M. Frank........332.59
Levingson, Isaac—S. Kalina........350.00
Morange, Mary—P. Valastro........104.56
Moore, Katheryn—City of N. Y........113.34
McGeary, William H.—W. Powers....264.41
Meade & Bros., J. K.—C. H. Wade....956.51
Michael, Renee—B. Diemer et al........140.74
Morgan, Edward Wm.—Indian Exhibits Co., Inc........217.59
Pizitz, Louis—C. Elefante........3,407.99
Same—T. R. Van Baskerck........694.03
Rogossa, Harry—City of N. Y., costs.....113.45
Riccobono, Eraso—S. Ragona........3,492.15
Repaci, Vincent—F. E. Hurley........634.87
Stuart, James L. executor—A. G. Kaufmann........1,148.01
Stuhmer, Oswin—E. Brykczynski.....1,621.89
S. & S. Paper Corporation—L. Chuchman........281.68
Keating, John J.—C. A. Corbin et al.1,069.91
Kraus, Morris—J. T. Quayle........143.88
Lewis, Wm. T., Jr.—K. D. Coffey.....157.16
Tillion, Philemon—Robert Findlay Mfg. Co., Inc........128.03
Turner, Asa M., Joshua F. and Gertrude—Utica City National Bank........228.61
Lussier, Mary—Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co, costs........121.12
Odza, Herbert G.—J. Benderly........157.43
Peerless American Products Co., Inc.—Angelo Altieri & Co., Inc........1,459.76
Rahn, Frank—M. Eberhart & Son Co..136.48
Stuart, James L., executor—A. G. Kaufmann........1,148.01
Stuhmer, Oswin—E. Brykczynski.....1,621.89
S. S. Paper Corporation—L. Cheechman.281.68
Sacharoff, Michael—I. Joseph Wachter, Gephardt, and Joseph Stamm—Lang & Co........142.41
Wolkson, Max—J. Narzisenfeld........247.79
Warner, Florence M. — The American Machine and Foundry Co........576.03
Wiener, Harry, and David Arbiter—Park & Tilford........393.80
Windsor Auto and Service Corporation—Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Co. of New York........25.91
Stiner, Sam P.—Garnet Hall Realty Co.268.93
Stephany, William—L. Benjamin........285.33
Seguine, Charles F.—G. W. Clark........187.91
Schlitt, Beckie—Borough Paper Co.....166.91
Spitzer, John, Samuel Kahn, and Kahn Bros., Inc.—N. Feldman........180.92
Tillion, Philemon—Robert Findlay Mfg. Co., Inc........128.03
Turner, Asa M., Joshua F. and Gertrude—Utica City National Bank........228.61
Walpert, Aaron—Inter. Brewing Co., Inc........1,458.88

In Bronx County.

Bock, Jacob L.—Haynes Automobile Co.$341.73
Banbridge Const. Corp.—Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan........108.55
Babalo, Frank—F. Rosenberg........65.72
Cannon, John C.—J. E. Hedges et al....82.72
Fedor, Michael—J. H. Clarke et al.....49.68
Greenberg, Aaron—A. W. Samuels et al..70.40
Cohen, Louis—J. Kosovsky........119.22
Meyer, Kate—G. Gesell, Jr........252.96
R. P. Bldg. Co., Inc., Robert Podgur and Paul Silvestri—J. Bell Co........534.87
Serhey, Hyman—B. Rose........132.06
Stewart, Charles O.—W. H. Stauf........220.41
Wiese, Ernst, and Albert Goetz—J. Arkema........350.00
Wilson, Nathan, Wilson Hldg. Co., Inc., and Max W. Solomon—Audley Clarkes Co........837.66
Zimmerman, Jacob—J. F. Mason........31.28

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

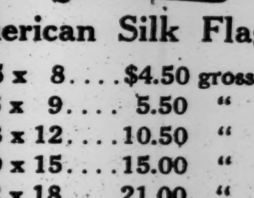
In New York County.

Nonin, Charles and Eva—J. Burger, April 29, 1913........$824.79
Curti, Charles, and Adolph Morel—S. Hyams, April 2, 1915........289.39
Conroy, David J.—M. J. O'Neill, Jan. 28, 1916........125.12
Ferguson, Hugh C.—Josef Inwald Glass Co., Inc., Jan. 23, 1917........2,266.15
Hoyt, Frederick N.—J. Dillon, Nov. 27, 1914........185.66
Masem, Nicholas—Marcus Contracting Co., Inc., Nov. 23, 1914........$132.15
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—S. Goldberg, Feb. 21, 1914........$749.36
Same—Same, June 1, 1917........130.92
Office System and Supply Co., Inc.—Hamilton Card and Paper House, Inc., June 16, 1917........135.01
Smitten, Mary Jane—N. McH. Webster, Jan. 15, 1917........205.91
McGowan, Annie—City of New York, May 9, 1916, (vacated)........119.91
Hart, John and Mamie—People of State of New York, May 25, 1914, (vacated)...500.00
Frohman Amusement Corporation—A. Blinkhorn, Nov. 11, 1916, (reversed)...100.40

In Bronx County.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SALE



American Silk Flags

5 x 8....$4.50 gross
6 x 9....5.50 "
8 x 12....10.50 "
10 x 15....15.00 "
12 x 18....21.00 "

All mounted on black sticks with gilded spear heads.

Delivery at once.

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A Russian business man with good connections in Petrograd and Odessa, now about to return to Russia, wishes to hear from American firms interested in receiving samples and prices of various grades of finished and raw bristles, also licorice root. V 349 Times Downtown.

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AT OUR NEW HOME,
302 FIFTH AVE.
Our Suits Need No Introduction.
Will Feature Coats.
COOPER & GRAPES.

SWEATERS Fibre Silk—Shetland—Wool Elaborate Showing of the Season's Smartest Styles
Cohen Bros., 16-18-20 W.32d St.,N.Y.

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[illegible]

BEGINS FIRST VESSEL OF WOOD FOOD FLEET

Foundation Company Announces It Is Under Way at Its Yards.

DELIVERIES 10 DAYS APART

Hundreds of Shipwrights Are Being Hurried to the Plant on the Passaic River.

The Foundation Company, one of the first concerns to obtain contracts for the wooden ships with which the United States Shipping Board expects to insure food to the Allies, sent out a statement yesterday announcing that work had been begun on the first vessel of the wooden fleet. The company has contracts calling for the building of ten steamships at a cost of $2,000,000.

The vessels are to be built on the New Jersey meadows, and there, for the last two months, the company has had a force at work driving piles for the cradles upon which the vessels are to be constructed. Plans for an elaborate ship yard were also announced, but very little has been done toward its construction.

Franklin Remington, head of the Foundation Company, said that the ways for six of the ships have been constructed, and the material for the actual shipbuilding was beginning to arrive. The vessels are to be of 8,000 tons each and have a carying capacity of about 5,000 tons. They will be 290 feet long and 46 feet beam. They are to be steam driven, and standardized according to the plans of the Shipping Board.

"Hundreds of shipwrights, carpenters, caulkers, and other mechanics drawn from the Foundation Company's construction forces of 15,000 men, scattered throughout the country, will be brought to New York for work," said Mr. Remington. "Many already have arrived, and the ways at the bend of the Passaic, west of the company's regular yards, are being rushed to completion. Deliveries are to be fifteen days apart until the ten ships are completed."

This is the first real ship-building venture of the Foundation Company. The concern has built barges and Ohio River steamers for its own use. At present it has forty contracts under way in various parts of the country, involving the construction of bridges, dams, power houses, and industrial plants.

WOMEN RUN ELEVATORS.

Two from Y. W. C. A. in Training at Equitable Building.

In preparation for emergency service, two young women, members of the Women's War Work League of the Young Woman's Christian Association, were instructed in the operation of elevators yesterday in the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway.

Under arrangements made with Clarence J. Coley, operating manager of the building, the young women presented themselves in the morning and were turned over to Gilford S. Simonson, chief starter, who assigned a man to instruct them. Although they did not carry passengers, the girls showed aptitude and had no trouble opening and closing the gates.

It was said by the operating manager that the Equitable Building was the first in the city in which woman operators have been tried. He said the experiment, if it proved successful, might lead to permanent employment of women.

Naval Scouts Not Ticket Sellers.

General Daniel M. Bedell, National Treasurer of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, with headquarters at 51 Chambers Street, announced yesterday that the boys of that organization are not allowed to solicit funds in the streets or through the mails or to sell tickets to benefits, fund-raising stamps, or any other articles. "We are compelled to make this announcement," said General Bedell, "owing to some confusion which has arisen in the public mind. Some organizations with names similar to ours have adopted this means of raising funds. We do not approve of such methods, and do not wish the public to be misled by associating our organization with such activities."

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NEARBY WEEK-END TRIPS:

	Round Trip
Greenwood Lake	$2.15
Monroe, N. Y. (3 Lakes)	2.10
Newfoundland, N. J. (Lake)	1.80
Pine Bush, N. Y.	4.00
Sparta, N. J. (Lake)	2.45
Swartswood, N. J. (Lake)	2.85

And Many Other Places.

New York Ticket Offices: 1278, 899, 245, 2081 B'way; 264, 225 Fifth Ave.; 1 West 125th St.; 316 Amsterdam Ave.; Chambers St. Ferry; West 23d St. Ferry; Hudson Terminal.

Brooklyn: 24 Court St.; 726 Fulton St.; 954 Broadway.

Hoboken: 122 River St.

NEW YORK.

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LINKS FREE TO GUESTS OF DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, N.Y.

Tourist and Family Hotel. On the "Real Tour." Ideal Place for Children. Our own Garden Supplies. Always Open. 'Phone 34-Pawling.

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Tour Book will be mailed on application

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NOW OPEN LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular. M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

Lakewood Farm Inn

ROSCOE, N. Y.

Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

Notice to former Patrons

The O-te-sa-ga

on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.

"Will remain open until October 1st"

C. B. Knott, *Proprietor and Manager*

Grand Union Hotel

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Will open July 2, 1917, under the management of Leland Sterry, of the BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Fla.

The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additional baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 243 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 9280 Madison.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 30.

The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 3740 Columbus.

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Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.

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C. S. Krom, Manager.

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Sag Harbor. Phone 13.

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Telephone in every room

New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing

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BOSTON

Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal

Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Due 7:30 A. M.

Music on each Steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

PORTLAND

Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.

Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $3.05

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

A Day's Pleasure

EXCURSIONS VIA New Jersey Central

Third Coal No Smoke Comfort

Next Sunday and Every Sunday and Holiday

Lake Hopatcong

$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A. M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Next Sunday, June 24

Mauch Chunk

$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:47 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A. M.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Albany, Troy and the North.

PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY

Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS

Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M. Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.

Red Bank Line For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery 8:55 am, 2:55 pm; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 am.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR., MABEL CHOATE, CARL A. de GERSDORFF, Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 23, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or stored at once.

SPRINGTIME ALONG BAYOU TECHE, LA.

EN ROUTE CALIFORNIA

See the Southland in its most beautiful springtime garb, when the air is filled with the fragrance of flowers and the land resplendent with gorgeous color

EXTRA SERVICE WITHOUT EXTRA FARE

STANDARD AND OBSERVATION SLEEPING CARS

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

PERSONAL CONDUCTORS

Washington New Orleans Los Angeles San Francisco

WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE

39, 366, 1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, at 29th Street, New York City

Or A. J. Poston, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

Trips on the HUDSON

This is the time of year to get out of doors and renew your acquaintance with nature.

No place is more alluring than the Hudson River as seen from the big white steamers of the Day Line. Attractive one-day outings to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Through Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Poughkeepsie Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 9:40; West 42d St., 10; West 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return.

Afternoon Boat, daily except Sunday, for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier (Tel. Canal 9300), New York.

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Inside Route—Through Land-Locked Waters of Long Island Sound

Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily—Due Boston 8:27 A. M.

Return leave Boston (South Sta.) 6 P. M. Daily—Due N. Y. 7 A. M.

Afternoon and Evening Concerts—Excellent Cuisine.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at all N. Y. Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

SPECIAL NOTICE—Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th. Orchestra on each steamer.

Take the Biggest Boats

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON

To Bear Mountain or Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9.30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8.30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.

MUSIC DANCING RESTAURANT

Thru service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 6 P. M. weekdays for Troy, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9.30 A. M. for Albany.

SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP

The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50.

Send for special folder No. 20.

Telephone Canal 9000

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Sunday Excursions

To Bridgeport

Steamer City of Lowell

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.

About two hours in Bridgeport. Return due New York 8 P. M.

Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c.

Tickets limited. On sale at Piers on day of Excursions only.

To New Haven

Steamer Richard Peck

Lv. Pier 22, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.

About two hours in New Haven. Return due in New York 9 P. M.

Fare: Adults $1.25. Children 65c.

Ideal Sunday Outings on Long Island Sound

Good Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter

The New England Steamship Company

Season Opens Saturday, June 23

RED CROSS DAY ON STEAMER

'Mandalay'

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

FOR JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

Entire Gross Receipts from Ticket Sales, on Opening Day, Donated to the American Red Cross Society.

Tickets on Sale at all Red Cross Stations, Department Stores and at Pier.

DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS will be made on schedule below:

From N. Y. Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M., 1:45 & 8 P. M. Returning lve. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A. M., 5:30, 9:45 P. M. MUSIC, DANCING. Fare 25c. Each Tel. 379-3263 Broad. way.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY

Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston.

Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M.

Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Newburgh. Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M.

Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Dance Room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SUNDAY SAIL UP THE HUDSON

150 delightful miles on the

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Restaurant. Music. Lunch Room.

Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN STR. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

CONEY ISLAND

Schedule for FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND.

Lve. W. 129 St., 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40. PIER 1, N. R., 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. CONEY 1St., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40. Tel. Rector 3782.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 11; W. 129th St., 8:30 P. M. Phone 4678 Franklin.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

State of
Tennessee
4¼% and 4½%
Bonds
Maturing July 1, 1929-1931
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 100% of their market value not exceeding par.
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut and other states.
Yielding
4.20% to 4.25%
Send for descriptive circular AG-122.
The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds
We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Investors Are Kept Posted
regarding the securities they purchase from us by letters sent them at frequent intervals. These letters give information about all important and interesting developments. In this way the investor can keep in close touch with the progress of the companies whose securities he holds.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris — Bonbright & Co.

Investment Tax Law
[New York State]
Are you aware that this Law, which went into effect June first, permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments, as defined in the Act, from the Personal Property Tax in New York State, and that failure to comply with the requirements of the Law makes your Estate liable for an additional Inheritance Tax?
We are preparing a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy when ready for distribution.
Write for Pamphlet No. 1596
"Investment Tax Law"
Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
State of California
4% Gold Bonds
Due July 2, 1989
Optional January 1, 1955
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at par
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN N. Y., MASS. AND CONN.
Price on application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Gain in a Quiet Session—Another $4,500,000 Gold from Canada.

Conditions still tend to discourage an active speculative stock market, and sales yesterday fell off to a marked extent from the average total of recent sessions. Call money continues to be a most important factor in the situation. Renewals were made yesterday at 6 per cent., and little money was offered at the lower rate quoted at the close of the day. Thus far the market has followed literally predictions made last week when it was seen that the Government financing, coming just before the annual demand for funds for July disbursements, necessitated much higher rates than the market has been accustomed to. It is just as well that activity is being restrained, and the public has shown no disposition to enter largely into trading operations pending the settlement of some of the disturbing questions that have arisen in Russia and at our own capital. The Russian situation bears a more auspicious aspect, but Wall Street is not shutting its eyes to the serious possibilities that still exist at Petrograd.

Stocks worked to higher levels yesterday, gaining in strength as the day wore on, with many issues closing at their best prices for the day. Gains were particularly marked in Car and Foundry, American Locomotive, Smelters, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, and Texas Company. Steel common equaled its low price of Wednesday, but rallied more than two points before the close to 127⅝, which is ⅞ above the previous day's final figure. The railroads enjoyed a little more favor, due to some extent to statements as to the better results they are achieving under the direction of the Central Committee at Washington. These results are being pointed to by executives as an answer to the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission looking to Government operation of the roads, so far as it may be necessary to insure a plentiful supply of fuel at a lower average price than has lately prevailed.

To a surprising degree the energies of the financial district are being turned to the work of the Red Cross campaign for $100,000,000. The noon-day meetings of the teams at the Chamber of Commerce are inspiriting affairs. The spectacle of busy executives of banks, railroads, and industrial corporations working night and day for the Red Cross has perhaps come nearer to making New York realize that the United States is really in the war than any other occurrence.

The fourth successive consignment of gold from Canada, amounting to $4,500,000 yesterday, has brought the total for this week up to $48,500,000. The movement is chiefly interesting as showing once more how closely the British authorities are co-operating with bankers at this centre to prevent undue strain upon the money market. It is expected that at least as much more gold as has now been lodged here will be brought in before the present movement terminates.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Old War Loan Is Supported on Conversion Rights.

LONDON, June 21.—Money was temporarily dearer owing to large applications for Treasuries and exchequer bonds, necessitating some banks calling in funds from the market. Discount rates steady.

The stock market was quiet with a good undertone for gilt-edge securities. The old war loan was supported on conversion rights. South American and Russian bonds were firmer, but French ruled easy on fluctuations in exchange. Iron, steel and munition shares showed a firm tendency. There was nothing doing in rubber stocks.

The American department was dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 17 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 18 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....6 | Last 4
Low ....4 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5¼@5½	Thirty days	6
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5 @5½	Four months	5¾
Five months	5 @5½	Five months	5¾
Six Months	5 @5½	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.77½	5.79¼	5.77¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.76½	5.78¼	5.76½	+.00½
Rubles—				
Demand	23.55	23.45	23.45	− 0.15
Cables	23.65	23.55	23.55	− 0.15

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7540	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.77½	5.76½
	China—		
	Hongkong	59.50	59.60
	Peking	95.00	95.25
	Shanghai	89.50	90.00
19.295	Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.31	7.30
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.18¾	*41.25
51.85	Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.80	29.90
	Stockholm	30.00	30.20
	Christiania	29.20	29.45
19.295	Spain	23.25	23.45
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44	Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826	Switzerland	4.94	4.92½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅜	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus 1/16.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $643,669,858; balance, $68,469,490; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $912,927; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,663,779.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par@.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅝d, off ¼d; in New York, 78c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,216,000
Circulation increased	61,000
Bullion increased	1,277,466
Other securities decreased	7,237,000
Other deposits decreased	6,398,000
Public deposits increased	359,000
Notes reserve increased	1,149,000
Government securities increased	22,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.37 per cent.; last week it was 19.94 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,111,000
Silver in hand increased	569,000
Notes in circulation decreased	15,851,000
Treasury deposits increased	76,377,000
General deposits decreased	[illegible]
[illegible] decreased	[illegible]
[illegible] increased	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	566,622	576,137	384,024
Year to date	96,180,213	81,520,022	60,816,938

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	70	100	Ajax Rubber	68½	68½	68¼	68½	−1½
5½	5⅞	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
28¼	28½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
84	84¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	+ ¼
91½	92½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¾
94	95	800	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	94¼	94	94	...
47⅞	48	2,200	Am. Can	47¾	48⅛	47	48	+ ⅛
105	106	200	Am. Can pf	105½	105½	105	105	− ½
76⅝	76¾	11,100	Am. Car & Fdry	73¾	76¾	73¾	76⅝	+3⅜
116	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
37½	39	200	Am. Cotton Oil	37¾	37⅞	37½	37½	− ¼
14½	14⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
23½	24	200	Am. Linseed	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
60	61	200	Am. Linseed pf	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+ ½
71¼	72	3,800	Am. Locomotive	69¼	71⅞	69¼	71⅞	+2½
103½	105	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	− ⅝
11	11½	100	Am. Malting	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
61	61¼	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	61½	61½	61	61½	− ½
107⅞	108	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105½	108	104⅞	108	+3½
70	72	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70	69¼	70	+1
120¼	120½	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref	118	120¼	118	120¼	+1¼
34	34½	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	33½	34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
59	62	50	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	59	...
121¾	122	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	122	122	122	122	+ ½
53⅞	54¼	2,400	Am. Woolen	51⅞	54½	51⅞	54¼	+2
42	42½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	−2¼
29	30½	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	30	30¼	30	30	− ¼
82¼	82⅜	9,500	Anaconda Copper	82	82⅝	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅜
100⅜	100⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
96½	97½	25	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
111½	112¼	2,500	At. Gulf & West I	111	112¾	110⅝	112	+2½
60¼	61½	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	− ½
64⅛	64⅜	6,100	Baldwin Loco	63⅜	64½	62⅞	64⅛	+1⅞
72¼	72⅜	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ⅜
69¼	69⅜	300	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ½
139⅞	140	41,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	137½	140	136½	140	+2⅝
71	73	100	Brown Shoe	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	− ¾
12½	12¾	2,900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	12⅜	13¼	12¼	12¾	+1¼
100	101	700	Burns Brothers	98	100	98	100	+2
42	42½	200	Butte & Superior	41½	42½	41½	42½	+1½
37½	38	300	California Packing	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	...
51	51⅜	200	California Pet. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	− ½
160	161	100	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	− ½
93¼	93½	6,900	Central Leather Co	91⅜	94	91⅜	93⅜	+ ⅞
35½	36	100	Cerre de Pasco	36	36	36	36	...
89	91	100	Chandler Motor	90	90	90	90	−1
59¼	60½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	+ ½
11¼	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
74⅝	75	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75	75	74⅝	75	+ ¾
109⅝	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	110	110	...
140	150	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	143	143	143	143	−4⅞
35	35½	200	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
68	68½	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68⅞	68⅞	67¾	68	− ¾
21¾	22	1,000	Chile Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
21¾	22	80	Do., odd lot	22	22	22	22	...
56	56½	700	Chino Copper	55⅞	56⅝	55¾	56	+ ⅛
51⅛	51½	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	51½	51¼	51⅛	+1⅛
39	40	300	Columbia Gas & El	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
107½	108½	200	Consolidated Gas	108	108	108	108	...
97	98	100	Continental Can	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−1
33⅛	33¼	24,460	Corn Products Ref	33⅞	34	32⅞	33⅛	− ½
105	105½	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	...
83¼	83½	51,700	Crucible Steel	83	85	82⅛	83¼	+ ¼
43¼	43½	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
183	188	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	182	182	180	182	−1¼
100	104	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103	103	103	103	−1
111½	112	620	Delaware & Hud	111½	112	111½	112	...
23⅞	24⅛	13,500	Distillers' Secur	24⅛	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
10⅝	11	400	Dome Mines	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	− ⅜
36	36½	900	Elk Horn Coal	35⅞	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+1½
25⅞	26	800	Erie	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ¼
25¾	26	50	Do., odd lot	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
38⅛	39	100	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
35	38	100	Fisher Body	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
158	158½	200	General Electric	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ⅝
116¾	117	12,300	General Motors	115	117⅞	114¼	117	+2¼
50⅝	51¼	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ⅛
107	107⅛	500	Great Northern pf	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	32	32	31½	31½	+ ¼
41⅞	42¼	400	Greene-Cananea	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	+ ⅜
63⅛	63⅜	4,200	Inspiration Copper	62	63⅜	62	63⅛	+ ⅞
9⅛	9⅝	700	Interboro Consol	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+1⅛
17	19	400	Int. Agricultural	19	19½	19	19½	− ½
51½	52	800	Int. Agricultural pf	51⅛	52⅛	51½	51½	− ⅛
112	114	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	112⅛	112⅛	112½	112⅛	− ½
64	66	100	Int. Harvester Corp	67	67	65½	65⅛	−2½
28⅛	28⅜	4,700	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	+ ½
84⅛	84⅜	29,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83½	85½	83	84⅜	+1⅜
39⅜	40	900	Int. Nickel	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ¼
36	36½	100	Int. Paper	37	37	36	36	−1
45	49	100	Jewel Tea	47	47	47	47	...
45	45⅛	3,600	Kennecott Copper	44⅞	45½	44½	45⅛	+ ⅜
..	..	2,500	Lackawanna Steel	94⅜	96⅛	94⅜	96	+1¼
64	64⅜	200	Lehigh Valley	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅜	+ ⅛
76	77	700	Manhattan Shirt	74⅝	76	74⅝	76	+1½
49⅞	50½	500	Maxwell Motors	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
96⅛	97	2,800	Mexican Petroleum	94¼	96⅞	94	96⅛	+2
40⅜	41	1,700	Miami Copper	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	+ ⅝
62¼	62½	4,000	Midvale Steel	62	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅝
16½	18	200	Minn. & St. L. new	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
29⅜	29½	1,200	Mo. Pacific w i	29⅜	29½	29¼	29⅜	−1¼
112	112½	100	Montana Power pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	1,200	Nat. Conduit & C	35	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
39¼	39½	700	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅜
57⅛	57⅝	200	National Lead	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+ ¼
23¼	23⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
21½	22	2,497	N. O., Tex. & Mex	16	21½	16	21½	+5¾
90⅞	91¼	700	N. Y. Central	90¼	91⅛	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
16¼	17	600	N. Y. Dock	16	17	16	17	+1
38⅞	39	6,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	38	39½	38	38⅞	+1⅛
124	124½	400	Norfolk & Western	123	123½	123	123½	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅜	200	Northern Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
99	101	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	100	100	100	100	−8½
127¼	127⅞	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	126	128¼	126	127⅞	+1⅝
27⅞	28¼	600	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27½	+ ⅞
88	90	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	−1
52⅞	53	200	Penn. R. R	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	...
75⅜	75½	1,400	People's Gas, Chi	72	75½	72	75½	+4
53⅛	53¼	2,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53	− ⅜
33⅝	33⅞	2,400	Pitts. & West Va	33⅛	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
76⅝	77	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	74⅞	76⅝	74⅞	76½	+1
138	140	300	Pullman Co	138⅛	138⅛	138	138	...
1⅛	2	500	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
53⅝	55	300	Railway Steel Sp	53	53½	53	53½	+1
28½	28⅝	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
95⅞	96	10,200	Reading	95	96¼	94⅞	96	+ ¾
90½	90⅞	9,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	89⅝	90⅞	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅝
63	64	100	Royal Dutch t r	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	...
17¼	18	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
101	103	300	Savage Arms	102	102	101⅛	101⅛	− ⅛
27	28½	300	Saxon Motor	27½	27½	27	27	− ⅞
14	14⅛	400	Seaboard Air Line	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	−1
27½	27⅞	200	Seab. Air Line pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
166	169	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	172	172	170	170	+ ½
27	27¼	700	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27	−1¼
49¼	49⅜	19,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	49⅜	50	47½	49⅛	+ ¼
59	60	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	59½	58	59½	− ⅜
93¼	93½	600	Southern Pacific	93½	93⅝	93¼	93½	+2¼
8⅛	9½	300	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
27⅞	27⅝	1,900	Southern Railway	27	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ½
84½	84¾	20,000	Studebaker Co	84¼	85½	83⅞	84½	+ ½
99	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
45¾	47¾	300	Superior Steel	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	−2¾
18	18¼	1,400	Tenn. C. & C	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ½
208	209	900	Texas Co	206	209	206	209	...
58	58¼	1,800	Tobacco Products	57½	58	57½	58	+2
136½	136⅝	2,000	Union Pacific	136	136⅝	136	136⅝	+ ⅝
79	80	100	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1¼
45¼	46	500	United Alloy Steel	44½	45½	44½	45½	− ½
104⅞	105¼	1,900	United Cigar Stores	104	105¼	104	105¼	+ ¾
135¼	137	100	United Fruit	136	136	136	136	+1
28	29½	400	United Paper Board	29	29	26	26	+1⅛
6⅞	7	200	United Rys. Invest	7	7	7	7	−3⅜
20¼	20¾	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
163¾	164	6,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	162¼	164½	161⅝	163¾	+ ¾
100	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	− ½
13½	15¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¾
106½	107⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
127⅝	127¾	142,000	U. S. Steel	126⅜	127⅞	125⅞	127⅝	+ ⅞
117¼	117⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117½	− ⅛
110⅜	110⅞	2,200	Utah Copper	109	111⅛	108⅞	111	+1⅞
19	19½	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	...
49	49½	200	Wabash pf. A	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	49	− ½
25⅞	26	300	Wabash pf. B	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
21¼	21½	1,500	Western Maryland	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ½
92	93	100	Western Union Tel	92	92	92	92	+1⅝
51⅜	52	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	51	52	51	52	...
15¼	15⅝	1,300	Wheeling & L. E	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
34	34½	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
73½	73⅝	200	Wilson & Co	73	73½	73	73½	+ ⅜
32⅞	33	13,400	Willys-Overland	32⅜	33⅛	32½	32⅞	+1⅜

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.98	71.27	71.51	+ .32
25 industrials	93.34	91.69	93.09	+ .97
50 stocks	82.66	81.48	82.30	+ .65

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 21	82.66	81.48	82.30	+ .65
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	− .19
June 19	82.30	81.34	81.84	+ .05
June 18	83.04	81.68	81.79	−1.23
June 16	83.40	82.77	83.02	− .02
June 15	83.70	82.42	83.04	− .51
June 14	84.39	83.33	83.55	− .50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.30
1916	89.60	June 12	85.56	June 26	86.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	69.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.18
1913	69.23	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.43	June 14	81.48	June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	73.77	May 9	82.30
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.87
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.19	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 21	83.44	−.09	June 14	83.49	−.01
June 20	83.53	−.02	June 13	83.50	−.02
June 19	83.55	−.02	June 12	83.52	−.15
June 18	83.57	+.19	June 11	83.67	−.04
June 16	83.38	−.02	June 9	83.71	−.03
June 15	83.40	−.09	June 8	83.74	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.27	May 21	83.44
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.27
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Back Log for Next Government Loan.

Bond salesmen who stood on the firing line in the Liberty Loan campaign have compared notes, looking toward plans for the next big Government issue. The representatives of one big bank, numbering several hundred, found that the Liberty bonds which they disposed of went either to wealthy men and corporations or to persons of small means who desired to subscribe as patriots. The bonds did not go in large number, the salesmen reported, to individuals well able to take from $5,000 to $10,000. These will be the men and women who will be the especial object of attention by this group of salesmen when the next loan is floated. In the opinion of some of the salesmen who studied the work carefully as they went along, the vast body of comfortably situated citizens that declined to subscribe forms a back log of great value for subsequent Government borrowing.

Soft Coal Shipments.

In May 12.4 per cent. more bituminous coal was shipped from the leading fields than in April, while the increase over May of last year was 23.8 per cent., according to the report on car loadings by the United States Geological Survey. The tabulations issued yesterday covered operations on eighty-two railroads. The total number of cars loaded was 739,674, against 657,800 in April and 597,517 in May, 1916. Shipments of behive coke in May on sixteen railroads showed a gain of 4.6 per cent. over the April record and a decrease of 0.75 per cent. from the total in May, 1916.

Cities Service to Split Up Stock.

In response to requests from various brokers and investors, a special committee of Cities Service Company Directors has recommended to the board that the par value of the common stock be abolished and ten new shares issued for each present share outstanding. The current par is $100. The proposal provides that the increased shares have no par. Application for listing both the common and preferred stock on the Stock Exchange is recommended. The change if carried out will not increase the company's capital, but is expected to broaden the market for the stocks which is thought to have been restricted by the high prices prevailing for many months. The proposal has been referred to the company's counsel for an opinion, according to announcement made yesterday.

Seaching for New Bull Implements

Traders whose senses were made keen in the war stock market of last year are trying to discover the companies which will benefit directly from the proposed expansion of airplane manufacture. Something of the groping efforts to anticipate developments was detected in yesterday's rise of General Motors' and Willys-Overland naturally reflected the connection which John N. Willys has with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. Manufacturers of automobile engines are expected to have an important part in the expansion of the airplane engine. It is learned also that Government agents have been looking over auto plants which have especial facilities for assembling machines, including roomy buildings and skilled workmen.

Cotton Prices and the South.

The people of the South—and that includes their representatives in Congress—never complain against the New York Cotton Exchange when quotations move upward. When prices for future contracts decline there is usually heard a loud cry against the Exchange, and politicians proclaim that trading in contracts for future delivery is sheer "gambling," and they invariably threaten legislation designed to shut down the Exchange. No such talk is indulged in at present, despite the fact that speculation in cotton is more rampant, more dangerous, than in many a season. The range of daily fluctuations is wider than under ordinary conditions, and the prices scored are the highest in the history of the Exchange, the highest in forty-seven years. No criticism of the Exchange is heard either in the South or in the halls of Congress. Why? Because the cotton farmer is getting more for his product than he ever got before. While cotton is raised only in the Southern States, cotton consumers are to be found in all parts of the country. No one has yet complained, and it looks very much like "what is everybody's business is nobody's business."

New Reserve Requirements.

Under the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, just passed, member banks located in central reserve cities, like New York, will be required to carry with the Federal Reserve Bank of their district a 13 per cent. reserve against demand deposits and a 3 per cent. reserve against time deposits. Under the original law New York City banks are obliged to maintain a reserve of 18 per cent. against demand deposits and 5 per cent. against time deposits. At the time the Federal Reserve act was adopted, which reduced the reserve requirements of national banks from 25 to 18 per cent., the New York State Legislature passed the Van Tuyl revision of the State Banking act, which reduced the reserves of State institutions from 25 to 18 per cent. Under the amended Federal Reserve act, State institutions will be at a disadvantage compared with the national banks in that they will still be required to maintain a reserve of 18 per cent., while the nationals will have to hold only 13 per cent. In some quarters the belief is expressed that the Legislature will be asked to amend the State law to conform to the Reserve act. Thus far the Clearing House Association has not taken any action in respect to modifying its rules governing reserve requirements. While the amendments place the legal reserve to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank at 13 per cent., it is the opinion of bankers that most institutions will most generally keep another 5 per cent. of reserves in their own vaults, experience showing that in many cases that much is necessary to meet the demands for currency over the counter.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,190,594	$218,454,642
Ord. int. rev	46,273,533	438,956,483
Income tax	163,246,728	327,697,675
Miscellaneous	9,159,833	77,904,926
Total receipts	229,870,690	1,063,013,727
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	144,772,360	70,584,521
Excess of total rcts over tot. disburse	100,064,031	[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$1,594,150	$4,623,500	$2,570,000
Year to date	486,998,450	524,513,450	384,634,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$4000 100
50 100
50 100
50 100
50 100
50 100
50 100
300 100
100 100
12000 100
100 .....100 2-50
100 .....100 2-50
100 .....100 2-50
100 .....100 2-50
100 .....100 2-50
500 100
2500 100
6000 100
U S 3s, C, 1946
10000 87
U S 4s, reg
10000 .....105½
10000 106

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
32.....94⅞
10.....94⅝
1.....95
Anglo-Fr 5s
50.....93¼
35.....93¼
½.....93¼
9.....93¼
46.....93¼
5.....93¼
6.....93⅛
2.....93¼
10s6f.....93¼
10.....93¼
½.....93⅛
CityofParis6s
13.....98⅛
Dom of Can 5s, 1921
2.....97⅝
1926
1.....96⅝
1.....96
1931
1.....96¼
9.....96⅛
French Govt temp 5½s
2.....98⅞
15.....98½
Jap Govt 4½s str l, 2d Ser
8.....87
German stamp
2.....79½
UnKofGt Br & Ire 5s
4.....97⅞
5.....97⅝
5.....97½
39.....97⅝
5½s, 1918
2.....99⅛
50.....99½
13.....99⅝
1.....99½
3.....99⅞
50.....99½

5½s, 1919
15.....96½
5.....96⅝
new
40.....99¼
6.....99¼
18.....99⅝
1.....99½
5½s, 1921
50.....95¼
2.....95¼
2.....95¼
13.....95
30.....95¼
85.....95
NYCanal4s, 1962
1.....101½
NYCity4½s 1960
1.....98½
4½s, 1965
1.....101
10.....101¼
AmAgCdeb5s
11.....100
AmTel&Tel col tr 5s
2.....98⅜
½.....98⅜
4.....98⅜
½.....98⅜
7.....98⅜
2.....98¼
conv 4½s
5.....100½
AmThread4s
1.....97⅜
1.....97½
AmWrP5s
1.....87
Armour & Co 4½s
3.....90¼
7.....90⅛
2.....90¼
A,T&SFgen4s
5.....89⅞
½.....89½

B&O gold 4s
3.....85½
5.....86
conv 4½s
5.....89
2.....89¼
ref 5s
10.....96⅜
SWdiv3½s
½.....87
2.....88
BethSteel 1st & ref 5s
2.....99
BRT5s,1918
4.....98¼
1.....98⅜
BradCop s f 6s
1.....96
2.....96¼
BushTerBldgs gtd 5s
1.....84⅜
Cen Leath 5s
8.....96½
1.....99⅛
CenPacgtd4s
5.....84¼
CerrodePasco Cop cv 6s
1.....112¼
Ches&Ocv4½s
15.....79⅜
1.....79¼
conv 5s
1.....88¼
2.....88¼
3.....88⅜
C,B&Qgen4s
1.....89⅜
joint 4s
2.....95¼
10 c.....95⅜
10.....95⅜
5.....95⅞
1.....95½
1.....95⅜
C, M & St P 4s, 1925
2.....91
conv 4½s
2.....91¼
cv 5s, Ser B
1.....99⅜
Chi Rys 5s
2.....93½
C,RI&PRy ref 4s
11.....70⅞
deb 5s
2.....84
C,C,C&I gen 6s
1.....106¼
ConGascv6s
4.....108
CornPrRef s f 5s, '34
7.....98⅜
Del & Hud 1st&ref4s
5.....93
Den&RG 1stref5s
2.....57⅞
DisSecCorp5s

2.....63¼
10.....63⅛
6.....64
20.....63¼
Granby Cons conv 6s, Ser A, sta
3.....102
GreenB&W deb ctfs B
2.....10½
HandBdge6s
3.....105
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
20.....60
Ind Steel 5s
4.....101¼
Inter-Met 4½s
7.....63⅜
Int Rap Tr 1st&ref5s
2.....93⅜
6.....93⅛
8.....93⅜
7.....93⅜
2.....93⅝
Int Agr Cor col tr 5s
20.....72½
Int Mer Mar s f 6s
5.....91½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s
1.....86⅜
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1.....99
3.....98⅞
2.....98⅜
1950
10.....104⅜
24.....104⅜
L S & M S 4s, 1928
1.....92¼
Ligg&M5s
1.....99
L&N un 4s
4.....91¼
Manh con 4s, tax exmpt
13.....83
Midvale Stl col tr 5s
1.....93½
M & St L 1st&ref4s
1.....50½
M,K&T2d4s
1.....40
Mo Pacific 1st con 6s
1.....100½
gen 4s, w i
12.....60
Mon Power 5s, Ser A
1.....96¼
8.....95⅞
7.....95½
N,C&StL 1st con 5s
1.....104⅝

4.....104⅛
Nat Tube 5s
2.....100⅛
NO,Tex& Mex inc 5s
10.....40
NYCen deb6s
5.....105¼
1.....105½
gen 3½s
2.....79½
ref & imp 4½s, Ser A
1.....91¼
NYG,EL,H &Pcoltr5s
1.....100
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
6.....96
NYRysref4s
5.....54
adj 5s
1.....26¼
NY Tel 4½s
3.....94
5.....93⅝
NY,W&B4½s
3.....55½
1.....55½
3.....56
N&Wcon4s
1.....89½
Nor Pac 4s
1.....87½
Nor Pac 3s
3.....62¼
4.....62
Ore Sh Line gtd ref 4s
10.....86⅛
PacG&E5s
4.....88⅝
PacT&T5s
2.....96⅝
Penn gtd 4½s
2.....99⅛
Penn R R con 4½s
2.....101½
gen 4½s
3.....95⅜
temp 4½s
2.....95½
2.....95¼
2.....95¼
12.....95⅝
3.....95¼
7.....95½
PereM1st5s
1.....90⅝
P,C,C&StL gtd 4½s, Series C
2.....99¼
Pub Ser Cor skg fd 5s
2.....87¼
6.....87
Rep I & S s f 5s, '40
3.....100⅛
RGW1st4s
10.....68¼
StL,IM&S un&ref4s

1.....76½
StL&SF pr l 4s, Ser A
3.....62½
pr l 5s,SerB
6.....78¾
adj 6s
1.....66
inc 6s
98.....49⅛
StP,M&M, MonCen6s
4.....113
StP&NP6s
8.....104⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1.....96¼
So Pac col 4s
2.....79
conv 4s
3.....82
1.....81⅞
1.....82
conv 5s
4.....99½
6.....99
1.....99¼
1st ref 4s
12.....85⅝
2.....85½
SouRy1st5s
4.....98
gen 4s
2.....67
TexCo deb6s
2.....103
ThirdAvadj5s
1.....38
T, P & W 4s
10.....60
UnPac1st4s
1.....92⅜
1.....92⅝
conv 4s
2.....89⅞
UnRRs of San F 4s
10.....35
1.....34½
UnTcfsofdep
5.....34½
USRubber5s Tr Co ctfs
25.....86
1.....86¼
6.....86
USSteelsf5s
2.....104⅝
1.....104⅜
10.....104⅜
13.....104½
1.....104⅜
5.....104½
Utah P & L 5s
1.....90
WestnMd4s
13.....69⅞
West Sh 4s
10.....84
WUTelcoltr5s
1.....97⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1.....101¼
6.....101¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	95½	..
3s, r, 1918	98½	..
3s, c, 1918	98½	..
3s, 1946	87	..
4s, r, 1925	105	..
4s, c, 1925	105	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	95½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	95½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	85	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea pf	90	92
Adams Ex	101	110
Ad Rumely	13¾	15⅝
Do pf	28½	31
Am Ag Ch pf	100¼	101¼
Am B N	38	42
Do pf	47	50
Am B Sug pf	92⅞	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf	190	200
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O pf	90	95
Am Exp	95	105
Am H & L pf	61	63½
Am I Sec	25	26½
Am Sm pf A	98	100
Do pf B	92	94
Am S & R pf	113	113¼
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	98¼	102½
Am S T pf	90	92
Am S Ref pf	118	119½
Am T & T, 2d paid	69	70½
Am Tob	193	196
Do pf	101	102
Am W pf	95⅝	98½
Am Z pf	62	65
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	49	58
Do 2d pf	33	39
Assets R	2½	3
Assoc Oil	64	72
Atl C L	109	114
A, B & A	13½	15¼
Bald L pf	97⅞	100
Barrett Co	112	118¼
Do pf	107½	..
Batop M	⅝	1
Beth Steel	141½	145
Do pf	118¼	123
B R T	59	59½
B Un G	105	115
Br Sh pf	95	100
B, R & P	80	89⅞
Do pf	110¼	115
Burns Bros pf	112	117
Bush Ter	..	100
But'k Co	10	15
Cal & Ar	77½	83
Calif Pet	20	21
Cal Pkg pf	108	109½
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	80	84
C, C & O	22½	26
Do pf	50	..
Cent L pf	110	112½
C R R of N J	235	325
C & S A Tel	114	115½
Chi & Alt	12½	15
Do pf	21	23
Chi Gt W pf	33	35¼
C & N W	110	111
C, R I & P, 7% pf, w i	77¼	78
Do, 2d pd	43	..
Do, f pd	64⅝	65¼
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	110	130
C, C, C & St L	37	43
Do pf	70	76
Cl & Pitts	..	83⅝
Do spec	..	49⅝
Clu-Peab	67	69
Do pf	108¼	115
Col & So	26	27½
Do 1st pf	54	56
Do 2d pf	40	47
Comp T R	39	44
Cons Coal	110¼	..
C G E L & P, B	109½	114
C I C M	16¾	19
Cont C pf	108¼	..
Cont Ins	52	54
Crex Carp	30	45
Cruc S pf	103	105
Cuba C S pf	89¼	90½
D & Co pf	99¼	100
D, L & W	200	210
D & R G	6	6½
Do pf	14½	14¾
Det Ed	125	128
Det U Ry	..	112
Dia Match	118	122
D, S S & A	4	6½
Do pf	9	11
Elk C pf	44	46
Elec S B	60	63
Erie 2d pf	29¼	30
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy pf	85	90
F M & S	17½	20
Do pf	43½	45
G W & W	32	33
Gen Chem	230	244
Do pf	110	115
Gen M pf	88½	89
Gen Cigar	32	44
Do pf	98¼	100
G'drich (B F) Co pf	106	108
Granby C	83	86
Gulf S S	123¼	125¾
Do 1st pf	108	115
Do 2d pf	118	160
Hartman	62	66
Hav E Ry, L & P	97½	..
Do pf	102	..
Homestake	100	108
Ill Cent	103	103½
Ing-R pf	95	..
Int-C pf	55	55¼
I H, N J, pf	116	118
Int H Cor pf	101	..
Int N pf	100½	103½
Int P pf	..	107
Do pf c	95	100
Do pf sta	73	76
Iowa Cent	3	6
Jewel T pf	104	106
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So	22	22⅝
Do pf	54½	55
Kelly S T	48¼	50
Do pf	88	92
K & D M	2	6
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	110	112
Kress (S H) Co	55	75
Do pf	104	106
Lacl Gas	93	96
L E & W	18	19¼
Do pf	31	40
L R & T	18	18½
Ligg & M	225	240
Do pf	114	120
Long Isl'd	39	43
Do ctfs	39	40¼
L-W Bis	17	20
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	51	64
Lorill'd Co	187	210
Do pf	110	128
Louis & N	125	128
M'kay Cos	82¼	85
Do pf	64	64¼
Mah C R	350	..
Man B'ch	1½	3
Man Elev	115	118
Math Alk	49¼	53
Max M 1st pf	66½	69
Do 2d pf	31	31⅝
M Dep Sts	54	56
Do pf	102¼	106
Mex P pf	92	95
Mich Cent	108	120
M, St P & S S M	100	106
Do pf	112	120
Do l l	70	75
M, K & T	6¼	6⅞
Do pf	11	12
Mo Pac 1st paid	19	22
Do, f pd	58⅜	59⅝
Do pf, w i	55	56
Mon Pow	94	99
Mor & Es	80⅝	84
N, C & St L	120	135
Nat Bis	108½	111
Do pf	112½	118¼
N C & S	73	78
Do pf	107	108
Nat En pf	95	99
Nat L pf	108	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4½	5⅜
N Y A B	144	150
N Y, C & St L	25	29
Do 1st pf	69	80
Do 2d pf	47	50
N Y D pf	32	40
N Y, L & West	..	115½
N Y, O & West	22	22⅝
Norf So	24½	28
N & W pf	82	90
North Am	63⅝	64
N W Tel	..	60
Ohio F S	45	49½
Ont Min	5½	5¾
Owens BM, ex div	91	92
Do pf, ex div	110	120
Pac Coast	45	49
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	64	80
Pac M pf	101	..
P T & T	26	29
Do pf	93	98¼
Peo & E	8	10
Pere Marq	18	19
Do p pf	60	61
Do pf	..	58
Pett-Mull	21	45
Do 1st pf	85	94
Phila Co	33	34
P, C, C & St L	72	80
Pitts Coal	53	60
Do pf	115	142
Do pf c	115	118
P, Ft W & C	148	154
P & W V pf	64	65¼
Pitts S pf	99⅝	100
Pr Stl Car pf	101	102½
P S, N J	117	118
Quicksilver	1½	2
Ry Stl Spr pf	98	99
Rdg 1st pf	41⅝	41⅝
Do 2d pf	40½	44
Rep I & S pf	103¼	103⅞
St L & S F pf	28	30
St L S W	29¼	32
Do pf	45	50
Sears-R pf	118½	..
S-S S & I pf	93	98
So P R S	170	190
Do pf	110	..
So Ry pf	56	56⅝
St'd Mill	88	95
Do pf	84	90
Stutz Mtr	39¼	40¼
S S 1st pf	101	101½
Tex Pac	15	15⅞
T P L T	135	..
Third Av	19¾	20¼
Tob P pf	97	99⅞
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs	5½	8
Do pf	6	16
Tran & W	44⅞	46
T C R T	85	90
U B & P	11	12¾
Do, new	86	90
U Dyew'd	64	66
Do pf	94	97
Un Drug	72	75
Do 1st pf	50	53½
Do 2d pf	84⅝	86⅝
Un Cig Sts pf	115	121
U Rys Inv pf	15	18
U S C I P pf	54	57
U S Exp	18	19
U S Rub	60½	61½
U S Smelt	58½	60
Do pf	51	51¼
Va-Car Ch	42½	44
Do pf	108	110¼
Va I, C & Coke	68	70
Va R & P	..	48
Wabash	12¾	12½
W F Exp	90	95
W Md 2d pf	35	39½
West Pac	16	17
Do pf	45	46
W E & M 1st pf	65	70
White Mtr	46	47
Wilson pf	104⅜	105¼
W-Over pf	92¼	93½
Wis Cent	48	51
W'w'th (F W)	125	126⅝
Do pf	122	124
Wor Pump	34	36
Do pf, A	94	98
Do pf, B	57	61½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94¾	95	8.00
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	99	100	6.00
Argen. Govt		May 15,'20	97½	98	6.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	96½	97½	5.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	99½	6.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	101½	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	102	5.30
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France.	5	Js. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China.	6	Nov., 1919	96	97½	7.10
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	82	83	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	70	71	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	222	224	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	97⅞	100½	4.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.87½
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	99¾	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97	98	5.35
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98	98¼	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	93¾	95	9.25
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98½	98⅝	6.40
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	95⅞	95½	5.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¾	6.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100	100½	5.00
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99½	100¼	2.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	98	99½	6.40
Curtiss A.&M.	6	Jan., 1918	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1920	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1921	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1922	98	100	6.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101	101½	5.65
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅝	97¼	6.30
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	97⅝	98½	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.70
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.50
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	6.70
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr. 15,'18	95⅞	96¼	8.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99¼	4.70
P. S. C., N.J.		Mar., 1919	98¼	99	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	77½	81	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96⅞	97¼	6.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91½	93	7.60
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99¾	100⅛	3.70
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97	98	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	98¼	100	6.00

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, June 16, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 9	$54,153,500.00	$40,201,000.00	$3,779,400.00
Net increase	8,750,000.00	*3,500,000.00	500,000.00
Outstanding June 16	$62,903,500.00	$36,701,000.00	$4,279,400.00
Cash balance	12,646,875.60		
Net obligation	$50,256,624.40		

*Decrease.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

TO FLOAT FARM LOAN BONDS

Federal Board Concludes Arrangements with Big Investment Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Federal Farm Loan Board, on behalf of the twelve Federal Land Banks and at their request, has concluded an arrangement by which a group of investment houses will participate in the marketing of farm loan bonds soon to be issued by the banks. The preliminary negotiations have been had with Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, who are among the oldest and most conservative houses in the country, having large lists of customers and facilities for the distribution of bonds to investors.

While such securities as farm loan bonds are well known in Europe, where they generally sell on a parity with Government bonds, the American investor is not yet educated to them, and it is believed that by utilizing the facilities of these investment houses a large number of investors can be reached in a shorter period than would otherwise be possible, and that in this way a broad and continuing market for farm loan bonds can be promptly established.

The four houses have agreed to form a national group, including houses in every land bank district, which will market approximately half of the bonds issued by the banks during the next six months, up to a total of $30,000,000. The other half will be sold directly by the banks to investors in their respective districts.

It is estimated that the total issues of bonds by the banks within a year will amount to between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000, and agricultural exigencies require that there shall be neither uncertainty nor delay about providing these funds for American farmers.

In response to a request from Secretary McAdoo, Attorney General Gregory made a careful examination of the Federal Farm Loan act and rendered an opinion fully sustaining the constitutionality of the act. He approved especially the provisions relating to the issue of farm loan bonds, the validity of such bonds and all their tax exemption privileges. Later the investment houses made an exhaustive study of the security of the bonds, and before concluding a contract took the opinion of ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, who gave his full and unqualified approval as to the constitutionality of the act, the legality of the bonds issued under it, and the validity of the exemption of these bonds from all forms of taxation.

The bonds will be offered to the public by the land banks and the investment houses concurrently, about July 1, when terms and other details will be announced.

DIVIDES SHIPPING PROFITS.

Mercantile Marine Makes the Second Payment Since Reorganization.

Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company declared yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, the second to be ordered since the big shipping concern was reorganized. The dividend will be paid on Aug. 1 to stockholders of record on July 16. No action was taken in respect to accumulated dividends, which amount to more than 80 per cent.

The list of officers for the ensuing year, announced after the meeting, showed a number of additions. Frederick Toppin, who has been Manager of the company at this city, and John H. Thomas, the Boston Manager, were elected Vice Presidents in America. Mr. Thomas probably will be transferred to New York soon. John J. McGlone, Assistant Secretary in New York, was appointed assistant to the President. Harold A. Sanderson was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and P. A. S. Franklin was re-elected President.

Chicago Savings Bank Is Closed.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Bank of Commerce and Savings, five of whose Directors resigned yesterday following refusal by the Clearing Association to clear for it, was closed by a State Bank Examiner this afternoon. The bank has deposits of $450,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Loco.	*1	—	July 25	June 22
Amer. Stores pf	1¾	Q	July 6	June 25
Anaconda Copper	*50c	—	July 16	June 26
Ariz. Com'l	50c	—	July 31	July 10
Ariz. Com'l	*10c	—	July 31	July 10
Cit. Ser. com. & pf.	½	M	July 1	June 15
Com'l Trust	*1	—	June 22	June 21
Cons. Trac. N. J.	2	Q	July 16	June 30
Electric Lt. & Pr.	$4	SA	July 2	June 22
Eureka Pipe Line	$6	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Fulton Trust	5	SA	July 2	June 25
General Electric	*1	—	....	....
Inspir. Cons. Cop.	*25c	—	July 30	July 13
Internat. Nickel	*1	—	July 20	July 6
Ins. Co. of N. A.	*1¼	—	July 2	June 21
Kerr Lake Min.	*15c	—	Aug. 10	July 5
Liberty National	7½	—	July 2	....
Liberty National	*2	—	July 2	....
Louis. & Nash.	3½	SA	Aug. 10	July 20
Metropolitan Trust	6	—	July 2	June 30
Metropolitan Trust	*1	—	July 2	June 30
Miami	*25c	—	Aug. 10	July 5
Nat. Bank of Com.	2	Q	July 2	June 22
National Lead	*1	—	July 27	July 6
Nat. Shawmut Bk., Boston	2½	Q	June 30	....
Ohio Fuel	2¼	Q	July 14	June 30
Pacific Mail	50c	—	July 16	July 2
Seaboard Nat. Bank	*1	—	July 2	....
Simpson Creek pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Temple Coal pf.	2	Q	July 10	June 30
Wisconsin Edison	50c	—	July 16	June 30

*In favor of Red Cross.

HIGHER INCOME
AND
Possibilities of Enhancement are combined in certain
BONDS
which appear attractive at present prices.
Upon request we shall be pleased to submit offerings.
A. B. Leach & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Collateral Security in connection with Government Deposits
in banks and trust companies must meet certain specific requirements according to the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.
We are prepared to make a number of attractive offerings of bonds which meet these requirements.
Correspondence invited
Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Preferred Stock
of Hydro-Electrically operated Public Utility Company, whose earnings have continuously shown material increases. Its 7% dividend being earned about five times. Actual value of physical property in excess of all bonds and preferred stock.
Price to Yield 6.93%
Further information on request.
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Atlantic Coast Line
General Unified
4½s
1964
To yield 5.18%
Estabrook & Co.
24 BROAD ST. New York 15 STATE ST. Boston

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
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Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight.
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List T-118
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CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

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French 5s
Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

Bought—Sold—Quoted

We specialize in Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds and effect purchases on the principal European markets.

Descriptive Circular D-21 on request

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade

20 Broad Street New York

Standard Oil

April oil exports and comparative Pipe Line statement for May.

Letter sent upon request

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19 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

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Atlas Portland Cement
Babcock & Wilcox
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New York Curtain
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STOCKS

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Announce that they have removed their offices to the third floor of
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High Grade Investment Securities
Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
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THE COTTON MARKET

Market Again Nervous, with Trading Less Active—Net Loss 21 to 28 Points.

Although the cotton market yesterday was again nervous and unsettled, trading was less active and there was not as much excitement as was witnessed on Wednesday. An early break was checked around 24.79c for October, with trade interests among the buyers, and a rally followed to 25.47c for that position, making a recovery of 107 points from Wednesday's low level. October contracts closed at 25.17c, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 21 to 28 points.

The market opened easy at a decline of 5 to 30 points under renewed liquidation. The failure of the morning's news to show any basis for Wednesday's vague rumors of political developments in Central Europe, was probably a disappointment to buyers on the advance of the previous day.

Reactionary or bearish sentiment was also encouraged by a favorable weather map and talk of shipments here for delivery on July contracts. Stop orders were uncovered on the break which carried active months about 59 to 64 points net lower during the middle of the morning. After their execution, offerings became very limited. This created an impression that the long interest disturbed by Tuesday's developments had already liquidated, and there was a sharp advance during the early afternoon. This seemed to be started by trade buying, and was carried up by local covering until new crop months were about 8 to 6 points net higher. Renewed liquidation was encountered at this level, also selling inspired by reports of beneficial rains in the Southwest, and the close was well off from the best.

The official cables from Liverpool reported a fair spot demand at unchanged prices, but there was no further news as to the situation in futures. According to a report in the local market an ocean freight rate of $5 a bale has been paid for cotton out of New York for Liverpool, reflecting the urgency of the demand abroad. The unfavorable position of Lancashire with reference to raw material supplies and business generally under prevailing transportation difficulties was also emphasized by London cables, quoting Manchester papers, which takes a very pessimistic view of the outlook. According to these advices it is feared that many mills will be forced to close; and that some of them may not be reopened. Private cables from Havre said the market there was still open and that maximum prices were being fixed twice daily.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points lower.

Exports for the day were 3,468 bales, making 5,055,239 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	W'day.
June	..	..	25.25@25.28	25.45
July	25.60	24.90	25.32@25.33	25.54
August	25.25	25.25	25.26@25.29	25.48
September	..	..	25.27 Bid	25.53
October	25.47	24.79	25.17@25.20	25.43
November	..	..	25.19 Bid	25.47
December	25.60	24.95	25.31@25.33	25.54
January	25.65	25.00	25.37@25.38	25.59
March	25.83	25.27	25.52@25.53	25.79
May	25.61	25.61	25.65 Bid	25.91

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and ten points lower at 25.70c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 24.56c; Savannah, 25¾c; Augusta, 25.38c; Galveston, 25c; Memphis, 25c; Houston, 24.85c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,995	6,155	15,513
Exports	3,468	2,400	22,989
Port stocks	820,210	859,740	882,410
New York arrivals	3,925	4,495	3,951
New York stocks	97,570	110,210	174,343

Official cables from Liverpool reported spot cotton in moderate demand at unchanged prices on the basis of 19.39d for American middling; sales were 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American. No imports. No mention was made of future trading.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles A. Boody and Herbert L. Bridgman have been elected Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn to succeed the late William Berri and William F. Sheehan.

Springfield, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $300,000 in anticipation of revenue maturing Nov. 9 to S. N. Bond at 5.06, 2-3 per cent. discount.

Stockholders of the Rock Island at a special meeting approved the reorganization plan as signed by Judge Carpenter of the Federal Court with no opposition to any part of it except by a Chicago attorney holding proxies for thirty shares for Clarence H. Venner of New York. The meeting was adjourned until June 28. Discharge of Jacob M. Dickinson as receiver of the road takes effect Sunday night.

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., making the annual basis 10 per cent. as against 8 per cent. previously.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Stutz Motor Car Company W. N. Thompson of Indianapolis and John J. Watson, Jr., of New York were elected Directors, R. E. Maypole and H. F. Campbell retiring from the board.

The stockholders of the Middle West Utilities Company have approved the proposed amendment of the company's charter and increase in authorized preferred and common stocks to $20,000,000 each.

According to Youngstown, Ohio, dispatches the capital stock of the Liberty Steel Company will be increased from $600,000 to $750,000, and $150,000 ten-year 6 per cent. bonds will be issued. Eight instead of six sheet mills will be built, the first to be in operation about Feb. 1.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc., $3,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $10,000,000 common stock; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, $25,000,000 additional general and refunding 4½ per cent. bonds, series A, due Jan. 1, 2014; Haskell & Barker Car Company, Inc., 250,000 shares of stock, without nominal or par value.

The American Store Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The sale to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and reorganization of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with a capital stock of $40,000,000, has been authorized by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission.

A. D. McVey has been elected an additional Vice President of the Eureka Pipe Line Company, and John J. Kenney has been elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. L. Scrafford.

The Central Leather Company has purchased the Milder Tanning Company of Waukegan, Ill., with $2,000,000 capital stock.

Holders of temporary first and refunding 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds, Series A, of the International Paper Company are being notified that the permanent engraved bonds are now ready for exchange at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Gold to the amount of $4,500,000 has arrived from Canada for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and has been deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank, bringing the total brought in on the present movement to $48,500,000. Imports of the metal from all sources since the beginning of the year aggregate $443,500,000, and since Jan. 1, 1915, $1,581,200,000.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was elected a Director of the Leslie-Judge Company yesterday.

The Stock Exchange membership of the late James Seligman was posted for transfer yesterday to Alfred Betancourt for $58,000. The price was the same as at the last preceding sale.

Directors of the Liberty National Bank, at their meeting yesterday, decided to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held July 26 to vote on increasing the capital stock of the bank from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	35	Iron Cap	17¼	17½
Bay S. G.	7	9	Do pf	16¾	..
Bingham	12½	13	Jerome V.	1⅛	1¼
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	45
Begole	50	75	Majestic	41	44
Bost Ely	45	55	Mex Met.	27	30
Bost & M.	62	63	Mojave T.	43	47
Butte & L.	16	18	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Butte & D.	50	60	Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2⅛	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	40	42
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia	18	18½
Crown Res.	26	32	N Z & L.	60	62
Con Ariz.	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1½	1⅝
Champ C.	7	8	Onondaga	35	50
Cal Corb.	1½	2	Pion Con.	1½	1⅞
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	21	24	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
Fortuna	8	9	*S W M	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	9	†S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	90	95	Trure	1¼	1½
Home Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	35	35½
Humboldt	80	90	Yukon G'd.	1½	2⅛
Iron Blos.	1¼	1½			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

WAR THE TOPIC OF BANKERS.

President Smythe Lauds Team Work of Financiers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 21.—Benjamin E. Smythe of Bronxville, President of the New York State Bankers' Association, delivered the opening address before the twenty-fourth annual convention of the association at the Lake Placid Club today.

"There is more red blood in the banking business today," he said, "than ever before in the history of our association. The banker has a wonderful chance to serve his country in these times of 'billion-dollar units,' when the greatest financial operations of modern times are being worked out. The Liberty Loan brought the bankers, investment experts, and business men together in the best teamwork that this country has ever seen. All pulled together, and not only insured the success of this loan, but laid the foundation for all future loans that our Government will require in its tremendous effort to win this great war.

"I cannot tell you when the war will be over, but I predict that before this struggle has gone far the Central Powers will entertain a wholesome respect for the patriotism of the American people."

The maintenance of county agents or farm demonstrators in every county in the United States was urged as the only effective means of solving the food problem in this country by Melvin A. Traylor, President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago.

"To my mind," said Mr. Traylor, "the county agent or farm demonstrator is and for many years will be the most available and satisfactory connecting link between the stored up fund of knowledge in our agricultural schools and the farmers who need the advantage of this knowledge and experience."

He declared that the war would be won by American farmers, and that the decisive battles would be fought on the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska. The farmers, however, could accomplish nothing without the cordial support of the bankers, and he called on banks in every part of the land to do their bit by aiding in the promotion of agriculture.

John Bassett Moore, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and now Vice Chairman of the Pan American Financial Conference, told of the work of that body, which proposes the use of a common monetary unit, to be known as the "American franc" representing in value one-fifth of the United States gold dollar.

A resolution calling on all banks and trust companies in this State to declare a 1 per cent. Red Cross dividend will be reported tomorrow by a committee including Wellington E. Bull, New York, Chairman; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, and George Haigh, New York.

Officers were nominated as follows: President, John H. Gregory, President Central Bank of Rochester; Vice President, Delmer Runkle, Hoosic Falls; Treasurer, T. A. Reddish, Cashier Owego National Bank, Owego.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

DETROIT EDISON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$962,630	$761,863	$200,767
Net aft. taxes	280,154	271,265	8,889
Sur. aft. chgs.	196,028	185,141	10,887
Five mos. gross	5,128,735	4,133,520	995,215
Net aft. taxes	1,737,626	1,641,879	95,747
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,313,825	1,181,258	132,567

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature uppermost in the minds of wheat traders at present is what the future has in store for the market. It has been very clearly demonstrated that the trade at large feels keenly the restrictions under which operations are now being conducted, and this, together with the prevailing uncertainty regarding what the Food Control bill will finally exact in the way of restrictions, causes a feeling of timidity about making contracts. Harvesting operations are progressing rapidly in the Southwest under very favorable weather conditions. New wheat has appeared in Kansas City and St. Louis markets, and is being offered in Chicago and Illinois points for early August shipment. In the local cash market new No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.33, freight on board, New York, for shipment.

RYE—Market easy; No. 2, Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	2.06	2.00½	2.03	2.01
September	1.80	1.75¾	1.78½	1.80

CORN.

Firmer technical conditions resulting from the recent selling movement and rumors of a better export demand had a steadying influence on the corn market, resulting in a net advance of ⅝c to 1¼c. Export sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.80½, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.53⅜	1.51⅛	1.53⅛	1.52½	73⅞
September	1.43⅜	1.40⅛	1.42⅜	1.41⅜	72⅛
December	1.09⅛	1.06⅛	1.07⅛	1.06⅞	63⅝

OATS.

The oats market was active and prices were firmer owing to rumors of large export sales and in sympathy with corn. Final prices were ⅝c to ⅞c net higher. The export rumors were not fully confirmed, but sales were placed at about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 72½c to 73¼c; No. 2 white, 73¼c; No. 3 white, 72½c to 72¾c; No. 4 white, 71½c to 72¼c; fancy clipped white, 74c to 75c; ordinary clipped white, 72c to 73½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	62¼	61⅜	62¼	61⅞	39⅞
September	53⅛	51⅞	52⅞	52	39⅛
December	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was easier early under profit-taking sales and selling prompted by a decline in the live hog market. Packers were good buyers on the decline, however, prompted undoubtedly by further talk of buying by the Belgian Relief and by the United States Government, and before the close prices rallied. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 18,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.67	21.57	21.60	21.65	13.07
Sept.	21.90	21.77	21.80	21.85	13.20
Ribs—					
July	21.42	21.32	21.37	21.30	13.60
Sept.	21.57	21.45	21.57	21.47	13.67
Pork—					
July	39.20	38.52	39.20	38.80	24.50
Sept.	39.55	38.90	39.52	39.15	24.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 18,800 barrels. Prices were generally easy under scattered selling early, prompted by the action of the lard and cotton markets, but toward the close there was a better demand from shorts and final prices were steady, ranging from 3 points higher to 1 net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.45	16.40
June	..	..	16.35@16.60	16.35
July	16.35	16.30	16.37@16.40	16.35
August	16.24	16.23	16.32@16.34	16.29
September	16.32	16.21	16.32@16.33	16.29
October	16.26	16.15	16.25@16.26	16.23
November	15.99	15.91	15.99@16.01	15.99
December	15.82	15.80	15.90@15.92	15.90
January	15.88	15.83	15.90@15.93	15.91

COFFEE.

Some further scattering liquidation and a little trade selling of Winter and Spring months appeared to be absorbed around 7.83c for December contracts in the coffee market, and the price of that delivery rallied to 7.89c, closing at 7.87c. The general list closed quiet, net unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales were reported of 47,500 bags, including exchanges of July for December at 19 points and of July for March at 33 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.67
July	7.71	7.70	7.70@7.71	7.70
August	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.74
September	7.78	7.76	7.76@7.77	7.78
October	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.81
November	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.84
December	7.89	7.83	7.87@7.88	7.83
January	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.92
February	..	..	7.96@7.97	7.96
March	8.02	7.98	8.01@8.03	8.01
April	..	..	8.06@8.08	8.06
May	8.14	8.10	8.11@8.13	8.11

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar contracts on the exchange was rather irregular, and after opening unchanged to a decline of 3 points on bids, prices moved within a narrow range, being easily influenced by orders either way. The steadiness in the spot market checked selling on the exchange to some extent and short covering at the close caused final quotations to be at the best point of the day. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	4.99@5.02	4.98
July	5.02	5.00	5.01@5.02	5.00
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.08
September	5.18	5.16	5.18@5.19	5.15
October	..	..	5.19@5.21	5.17
November	..	..	5.21@5.23	5.20
December	5.10	5.08	5.09@5.10	5.08
January	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.83
February	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.61
March	..	..	4.60@4.62	4.59

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated, with all refiners now able to make pretty prompt delivery. The demand was again of fair proportion, prompted by the continued favorable weather. Raw sugar was firm at 4⅝c cost and freight basis, and the business of the past few days is estimated to be close to 150,000 bags Cubas, mostly from store, at prices ranging from 4⅞c to 4⅝c cost and freight, all to local refiners. It was reported that further business had been done at 4⅝c, including some store sugars, but full particulars were not available. Holders ask 5c cost and freight with large quantities available at that price, but local buyers were not inclined to pay above 4⅝c. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c, and cost and freight, 4⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 12,184 packages. Most of the creamery grades were advanced another ¼c, but this seemed to check the buying interest to some extent and the market was quieter at the close. There are some short interests, however, that are trying to cover, and this has some influence on the situation. Unsalted creamery is ¼@½c higher and firm. Renovated steady, but demand light. Ladles moving moderately. Packing stock in good demand and firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 38¾@39¼c; extras, (92 score,) 38¼@38½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37¼@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39½c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 36½@37½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 38c; good to prime, 35½@37½c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 21,023 cases. The general maret is quieter and the demand more critical. There is still a fair call for strictly high-grade stock, and the offerings of such comparatively light. Stock grading high in firsts and as extra firsts is sustained in price with some steadiness, but average qualities are moving rather slowly, and some lots can be bought a shade below the prices demanded yesterday. The range of values, however, is without quotable change. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply, and it is difficult to find enough strictly fancy stock to supply the current needs of the trade; some sales have been made at a still further advance, but receivers expect that present prices will attract larger supplies, and in that case it is doubtful that values can be sustained. Some receivers are taking a few from cold storage to piece out the present needs. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; storage packed, firsts, 33½@34½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33½@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27c; undergrades, 23@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 33@36c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—Forty new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $3,163,500, were chartered today. They include:

Dalton Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, engines, machinery, and ventilating apparatus, $750,000; A. Krenkel, H. A. Mossler, C. H. Purdy, 102 Convent Av.

Framerican Industrial Development Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; A. M. and M. L. Thiery and L. Campora, 93 Nassau St.

Andrew Geyer, Inc., Manhattan, publishing business, $5,000; A. and M. A. Geyer and R. D. Whiting, 1 Liberty St.

Max Salz, Inc., Manhattan, index card system and copying devices, $5,000; M. and J. and R. Salz, 184 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Eastman Publishing Co., Manhattan, stationers, booksellers, and publishers, $25,000; H. S. Hechheimer, S. E. Ginsberg, S. Schwarzman, 220 West 42d St.

L. Scusa Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Syracuse, general machinery business, $10,000; L. and L. and N. Scusa, Syracuse.

The Woolf-Pellenberg Provision Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture wurst, salami, and deal in provisions, $5,000; F. and P. Woolf and L. Pellenberg, 117 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

American-Spanish News and Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, general mercantile, news, and trading business, $20,000; A. C. Rishel, W. G. Lowe, A. F. Martinez, 349 West 15th St.

Arthur Hammerstein's Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, motion picture and theatrical business, $20,000; A. Beekman, H. Grady, A. Hammerstein, 1,476 Broadway.

American Cereal Set Co., Manhattan, china novelties and cereal sets, $20,000; M. Sendar, H. Greenberg, H. M. Reich, 3,890 3d Av.

Nugo Device Corp., Manhattan, motor safety locks, $20,000; B. Stamper, L. Biaha, H. Neu, 39 Claremont Av.

The Virocaca Co., Inc., Manhattan, food beverages and tonics, $5,000; L. S. Moos, L. and M. Sobel, 410 Riverside Drive.

Majestic Garment Co., Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; L. Rothstein, M. L. Lipschutz, L. Klein, Aberdeen Hotel.

C. E. Weed, Inc., Albany, contracting and building, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; E. A. and G. L. and C. E. Weed, Albany.

Reynolds Elevator Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, flour, hay, grain, feed, $50,000; H. S. and M. L. Reynolds, L. Van Vlack, Poughkeepsie.

Oval Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture jewelry, silverware, novelties, $10,000; S. Lipschitz, H. Gref, M. M. Goldschmidt, 209 Broadway.

Feber Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture rompers, boudoir caps, cotton wearing apparel, $5,000; J. and S. Feber, and L. Friedman, 1,034 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Patent Cue-tip Co., Inc., Manhattan, billiard and pool tables and cues, $3,000; L. Ruben, R. R. Reiss, L. Kalmenovitz, 199 East 150th St.

Tully Metal Stamping Co., Inc., Manhattan, trunk and suitcase trimmings, metal goods, $10,000; D. [illegible] and E. Scheurer and C. H. Muller, 2,079 Daly Av., Bronx.

Manhattan Motor [illegible] Co., Inc., [illegible]

[illegible] series, $10,000; W. Miller, W. B. Burke, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Ideal Producing Corp., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; A. Bloom, L. L. Chaims, V. Delinsky, 145 West 45th St.

Eugene L. Brown Corp., Manhattan, real estate, building and contracting, $10,000; I. B. Cox, W. B. Delaney, T. A. McCarthy, 3,671 Broadway.

New Brunswick Home Extension Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; C. Bittel, H. Herskovits, L. Martin, 600 Prospect Av.

Zwichenbart, Inc., Manhattan, steamship agency, wharfage and warehousing, $5,000; J. N. Spaus, R. Nibiker, D. B. Luckey, 39 East 27th St.

Waldorf-Gill Real Estate Co., Inc., New Rochelle, real estate, $35,000; E. M. Gill, M. M. Schlesinger, F. H. Waldorf, New Rochelle.

Harnden Realty Corpn., Bayside, real estate, and insurance, $10,000; G. and S. W. Harnden, and E. G. Story, Bayside.

Atlantic Schub Corpn., Manhattan, realty, construction, and paving, $2,000,000; B. R. Hertz, R. W. Rose Y. P. Brindin, 40 Cedar St.

Concrete Securities Corpn., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and real estate, $15,000; A. S. Haxten, B. F. Hamm, P. C. Wolff, 110 West 183d St.

Herbert Bingham & Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; H. Bingham, J. J. Colyer, D. W. Fisher, 61 Broadway.

Mogul Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, real and personal property, $5,000; E. Wolper, S. Konviser, F. Singer, 144 West 141st St.

Capital increases: Newmark & Kaufman, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000; Avenue Amusement Co., Manhattan, $125,000 to $250,000.

Dissolutions: The Randa Hat Co., Manhattan; Meany & Saisselin, Inc., Manhattan; Standard Tractor Co., Inc., Manhattan; B. Hock & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Charters filed: Rahway Chemical Manufacturing Company, Rahway, to manufacture chemicals, $25,000; I. S. Joseph, G. H. Adler, J. B. Eiseman, Rahway.

Perth Amboy Milk Company, Perth Amboy, deal in milks, $125,000; G. N. Robinson, Jutland, C. W. Vanatta, West Portal, S. M. Robinson, Jutland.

Livingston Realty Company, Elizabeth, deal in real estate, $5,000; Charles, Thomas, Elizabeth, Richard Paperlein, New Brunswick; George Emberger, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 21.—Charters filed: E. D. Anderson, incorporated, manufacture machinery of all kinds, $1,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Jos. F. Curtin, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Transportation Petroleum Co., produce and refine petroleum and distribute its products, $1,000,000; F. Fried, G. M. Healy, New York; Lucian Ross, San Antonio, Texas.

Ostrophon Steamship Corp., building and operating of boats and other sailing vessels, $150,000; Frankie Doss, Schmocke, Samuel [illegible], all of New York.

Safe Investments in War Time

THE land is the source of all value and the foundation of all wealth. It is always least affected by unfavorable commercial conditions, and is therefore the soundest and most stable basis for investments.

FIRST mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are ideal investments in times like these. Each issue is a direct first mortgage on a new, high-grade building and land in one of the larger and more prosperous cities of the country.

EVERY July investor should obtain a copy of our July Investment List, describing a variety of these thoroughly safeguarded bonds, netting 5½-6%. Our booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War Time," also will interest you. Ask for

Circular No. A-112

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A
BOOKLET
describing the more important Bond Issues of the
Allied Governments
sent upon request.
Since this Country now has a direct interest in the welfare of the Allied Nations, American Investors may well consider the investment opportunity which these bonds offer at the present price levels.
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Pacific Gas & Elect.
Common—Bonds—Preferred
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413.

FINANCIAL GRAPHIC
for June
Coggeshall & Hicks
Members New York Stock Exchange.
128 Broadway, New York

Jones & Laughlin Steel 5s, 1939
Ill. Steel Deb. 4½s, 1940
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1923
Buffalo & Susq. Iron 5s, 1932
ALFRED M. MORRIS
71 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5912-13 Rector

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F. M. Dyer & Co.
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Telephone 3620 Rector
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Send for Odd Lot Booklet E-20
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7 Wall St. Tel. 4[illegible] Rector

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William C. Orton
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WE WILL BUY: 50 Crescent P. L., 100 Ohio Oil, O. & G., 25 Southern P. L., 100 Union Tank Line, 25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL: 50 Buckeye P. L., 25 Galena Sig. Com., 25 New York Transit, 25 Solar Refining, 50 S. O. of Cal., 25 Swan & Finch
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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Empire Steel & Iron
Federal Sugar
Milliken Bros.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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5½% Netting 5½%
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H. S. Polhemus & Co.
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Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Federal Farm Loan 4½s
Leaflet 25 on request
Ussing, Poole & Simmons
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

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Private wires to Cleveland, Kansas City, Columbus and other principal cities.
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A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co
111 Broadway New York

Investment Securities
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Established 1865
NEW YORK BALTIMORE WASHINGTON
Write for Circular T-23.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co.
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
60 WALL STREET.

FULTON TRUST CO. of New York
149 Broadway
Henry C. Swords, President
R. E. Cammann, Vice-Pres.
H. W. Reighley, 2d Vice-Pres.
Established 1890

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Fourth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under Trust Agreement dated January 1, 1906, between the Electrical Securities Corporation and said Trust Company to secure the FOURTH SERIES of Collateral Trust Bonds of said Electrical Securities Corporation, has on hand applicable to the redemption of said bonds at a price of 103 and accrued interest the sum of Five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($5,275).

As provided in paragraph Sixth of said Trust Agreement the Trustee has selected by lot the following $5,000 par value bonds for redemption:

87 94 373 615 910.

Upon presentation and surrender of the bonds enumerated above at the office of the undersigned on or after July 1, 1917, with coupons due January 1, 1918, and thereafter attached, there will be paid to the holders thereof One Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($1,030) per bond. Coupons maturing July 1, 1917, will be paid on or after said date upon presentation in the usual manner.

After July 1, 1917, interest on the bonds enumerated above shall cease and said bonds shall not be entitled to the benefit of the security of the Trust Agreement.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
New York, June 8th, 1917.

The Texas Company
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that THE TEXAS COMPANY has elected to redeem, and on July 1, 1917, will redeem, all of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Serial Notes now outstanding under the Mortgage dated July 1, 1910, to Lawyers Title & Trust Company, Trustee, by depositing with said trustee for payment to the holders the amount of the principal of said notes and all interest then accrued thereon, as provided on the face of said notes and in Article Fourth of said mortgage. The notes now outstanding and to be redeemed are as follows:

Series G, Nos. 1801 to 2100, both inclusive;
Series H, Nos. 2101 to 2400, both inclusive;
Series J, Nos. 2401 to 2700, both inclusive;
Series K, Nos. 2701 to 3000, both inclusive.

Notes and all coupons appertaining thereto should be presented to the Trustee at 160 Broadway, New York, on or after the above mentioned date of redemption.

[illegible], President.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON PARIS
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR COMPANY
PLAN OF READJUSTMENT

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Preferred Capital Stock, Common Capital Stock, or Voting Trust Certificates therefor:

Referring to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated April 18, 1917, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Article "FOURTH" of said Agreement of Readjustment the said Plan has been declared operative.

Dated, New York, June 11th, 1917.

I. H. LEHMAN, Counsel.
R. L. CERERO, Secretary, 55 Cedar St., New York City.
ROBERT I. CURRAN, Chairman.
COURTLANDT D. BARNES,
A. H. LAMBORN,
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY,
Readjustment Committee.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York

Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending June 30, 1917.

4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917, to depositors entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Commonwealth Savings Bank
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.
Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at
4% Per Annum. Money Deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st.
John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Produce More—Save More
and you will solve the problem of the day. Save by opening a savings share account with $1 or more. The Society's usual rate has been for many years
4½%
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
38 Park Row. Est. 1888. New York

To Holders of OXFORD PAPER COMPANY First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1930:

NOTICE.

The OXFORD PAPER COMPANY having elected, in accordance with the provisions of its mortgage of July 1, 1915, to purchase or call for payment on the first day of July, 1917, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of said Company secured by said mortgage, and having given notice in writing thereof to the undersigned as Trustee under said mortgage of its said election, and the undersigned having determined by lot as provided in said mortgage that the following bonds should be called, hereby gives notice that bonds of the said OXFORD PAPER COMPANY numbered as follows:

$1,000 each—M6, 34, 40, 44, 45, 51, 66, 107, 119, 123, 143, 145, 157, 159, 160, 162, 169, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 184, 194, 198, 208, 210, 211, 219, 226, 261, 263, 268, 270, 291, 305, 320, 355, 367, 371, 372, 385, 396, 404, 422, 426, 454, 468, 473, 474, 476, 512, 537, 568, 570, 579, 580, 588, 603, 627, 629, 634, 637, 638, 657, 659, 668, 677, 683, 684, 687, 690, 698, 703, 706, 719, 722, 725, 730, 780, 782, 808, 815, 842, 858, 860, 869, 879, 884, 891, 901, 908, 909, 930, 968, 973, 1007, 1019, 1070, 1075, 1076, 1097, 1147, 1157, 1165, 1200, 1213, 1217, 1228, 1231, 1262, 1239, 1245, 1248, 1257, 1258, 1265, 1269, 1271, 1298, 1315, 1377, 1431, 1495, 1539, 1555, 1619, 1629, 1638, 1640, 1643, 1648, 1670, 1674, 1681, 1682, 1698, 1767, 1775, 1789, 1802, 1811, 1814, 1818, 1835, 1836, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1873, 1900, 1904, 1911, 1970, 1971, 1984, 1996, 2004, 2035, 2039, 2070, 2085, 2091, 2112, 2119, 2120, 2142, 2152, 2160, 2167, 2174, 2199, 2212, 2226.

$500 each—D5, D21, D31, D33, D44, D55, D59, D104, D160, D177, D243, D293, D297,

have been called and will be payable at the office of the UNION SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY in Portland, Maine, on the second day of JULY, 1917, at 105 and accrued interest to JULY 1, 1917, after which date all interest will cease.

Dated the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of MAY, 1917.

UNION SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.
By GEORGE F. CARY, Treasurer.

NEWPORT & CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY
General Mortgage 4½% Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of above Mortgage, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of as many bonds as can be purchased with $13,710.00, (which amount is one per cent. of $1,371,000.00, the amount of bonds now outstanding,) will be received at the office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, and opened at Noon on June 30th, 1917, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided the price does not exceed par and interest.

WM. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
June 1st, 1917.

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1917.

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand One Hundred Fifty Dollars ($12,150) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 2, 1917, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business, twelve o'clock noon, Saturday, June 30, 1917.

[illegible], Treasurer.

DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING OF BONDS
PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES 6 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD BONDS, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the General Bond of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, a Drawing was held on the 30th day of May, 1917, at the Head Office of the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E. C., and 341 BONDS of the above LOAN were duly DRAWN by lot for the purpose of the same being redeemed at par on the 14th day of June next, from which date the said Bonds will cease to bear interest, viz.:—

8 Bonds at $50 each, Letter A.—Nos.—
34 58 89 99 107 132 143 and 185

9 Bonds at $500 each, Letter B.—Nos.—
251 269 270 279 280 285 348 363 and 370

305 Bonds at $1,000 each, Letter C.—Nos.:

407	416	448	449	450	473	499
504	528	531	532	549	580	599
616	658	663	684	685	709	789
753	754	755	850	862	907	910
954	956	972	1009	1013	1019	1034
1152	1167	1176	1187	1202	1213	1231
1232	1238	1284	1303	1305	1332	1410
1448	1452	1471	1495	1546	1561	1618
1626	1655	1683	1716	1725	1766	1767
1827	1832	1833	1834	1835	1837	1842
1843	1851	1872	1875	1974	1986	1987
2014	2018	2019	2043	2087	2125	2167
2168	2204	2227	2236	2239	2251	2371
2455	2509	2536	2587	2599	2636	2638
2678	2680	2718	2733	2773	2835	2865
2891	2914	2921	2979	3007	3021	3062
3055	3062	3076	3082	3093	3097	3106
3116	3131	3132	3149	3166	3194	3200
3212	3260	3261	3263	3299	3313	3329
3338	3358	3359	3362	3377	3396	3447
3448	3449	3468	3509	3608	3636	3679
3727	3742	3751	3752	3763	3764	3799
3805	3817	3878	3903	3957	4023	4039
4048	4049	4062	4076	4126	4137	4146
4178	4199	4200	4209	4210	4236	4253
4305	4306	4324	4352	4367	4384	4388
4398	4411	4420	4467	4478	4486	4498
4525	4544	4557	4575	4576	4579	4587
4590	4595	4611	4623	4625	4630	4631
4661	4681	4696	4697	4701	4721	4793
4828	4833	4861	4865	4867	4869	4890
4897	4901	4905	4919	4962	4971	4978
4988	4997	5000	5056	5109	5133	5146
5152	5175	5179	5185	5217	5259	5265
5295	5299	5317	5425	5426	5443	5458
5478	5523	5526	5538	5544	5550	5581
5599	5607	5612	5613	5629	5638	5650
5698	5725	5727	5738	5745	5759	5760
5783	5785	5802	5834	5881	5883	5884
5890	5891	5892	5923	5933	5937	5969
5970	5985	6025	6026	6056	6059	6089
6101	6151	6152	6153	6154	6176	6235
6266	6287	6301	6325	6368	6370	6387
6395	6396	6405	and	6488		

19 Bonds at $5,000 each, Letter D.—Nos.—
6603 6609 6635 6651 6674 6701 6707
6748 6758 6804 6813 6843 6884 6905
6914 6915 6927 6937 and 6938

Deposit Certificates which include any of the above numbers should be presented at the Coupon Office of the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E. C., and left at least three clear days for examination.

London, the 30th May, 1917.

ROBERT H. J. COMERFORD, Notary Public.

The above drawn bonds also may be presented for payment at the offices of LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State St., Boston, and 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

NOTICE
To holders of
PRODUCERS OIL COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Producers Oil Company has elected to redeem, and on July 1, 1917, will redeem, all of its First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds amounting to $3,000,000, principal amount now outstanding under the mortgage dated January 1, 1910, to the undersigned trustee.

Said Company has deposited with the undersigned for payment to the holders 110 per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, and in addition thereto all interest thereon to July 1, 1917.

Bonds and all coupons appertaining thereto should be presented to the trustee at 37 Wall Street, New York, on July 1, 1917.

All interest will cease on said date.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated, April 6, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
COMPUTING—TABULATING—RECORDING CO
6% 30-Year Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1941.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VI. of the Indenture, dated July 15, 1911, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, June 29th, 1917, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, June 15, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., July 3, 1917, for installing safety outfit for storage of gasoline, and delivering blowers, ammunition boxes, brass plate, cartridge cases, drills, fire extinguishers, gum and rubber gasket, emery grinders, hack saw, forging hammers, lathes; cutting-off, milling, threading, and turret machines, steel pipe, punches, shaper, condenser tubes, admiralty metal tubing and steel tubing, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau [illegible].

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Autosales Gum & Chocolate
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
20 Mercantile Trust & Deposit Stock
100 New York State Rys. Com.
25 New Jersey Zinc
500 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
100 So. Porto Rico Sugar "Rights"
50 Ward Baking Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Min. Spgs. Com.& Pfd.
50 Yorkville Independent Hygeia Ice

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Autosales Gum & Chocolate
50 Barrett-Nephews Co.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
500 Francisco Sugar "Rights"
100 Great Northern Paper
20 Germania Bank Stock
80 Louisville, Henderson & St. L. Pfd.
15 Liberty National Bank "Rights"
200 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
5 Otis Elevator 5s 1920
100 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
50 Standard Coupler Com.
50 Thomson Spark Welder Pfd.
300 Ward Baking Com.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Chicle
American Graphophone
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Guaranty Trust "Rights"
Liberty Nat'l Bank "Rights"
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Booklet containing latest information regarding the various companies mailed on request.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Information of vital importance to holders of Public Utility and Industrial Securities.
Write or call
Michaelis & Company, Inc.,
Investment Securities
61 Broadway New York
Phone Rector 6220 to 6226.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES PFD.
AMERICAN SURETY
AMERICAN BRASS
CENTRAL FOUNDRY 1ST PFD.
COLTS ARMS
MILLIKEN BROS. PFD.
NATIONAL SURETY
NILES-BEMENT-POND
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING
STANDARD SCREW
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
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Bristol Gas & Electric Co.
1st 5s, due 1939
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

We Offer
Port Arthur Shipbuilding
7% Preferred
Carrying 25% in Common
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Clinchfield Coal Corp.
Atlas Portland Cement
Carib Syndicate
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

American Power & Light 6s
General Gas & Electric 5s
American Gas & Electric 6s
Consumers Power 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Christopher & 10th St.
STOCK
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

OIL STOCKS
The growing importance of the INDEPENDENT OILS makes them worthy of the special consideration of investors and traders. Booklet of 160 pages, giving full data on 160 companies, just off the press. Copy mailed free.
J. FRANK HOWELL
[illegible] New York

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96¾	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96¾	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99½	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	W'nesday Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100½
4½s June, 1965	101	101½	101½
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101½	101½
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101½	101½
4½s May, 1957	101	101½	101½
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	100
4¼s Mar., 1960-80	97¼	99	98
4¼s April, 1966	97½	98½	98
4¼s Mar., 1964	97	97¾	98¼
4¼s Mar., 1962	97	97¾	98¼
4¼s Sept., 1960	97	97¾	98¼
4s May, 1959	97	97¼	98½
4s Nov., 1958	96	97¼	96
4s Nov., 1955	95	97	95
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	83	86	83½
3½s May, 1954	82	..	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	W'nesday Bid.
4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.25
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.25
4¼s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.30
4¼s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.30
4¼s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.40
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.40
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.40
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
1,900	Cities Service	288	281	284	285
1,530	Cities Service pf	87	85¾	86½	86¾
7,350	Cities Service new	32¼	30	30½	30¾
100	Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	58	58¼	58¾
200	Republic Ry. & Light	37¼	35¾	36¾	37½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	75	78	Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric	120	121	New England Co.	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	49½	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
Am. Light & Traction	326	330	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	76
Am. Power & Light pf	86	88	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	65	68	Northern States Power.	96	98
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	79	North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24	26	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	101	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Colorado Power	30	32	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	78
Columbus Electric pf	79	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	76	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Conn. Power pf	92	94	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	95	99	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12½
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	36	37
Duluth Edison	..	80	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Eastern Texas Electric.	57	60	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	5½	6½
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	26	27
Electric Properties	66	69	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric	103	107	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
El Paso Electric pf	97	100	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys	38	41
Federal Light & Trac	13	15	United Lt. & Rys. pf	69	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	50	West. P. Tr. & W. P	14	17
Galv.-Houston Electric.	20	25	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	..	75	Western Power	14	16
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	Western Power pf	54	56
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	West. Penn. P. pf	98	106
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	70	72	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. deb	48	53
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	80	86
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97¼	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94	95
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	P. G. & E. (A[illegible]) 6s,'31	95	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
East. Tex. Elec. 5s	89½	92½	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	96
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98¼	100	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	94	96
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	98	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s,'26	111	113
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 6s	91½	92¾
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	90	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96¼	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69	69¾	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	95	97
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
58	Alabama Co.	62	61	61	10	M. Val. Trac.	75	75	75
126	Do 2d pf	61	61	61	4	Do pf	78	78	78
5	Con. Coal	110¼	110	110¼	21	Mt. Ver. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
5	Con. Power	110½	110½	110½	130	Md. Casualty	82	81¾	81¾
1,445	Cos. & Co.	12	12	12	1	Nor. Central.	85	85	85
25	Cos.O.& G.	12½	12½	12½	20	Norf.Ry.& L.	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Do pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	20	Pa.Wat.Pow.	71	71	71
80	Davis. Chem.	34¾	34¼	34½	160	W.B.& Ann.	17	17	17
30	Elk. Fuel	36	36	36	120	Do pf	42½	41	42½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,300	B.Cy.3½s,'36.	88	88	88	$26,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,800	Do 4s, '58.	97½	97	97½	1,000	Elk.Fuel 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	C.Coal ref.5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,500	Do 5s	104	104	104
12,000	Con.Coal 6s	105½	105½	105½	3,000	Kir.Lum.6s.	99¼	99	99¼
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	90	90	90	2,000	Mt. V.Tr.5s	92½	92½	92½
4,000	Do notes	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000	Mt.V.notes	100	100	100
1,000	Con.Gas 4½s.	92½	92½	92½	1,000	Pa.W.P.5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
6,000	Cosden 6s	97	97	97					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
123	Ahmeek	103	101	101	101	Mohawk	93	92½	93
100	Alaska Gold	5¾	5⅝	5¾	100	Nev. Con	23¾	23¾	23¾
5	Allouez	61¾	61¾	61¾	80	New Arcadian	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
585	Am. Zinc	30½	30	30	125	Nipissing	7½	7⅝	7⅝
100	Ariz. Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾	855	North Butte	16¼	15½	16
100	Calu. & Ariz.	80	79½	80	15	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Calu.& Hecla	533	531	533	215	Old Dom	58½	58	58½
230	Cop. Range	61	60¼	61	10	Osceola	93	93	93
340	Davis-Daly	6	6	6	260	Pond Creek	27	26¾	27
264	East Butte	12¼	12	12¼	50	South Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼
525	Island Creek	75¼	75¼	75½	5	St.Mary's Ld.	80	80	80
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	50	Super. & Bos.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½	640	Trinity	5⅝	5½	5⅝
25	Lake	12½	12½	12½	60	U. S. Smelter	59¼	59	59¼
50	La Salle	3	3	3	60	Do pf	50¾	50½	50¾
5,985	Mason Val	8¼	6⅞	8	81	Utah Con	16	16	16
100	Mohawk-O.C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	5	Wolverine	44½	44½	44½

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Bos. & Alb.	157	157	157	232	Do pf	25	22½	25
164	Boston Elev.	60	58½	59	540	New Haven	39¼	38	38¼
336	Boston & Me.	31¼	29	30½	21	Old Colony	114½	114½	114½
5	Bos. & Prov.	190	190	190	35	W. E.St.R.R.	47½	47½	47½
50	Fitchburg pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	110	Do pf	63	61	61
280	Mass. Elec.	4	3¾	4					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am.Ag.Ch.pf.	101½	101½	101½	68	Do pf	78	71	72
20	Am. Sugar	118	118	118	25	New River	26	26	26
9	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¾	58	Pullman	138¼	138	138
10	Am. Woolen	52	52	52	50	Punta A.Sug.	82½	82½	82¼
23	Do pf	97½	96¼	97½	10	Reece B'hole.	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,425	A., G.& W.I.	112½	111	111¾	74	Swift	150¾	150¼	150¾
50	Do pf	61	61	61	15	Torrington	64½	64	64
240	Cuban Cem't.	19	18	19	12	United Drug.	74	74	74
2	Edison	183	183	183	60	United Fruit.	136¼	135¾	136¼
85	Ga.Ry.&E.pf.	85	85	85	1,000	U.Shoe Mach.	49¾	48¾	48¾
145	Int. P. Cem't	15	15	15	15	W. B. Warren Bros. 2d pf.	64¾	64¼	64¾
60	Do pf	37	36½	36½	950	Ventura Oil	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,175	Mass. Gas	98¼	95½	97½					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C.J.& S.Y.5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	$2,000	West. Tel.5s	96¼	96	96
2,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265	Am. Ship	83½	83	83	820	People's Gas	75¼	72½	75¼
35	Booth Fish	115	114½	115	8	Qua.Oats rts.	1	⅝	1
58	Do pf	90	88	88	6	Do pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
145	Chi. Pn. T.	76	75½	76	820	Sears-Roeb.	171½	169	169½
20	Cudahy	122¼	122¼	122¼	101	Shaw	60	60	60
20	Deere&Co.pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	725	Stew. Warn.	72	70	71
165	Dia. Match	118¼	118	118	50	Carbide rts.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Hartmon	63	63	63	816	Swift	151	150¼	151
27	Ill. Brick	79	79	79	233	Un. Carbide	197	196½	197
875	Lindsay Lt.	32	30	32	465	Un. Paperbd.	30	26¾	29
80	M. Ward pf.	115	115	115	20	Wilson	73¼	71½	73¼
25	Page Wire	8	8	8	15	Do pf	105½	105½	105½
110	Prest-O-Lite	141	138	141	66	Midw. Util.	45	43	43
20	Pub. Ser. pf.	98	98	98					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Com.Edis.5s.	100	99⅞	100	$3,000	Pub.Ser.5s	90½	90¼	90¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Rys. pf	90	90	90	8	Leh. Valley	64¼	64¼	64¼
20	Am. Gas, N. J.	115	115	115	178	Penn. R. R.	53	52⅞	53
100	Amer. Stores	36	36	36	56	Phil. Electric	30	30	30
200	Bald. Loco	64¼	64	64¼	610	Phil. R. T., t. c.	29⅝	29¼	29⅛
20	Elec. Storage	61½	61½	61½	9	Penn. Salt Mfg.	96	96	96
480	Keystone Tel	13¾	12¾	13¼	24	Union Traction	42	42	42
374	Lake Superior	19½	19¼	19¼	4	Unit. Co., N. J.	215½	215	215
83	Lehigh Nav	77	76¼	76½	130	Unit. Gas Imp.	78⅞	78¾	78⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Bald. Loco., 1st 5s	102	102	102	$1,000	Phil.Co.Con. 5s	90	90	90
2,000	Keyst. Tel. 1st 5s	96	96	96	1,000	Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Leh. Val.gen. con. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	19,000	Phil.El.1st 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Ohio Conn't. 1st 4s	94	94	94	2,000	Reading gen. 4s	91	91	91
					1,000	Welsbach 5s.	98	98	98

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.
Aetna pf	20	23	14	Colt's Arms	106	110	101
American Brass	320	323	321	Du Pont	258	257	258
Atlas Powder	148	153	148	Do old com	107	..	107
Do pf	99	101	99	Do deb. pf	99½	101½	99
Babcock & Wilcox	128	130	128	Hercules Powder	235	240	238
Bliss	500	550	450	Do pf	116	120	115
Do pf	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	160	165	160
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg	635	645	615
Do pf	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	1000	1200	900
Can. F. & F	155	160	155				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange acted well, with some substantial improvements recorded. Unfavorable factors in the early news were apparently without effect, while more attention was accorded the strength displayed by Russian ruble exchange. United States Steel common was the most active of the standard stocks. Commission house dealings were on a large scale and broadly distributed. Liberty bonds sold at 100.1.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	28¼	28	28	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39¼	38¼	38⅝
200	Am. B. Sug.	94½	94	94¼	50	Norf.& West.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
500	Am. Can	48⅝	47½	48⅛	80	Ohio C. Gas.	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝
590	Am. C. & F.	76½	75¾	76½	100	Pit.Coal tr.r.	53¼	53	53¼
200	Am. Loco	72	69¼	71⅝	10	Ry. St'l Spgs.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
350	Am. S. & R.	107⅝	105¼	107½	10	Ray Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Am. Sugar	120	118⅞	120	780	Reading	96¼	94⅝	96
30	Am. Woolen	53⅝	51⅛	53⅝	200	Rep. I. & S.	90⅞	89⅝	90⅝
30	Am. Zinc	30⅛	30¼	30¼	340	Sinclair Oil	49½	47⅝	48
1,250	Anac. Cop	82½	81½	82¼	50	So. Pacific	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
40	A.,T.& S.F.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	50	So. Railway.	27½	27½	27½
410	Bald. Loco	64¼	62⅞	64⅛	500	Studebaker	85¼	84¼	84⅞
1,750	Beth.Steel B.	139⅞	136⅝	139⅞	10	Do pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
850	Cent.Leather	94⅛	92	93⅝	100	Tenn. Cop	18⅝	18¼	18¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	60	60	60	100	Tob. Prod	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
10	C.,M.& St.P.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	400	Union Pac	136⅝	135⅝	136⅝
100	Col. F. & I.	51½	51½	51½	390	U. S. Ind. A.	164½	162⅝	162⅝
750	Corn Prod	33⅜	32⅜	33	31,230	U. S. Steel	127⅝	126	127½
7,150	Crucible St'l.	84⅞	82⅝	83½	250	Utah Cop	111¼	109¼	111¼
40	CubaCaneSu.	43¼	43¼	43¼	30	Wab. pf. A.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
200	Dist. Secur.	25¼	24	24	200	Westing. El.	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
100	Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	250	Willys-Over.	33¼	32½	33¼
200	Gen. Motors.	117¼	115½	117¼		BONDS.			
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	32	31⅝	31⅝	$150	Liberty 3½s.	100.1	100.1	100.1
150	Inspir. Cop.	63⅝	61⅞	63¼		MINING STOCKS.			
100	Int. Mer. M.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	1,000	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
3,950	Do pf	85½	83	84⅝	500	Florence	.22	.22	.22
10	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	400	Gold. Con	.52	.52	.52
100	Kenne. Cop.	45	44¾	44¾	700	Gt. Gend	.07	.07	.07
100	Lack. Steel	95¾	94⅞	95⅝	500	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
10	Lehigh Val.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	600	Jumbo Ex.	.36	.35	.36
500	Mex. Petrol.	97½	94½	97¼	300	SierraNev	.18	.18	.18
90	Miami Cop	41¼	41	41¼	950	Ton. Ext	2.50	2.40	2.50
40	Midvale Steel	62¼	62¼	62¼	200	Union Con.	.22	.22	.22
10	Nev. Cons	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	450	West End	.67	.67	.67
10	N. Y. Cent	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	500	Yerington	.29	.29	.29

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,500	‡AetnaExplo.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	1,000	Do pf	1	1	1
1,000	‡Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	2,100	Manhat. Tr.	¾	11-16	¾
800	‡Air Reduc.	83	81	81	6,000	Marc. of Am.	3	2⅞	3
1,000	Am.Int.Corp. ($50 paid)	51	50½	51	100	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	102	102	102
900	Am. T. & T.	⅝	⅝	⅝	15,000	‡Max. Muni.	3	2⅝	2⅞
125	‡CarbonSteel.	103	102	102	500	‡Nat. Acme.	35¼	34⅝	35¼
8,500	‡Car Lt.& P.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	200	Nor.A.P.&P.	5⅛	5	5
8,140	Carwen Steel	12	11⅝	12	30	A. O. Smith Corp. pf	94½	94½	94½
400	‡Cent. F'dry.	34	33	33	800	‡Steel Alloys	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
800	‡ Do pf	54	53	53	3,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	33	32	32¼
200	Chevrolet M.	97	95	97	1,200	Triangle F., v. t. ctfs.	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Curtiss Aero	43	41	41⅝	500	‡Un. E. Aero.	3½	3¼	3¼
1,800	‡East.Aniline Chemical	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	600	U. S. S'ship.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,115	Emerson Ph.	6⅜	6	6¼	2,500	‡United Mot.	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝
600	Everett Heaney, Inc	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	530	‡U.S.Aircr'ft	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞
700	Hask. & B. Car Co.	38½	38	38½	200	Un. Zinc Sm.	5	5	5
1,000	‡Int.Tr.Corp.	⅝	¼	⅝	25,000	‡W.-M. Airc.	8½	8	8⅜
					1,000	‡Zinc Conc	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Anglo-Am	20⅝	20¼	20½	10	Ind. Pipe L.	95	95	95
15	Buckeye P.L.	98	98	98	10	So. Penn.Oil.	280	280	280

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,300	†‡Allen Oil	62	59	61	300	‡Merritt Oil.	26	25⅝	25¾
1,400	†‡Am.Ventu.	20	18	20	2,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
2,500	‡Barn'tO.&G.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	1,500	†‡Midw't Oil	76	75	75
200	†Con. Mex., (a pros.)	59	59	59	500	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡Cosden&Co., (oil ref.)	12½	12	12	100	‡N. Y.& Tex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅛	12	12	7,000	†‡Okla. Oil	7½	7	7½
800	‡ Do ctfs	12¼	12	12	2,500	Okla P.& R.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
4,750	†‡CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	55	52	54	2,500	†Omar O.&G.	32	30	32
8,000	‡Elkland O.& G. (pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,700	Osage-Hom.	8⅜	8¼	8¼
9,000	‡Esmeralda	1⅜	1⅜	1 7-16	200	Penn. Gaso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	3,675	Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	‡Houston Oil	21½	21	21	200	‡Sapul.O.&R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500	‡Int. Petrol.	13	12⅝	13	5,300	Sequoy.O.&R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼	1,800	‡SinclairGulf	28½	26¾	26⅝
2,700	Keyst'e Con.	8½	8⅜	8½	900	‡Tex. Co.rts.	22	21½	22
500	‡Knick.-Wyo. Oil pf	9½	9½	9½	3,000	†‡Unit.West.	45	43	45
					1,500	†UtahPetrol., (a pros.)	41	39	41
					400	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	8⅝	8½	8½
					400	‡W.StatesPet.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,700	Acme C. H.	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	3,700	†Magnate C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	†‡MarshMin.	15	14	14½
3,800	†‡Al.Stan.C.	37	36	37	35,000	Mason Val	8⅛	6⅞	8
500	†‡Ar.Bing.C.	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	2,000	‡Milf'd Cop.	1½	1⅛	1½
3,500	†‡Atlanta	11	10	11	6,000	‡Mohic. Cop.	70	68	70
200	Bed Rock	1¼	1¼	1¼	6,800	‡Monst. Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,450	Big L. Cop.	2½	2¼	2⅜	5,500	†‡Moth. Lode	28	27	27
4,000	Bost. & Mon.	61	60	60	400	†‡N. H. Mon.	1	⅞	1
1,500	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅛	1½	8,000	‡Nat. Z.& L.	75	68	73
2,000	Butte C.& Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	3,000	†‡Nev. Rand, a prospect.	11	10	11
2,000	Butte Det	½	½	½	500	‡Newray M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Nicklas Min.	1	1	1
1,800	Canada Cop.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	12,000	‡Ohio Cop., new, w. i.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,800	†Cashboy	8	*7	8	3,000	†Pet'sonLake	9	8	8
900	‡Coco. R. M.	[illegible]	1	1⅛	5,100	†Port. C.Cop.	36	36	36
400	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	200	†Red W. M.	1	1	1
500	‡Con. H'stead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	†Rex Cons	24	23	23
2,500	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	5,000	†Rochester	54	53	53
2,300	†‡East. Cop.	56	55	56	600	‡Sant.R.Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,500	‡Emma Con.	1	1	1	3,200	Senorito Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	†‡FerberCop.	62	61	62	2,500	Sil. K. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	First Nat.Cp.	3	2⅞	3	3,000	‡St. N. Zinc.	23	21	23
3,000	‡GlobeDom.C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	St. Sil.-Lead.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	‡Gold. Con	50	50	50	200	Super. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†‡Gold. Mer.	6	6	6	1,000	†S'rety G. M.	40	39	40
500	†Gt. Bend	7	7	7	4,000	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	‡G'monsterM.	1	1	1	2,000	†‡Success M.	37	36	36
6,000	†Harg. Min.	13	11	12	500	†Temiskam	39	39	39
900	Hecla Min	8⅜	*8¼	8⅜	2,500	Ton. Exten	2½	2⅜	2½
800	Howe Sound.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	2,500	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Hud. B. Z. M.	1⅜	1	1⅜	3,300	†‡Troy-Ariz.	30	26	30
11,000	†Ind. Lead	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	900	Un. Cop. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000	†Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	55,000	Un.M. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	†‡U. S. Tung.	21	21	21
2,300	†Iron Blos	1	1	1	200	Unity G. M.	3⅝	3¼	3¼
2,500	†‡Jim Butler	77	76	77	4,600	‡Utica Min	25	23	25
3,500	†Jumbo Ext.	36	*34	36	4,000	†‡Utah N. M.	4⅝	4½	4½
1,700	Louis. Con	1	1	1	100	†WestE.Con.	67	67	67
200	Magma Cop	43	43	43	1,800	White Caps.	1	1	1¼
750	†‡M'matic C.	24	22	23	3,500	Wilbert Cop.	23	22	23
					24,700	†Yer.M. Cop.	28	26	28

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	92	91⅞	92	$15,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	71	70	70
10,000	Beth. Steel.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5,000	Rus. Gov.6s	82	82	82
5,000	‡Erie5snotes	97	97	97					
10,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101	101	101					

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.	Wed'sday Ask.	INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.	Wed'sday Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	6	10	6	10	Rep. Tr. pf	93	95	93	95
Do pf	30	35	30	35	Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15	Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Am. Stores	35	37	35	37	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98	St. L., R. M. & Pac	32	35	32	35
Am. W. Paper	4	4½	4	4½	Stand. Motors	12	13	12	13
AtlanticSteel.	125	140	125	140	St. Jo. Lead	18⅛	19	18	18⅝
Boyd Motors	3⅜	4¼	3⅜	4¼	Todd Shipyds.	84	87	84	87
Br.-A. T. ord.	16½	17½	16½	17½	U. S. Lt.& H.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Do ord.bear.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36½
But.-Judson	43	47	43	47	West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½	Wright-M. pf.	50	63	55	65
Can. Nat. Gas	½	⅝	½	⅝	OIL STOCKS.				
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12	Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Charcoal Iron	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	Cos. O. & G.pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Charc.Iron pf.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	Elk BasinPet.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Cramp Ship	85	89	85	89	Knic.-Wy.Pet.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116	118	Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Electric Gun	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞	Midwest Ref.	135	137	135	137
Elite Plan S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Midw. Oil pf.	97	100	97	100
Freep. Texas.	610	640	625	650	Nat. O. & R.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Do new	43	44	44⅝	45⅛	Okla. Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
GrantMo.Car.	4⅛	5¼	4⅛	5⅛	Penn.-Wyo	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34	Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45	Tex. Nat. Oil.	43	50	43	50
Do pf	99	101	99	101	Tide Wat.Oil.	190	196	190	196
In.Cont.Rub.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	MINING STOCKS.				
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..	Alaska Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½	Atlas Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keyst'eT.& R.	17	17½	17	17½	Bingham Min.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
Key.T.& R.pf.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	Bisbee Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Tor. Bt.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	Booth	8	9	8	9
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
L. Val. C. S.	76	81	76	81	Caledonia	57	58	56	58
Lima Loco	54	55	54	55	Con.Cop.Mines	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Lukens Steel	42	..	42	..	Cress. Con. G.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Do 1st pf	102	104	102	104	Glend'eM.&M.	18	20	18	20
Man. E. Sup.	40	47	42	48	Kewanas	13	15	13	15
Do pf	90	97	93	99	McKinley-Dar.	48	50	48	50
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55	Monitor Silv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motor Prod	38	40	38	40	N. Y. Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25	Nickias Min	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Ship	44	47	43	47	BONDS.				
N. Y. Transp.	16¼	17	16¼	17	Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18	Richm'd Cop.	52	55	52	55
Pierce-Arrow	40	42	40	42	Scratch Grav.	37	40	37	40
Pierce-Ar. pf.	95	100	95	100					
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90					
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	W'nesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	W'nesday Bid.
Anglo.-Am. Oil	20	20¼	20¼	Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	45	50	45
Atlantic Refining	900	915	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	505	520	495
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Prairie Pipe Line	268	273	268
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100	95	Solar Refining	330	345	330
Chesebrough Mfg	390	410	390	Southern Pipe Line	190	195	190
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South Penn. Oil	280	285	280
Continental Oil	480	500	480	Southwest. Penn	107	112	107
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	263	257
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	160	Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	740
Eureka Pipe Line	208	215	206	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	475	450
Galena Signal Oil	149	152	147	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Galena S. Oil pf	139	142	139	Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	520	510
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	205	Stand. Oil of N. J.	595	605	595
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97	92	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	282	285	279
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	445	425
National Transit	14	16	14	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	185	195	185	Union Tank	92	94	92
Northern Pipe Line	95	99	95	Vacuum Oil	850	860	840
Ohio Oil	345	350	348	Washington Oil	30	34	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Wed'sday Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	109	MacAndrews & F.	205	215	205
Do pf	95	99	95	Do pf	99	103	99
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob	215	230	215
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	520	540	510
Do pf	105	110	105	Do pf	109	112	109
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100				

Am. Chicle
Pyrene
Hocking Val. Prod.
Remington Type.
Nat'l Surety
Empire Steel
Am. Graphophone
Kirby Lumber
Autosales
Am. Brass
Am. Lt. & Trac.
Gulf, Mob. & Nor.
Semet Solvay
Reo Car
Bordens
By Products
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
[illegible] 52 Broadway

U. S. Finishing
Common & Preferred
DAWSON, LYON & [illegible]
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
[illegible] WALL STREET NEW YORK

Columbus & 9th Ave. 1st 5s 1993
Southern Ry. Memphis Div. 5s 1996
Ann Arbor R. R. 1st 4s 1995
Ann Arbor R. R. Preferred Stock
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2880 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

$6,300,000 FOR STOCK OF CLAFLIN CONCERN

Strong Combination of Dry Goods Commission Merchants Here Buy Holdings.

TEXTILE MILLS INTERESTED

Group of Purchasers Headed by Bertram H. Borden, J. Harper Poor, and John P. Stevens.

Details of the sale of the entire capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, having a par value of $6,000,000, made public late yesterday, disclosed the fact that the Claflin stock had been purchased by a strong combination of New York dry goods commission merchants, representing many large cotton and woolen mills in New England and elsewhere.

The dry goods men figuring in the purchase of the Claflin property are all actively engaged in the distribution of textile goods, besides commanding ample capital. The group of purchasers as announced yesterday was headed by Bertram H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, J. Harper Poor of Amory Browne & Co., and John P. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co. Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, announced that in purchasing the Claflin property from the Mercantile Stores Corporation, the holding concern, the price paid amounted to $6,300,000.

"This purchase," Mr. Stevens said, "assures the permanency of the Claflin business in the New York market and a continuance of the policies adopted since the reorganization three years ago, and avoids the forced liquidation with its resultant effects on the dry goods trade."

Mr. Stevens added that shortly after the first of the year large interests had proposed a purchase of the H. B. Claflin Corporation stock at the same price. When that transaction fell through, the present purchase was negotiated in order to avoid a possible liquidation and the loss of the business to this city. It was made plain that the present organization of the Claflin Corporation would remain substantially intact. Relative to this Mr. Stevens said that Harry P. Bonties would remain President of the jobbing concern, and that the executive and department heads would continue the same. The further assurance was given that the Claflin institution, which is such a large factor in the distribution of dry goods in the Eastern markets, would be on a permanent basis.

Alexander New, President of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, which as holding company effected the sale, gave out the following statement:

"The Directors of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, with the approval of the Trustees under the Claflin reorganization plan, have authorized the sale of the entire capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, having a par value of $6,000,000, to a group of New York wholesale merchants. The stock was sold for $6,300,000, of which $2,000,000 was paid in cash, and the unpaid portion is payable during the Fall of 1917. The purchasers acted through a committee consisting of John P. Stevens, Bertram H. Borden, and J. Harper Poor.

"Under the reorganization plan one-sixth of the capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation was pledged as collateral to Series No. 1 of the notes of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, so that one-sixth of the proceeds of the sale as made available will be applicable to Series No. 1 notes and the remainder to all of the outstanding notes of the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

"Since the reorganization plan became effective, Mercantile Stores Corporation has owned the stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, but the operation of its business has been in charge of a separate board, and has been conducted independently of any connection with the retail properties. The sale, therefore, is the final step which entirely divorces the wholesale establishment from any ownership in common with the retail properties."

Mr. New speaks in high terms of the standing and experience of the purchasers of the business.

Chairman Stevens of the Purchasing Committee said that President Bonties of the Claflin Corporation would head a new Board of Directors which would include the following:

Bertram H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons; E. L. Hopkins of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., D. W. Jarvis of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, J. Harper Poor of Amory Brown & Co., F. K. Rupprecht of Converse & Co., J. P. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co., E. S. Twining of Clarence Whitman & Co., Incorporated; Ridley Watts of Watts, Stebbins & Co., H. P. Bonties, President; M. J. Donahue, Vice President, and John C. Wood, Treasurer, the three last-named being officers of the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

The sale of the Claflin business will make it possible for the Mercantile Stores Corporation to make a substantial payment on Series No. 1 notes maturing Dec. 1 next, these notes representing the remaining general indebtedness of the old H. B. Claflin Company, amounting to approximately $7,650,000, or 85 per cent. of the total general indebtedness, the remaining 15 per cent. of the total having been paid in cash to all creditors at the time of reorganization. The total general indebtedness of the Claflin Company was $9,000,000, exclusive of the obligations of the twenty-three retail stores formerly a part of the old Claflin organization. All told, the total amount involved in the Claflin crash of 1914 approximated $42,200,000.

May Set Broker Law Precedent.

Nearly 250 creditors of the estate of Harold E. Boericke, who conducted the stock brokerage business of Baruch & Co. at 25 Beaver Street, appeared in the Surrogates' Court yesterday before Warren Leslie, as referee, in a proceeding to determine how the $100,000 assets should be apportioned between about 1,000 creditors with claims of $300,000. Max L. Arnstein, attorney for the creditors, told the referee that the case would establish a precedent in the laws involving stock brokerage matters, since it involves questions not before passed upon regarding the rights of brokers' customers. The questions will be presented at a subsequent hearing.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.95	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.95
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.50
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.90	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.40	5.00
Cuba R. R	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.95	4.75
Erie R. R	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.90
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.60	5.10
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.88	4.62
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.95	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.80	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.85
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.35	5.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.30	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.70
Southern Ry	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.80

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
New York, June 20, 1917.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Friday, July 20, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 27, 1917.
MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, June 20, 1917.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917.
MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, June 13, 1917.
The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of twenty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

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General Development
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Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
Amer. Light & Traction
Republic Railway & Light
Pacific Gas & Electric
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a special dividend of Fifty Cents (.50) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on July 16, 1917, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 26, 1917.
The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.
All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay, in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.
196TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

June 18, 1917.
HARRISBURG LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
HARRISBURG, PA.
The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record June 18, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
H. W. STONE, Treasurer.

FULTON TRUST CO. of N.Y.
149 Broadway, New York City, June 21, 1917.
50th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
By Resolution of the Board of Trustees, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., June 25, 1917.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) payable August 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1917. Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.
C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway,
New York, June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable at its office on July 2, 1917, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on June 27, 1917.
FREDERIC J. HALLIDAY, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York, June 13, 1917.
The Executive Committee of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of forty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 21, 1917.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 23, 1917.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a special dividend of 25c. per share was declared payable Monday, July 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 13, 1917.
New York, N. Y., June 21, 1917.
[illegible], Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, June 19, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
SPECIAL DIVIDEND.
June 21st, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a special dividend of 25c. per share on the capital stock of the company payable August 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record on July 5th, 1917, the object being to ask the stockholders to contribute one-half to the American Red Cross and the other half to the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.
52 Broadway, New York, June 21st, 1917.
A dividend of one and five-eighths (1⅝) per cent. on the Common Stock and a semi-annual dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared out of the accumulated surplus of the Company, payable on and after June 29th, 1917, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 21st, 1917.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds
Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1917.
The Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of 50 cents per share, payable July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14th, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.
C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Beneficial Certificates.
New York, June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Trust Company have authorized the Trustees of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Beneficial Certificates to pay a dividend of $1.00 per share from the income of the trust, on June 30th, 1917, to certificate holders of record as of the close of business June 22nd, 1917.
The Transfer Books will not close.
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, June 21st, 1917.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at its office, No. 1 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, June 20th, 1917, an extra dividend of 8% on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable Sept. 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record August 21st, 1917. Transfer books will be closed from August 22nd to 31st, both days inclusive.
J. E. McGOWAN, Treasurer.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
JUNE 21, 1917.
A dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 3% have been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, both payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1917.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1917. Transfer Books will not be closed.
F. R. RUSSELL, Cashier.
New York, June 21, 1917.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY
25 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Butte & Superior Mining Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of forty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 18, 1917, reopen July 2, 1917.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 20, 1917.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.
The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

63D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Liberty St., N. Y., June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record, June 21, 1917.
JOS. W. PHAIR, Treasurer.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York,
No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the capital stock, payable Saturday, June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record June 23, 1917.
J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.,
New York City.
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a special RED CROSS dividend of $14,200, payable June 29th, 1917, pro rata to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26th, 1917.
HAROLD W. STIMPSON, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, June 20, 1917.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Saturday, July 28, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917.
MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.
The Board of Directors, in monthly meeting held June 20, 1917, declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the capital stock of the company, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record of that date.
GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway, New York,
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22nd, 1917.
The Transfer Books will not close.
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Trust Company at a meeting today declared the regular quarterly dividend at 3½%, payable June 30th, to stockholders of record June 22nd, 1917.
Mr. Ancell H. Ball of the firm of Best & Company was elected a member of the Board. Mr. Ball is one of the best known merchants in the Fifth Avenue district and his accession to the Board will be of material advantage to the rapidly growing business of the Company's midtown office.

Crocker-Wheeler Company,
AMPERE, NEW JERSEY.
In aid of the Nationwide Campaign for the benefit of the Red Cross, the Directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company have declared a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. to be designated as the Red Cross Dividend, payable immediately, and have recommended to the stockholders that the dividend checks be endorsed to the Red Cross Fund.
The Directors today also declared regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, and have also declared an extra 1% dividend on the common stock, all payable July 14th. Stock books close July 5th.
E. LANG, Secretary.

Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.
Engineers and Constructors
140 Cedar Street
New York
Preferred Dividend Notice
New York City, May 15, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $3.00 per share of Preferred Stock payable July 2nd, 1917, to the Stockholders of record June 20th, 1917.
I. R. Lewis, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.
The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.
The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1917.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.
M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company
New York, June 14, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 48), and a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 23) have been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 22, 1917.
THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 72
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1917.
The transfer books do not close.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 19, 1917.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
SPECIAL DIVIDEND.
June 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of Kerr Lake Mining Company have this day declared a special dividend of 15c. Per Share on the capital stock of the company, payable August 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record on July 5th, 1917, the object being to ask the stockholders to contribute one-half to the American Red Cross and the other half to the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Books will not close.
E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Red Cross Dividend.
In Aid of the Campaign for Contributions to the American Red Cross War Fund, the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, unanimously declared a special dividend of One-half of One Per Cent. (25 Cents Per Share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.
H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, June 20, 1917.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 16, 1917.
A dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, will be paid July 31, 1917.
Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1917.
H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, June 20, 1917.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
Philadelphia, June 20, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record, June 30, 1917; and a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record, June 30, 1917; both payable July 14, 1917.
Checks will be mailed.
C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Washington, June 15, 1917.
A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 15, 1917.
D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, N. J., will be received here until 10 A. M., June 23, 1917, and then opened. Information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the firm of GARTENLAUB & COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, has been dissolved; and that the liquidation of the business of the firm will be conducted by Isidor Gartenlaub, at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
June 20, 1917.
ISIDOR GARTENLAUB.
WALTER D. KENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of KRUGMAN & HOROWITZ has been dissolved as of June 9th, 1917, and Edward Krugman has purchased and will continue the business and be responsible for all the debts.

AERO SCIENTISTS ASK FOR FULL WAR PLAN

Aeronautical Society of America Not Satisfied with Announcement of Production Board.

OFFERS EXPERT SERVICE

Expresses Doubt on Practicability of Using Untried Concerns for Making Parts.

Basing its demand on the authority acquired by years of existence as the only organization in the United States devoted to the study of aero-dynamics from the scientific, as opposed to the purely commercial aspect, the Aeronautical Society of America prepared yesterday to call on Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, for a frank and complete avowal of the plans by which he hopes to produce airplanes and aviators in quantity sufficient to enable the United States to take a commanding position in the field of aeronautics. Frederick W. Barker, President of the society, issued a call yesterday for a special meeting to formulate the demand on Mr. Coffin and to arrange for its presentation, perhaps by a committee of the society.

Mr. Coffin is himself a Director of the society, and among its members are Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., and a fellow-member with Mr. Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board; Hudson Maxim, inventor; Captain W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., inventor of the catapult which launches airplanes from war vessels; Matthew B. Sellers of the Naval Consulting Board; Leon Cammen, Vice President of the society and a scientist as well as an aeronautical engineer; Ernest du Pont, Sidney S. Breese, Ralph H. Upson, and scores of others widely known in engineering circles.

"The society has no wish to put itself forward in appearing to advise or even in making suggestions to the Government, which, through the Signal Corps and the Aircraft Production Board, is devoting earnest thought and action to the task of creating an air fleet, but the society has a distinct duty to perform in submitting to the Government whatever information it may possess or be able to acquire that may be of service," said Mr. Barker. "And the conviction has been growing upon us that all is not right in the aviation field.

Ask Full Light on Scheme.

"By that we do not intend a personal criticism of Mr. Coffin or of his associates of the Aircraft Production Board, but the fact remains that after a month's existence the board yesterday in Washington made partial announcement of plans which, to give their sentiments the mildest characterization, have roused in aeronautical engineers the most extreme apprehension.

"This announcement told of the board's intention to enlist the services of automobile motor builders and cash register concerns to manufacture small steel parts, and of other similarly detached industries in the general scheme for effecting rapid quantity production of airplane parts. If such, in truth, be the plans which Mr. Coffin and his associates, after a month of study and investigation, seriously put forth as an expression of their combined wisdom, then, in fairness to themselves, the members of the Aircraft Production Board should amplify the partial information which so far has issued from Washington that the legitimate doubts of aeronautical engineers be removed and their conviction effected that such plans are practical. If an intention to employ such unassociated industries in the building of airplanes actually form no basic part of Mr. Coffin's scheme, then equally he owes it to himself and the aeronautical fraternity, both scientific and commercial, to set at rest the rumors which, for a month, have circulated.

"Quantity production of airplanes and airplane engines requires a certain amount of standardization, and it is true that doubts have been expressed that manufacturers of aircraft, as the industry exists today, would be able to cope with the large orders which must be placed to insure production on the scale this country has planned for.

"On the other hand just as many and just as well-founded doubts have been held and expressed that, if the work be left to manufacturers in other lines possessing the desired capacity but lacking the essential experience, the resulting production might fall far short of aeronautical standards in quality although equaling the fondest expectations in quantity.

"The matter of quantity production alone has presented an obstacle which many have thought insurmountable and the board, quite properly, has devoted perhaps a major part of its energies to seeking the solution of this problem. But if its solution be the employment of groups of unassociated industries, each to manufacture some part of an airplane and the whole afterward to be assembled into a standardized aircraft, then aeronautical engineers are fearful that the correct solution has not been reached. Would one of the cash register companies which is now going to undertake the manufacture of airplane parts, consent to an airplane factory manufacturing some part of its machine?

Question of Motors a Serious One.

"Now let us consider motors. There are innumerable differences between what is good construction for an automobile motor and good construction for an airplane motor. Without going into these engineering problems, the fact remains that there are manufacturers actually producing satisfactory airplane motors. Now this society holds no brief for any individual aircraft manufacturer or group of manufacturers.

"All it contends is this: To produce airplane motors it would seem to be the part of wisdom to let the makers of airplane motors, already tested and not found wanting, direct this work at least; to let them manufacture to the top of their ability and to let them expand so far as they might find themselves able.

"Still another point has attracted the attention of aeronautical engineers as the meagre reports from Washington have made it appear that the construction of some new standardized American aircraft is contemplated by the Aircraft Production Board. If the purpose is to fix on some existing design and concentrate all efforts on this, why would it not be the part of wisdom to put at the directing head of the whole affair the man who is now building this type and who, small as his output may be, at least is better informed in the manufacturing problem of this craft than any other man no matter how brilliant this other man may be?

"These are some of the questions the society wants the Aircraft Production Board to clear up. There can be no question of policy in a continuation of the present program of semi-silence. No military or business consideration can make it essential that secrecy of detail be continued when all the world knows that the United States has undertaken to build aircraft on a scale never heretofore attempted.

"The Aeronautical Society intends its demands as no reflection on the men it questions. It seeks simply knowledge, and it seeks it because it believes that the good of the whole preparedness program can be advanced by a frank discussion of the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment. Let the whole country know how little or how much we can do in the field of war aviation. Certainty of comparative failure is better than expectation of success which is not to be achieved."

SEEKS TO DISSOLVE BOSTON FISH TRUST

Suit Under Sherman Act Entered by Government Against Five Corporations.

BOSTON, June 21.—Proceedings aimed at alleged unlawful combinations in control of the fish industry were brought by the Federal Government under the Sherman act today against the Boston Fish Pier Company, the New England Fish Exchange, the Bay State Fishing Company, the Boston Fish Market Corporation, and the Commonwealth Ice and Storage Company.

The bill, which was drawn by United States Attorney George W. Anderson, alleges that the companies named have agreements involving fixing of maximum prices for buying and minimum prices for selling fish, and that through them practically all the fish coming in on the northern Atlantic Coast is marketed.

The Government asks that the companies be adjudged an unlawful combination and that they be dissolved and that receivers be appointed; also that the defendants who are shareholders of the New England Fish Exchange be enjoined from combining for the illegal purposes complained of.

Forty-one wholesalers of this city are named as owning all the capital stock of the New England Fish Exchange, each dealer owning one share. The Government charges that the defendants have "perverted an exchange which should have been a market open to all without discrimination and greatly improved physical facilities furnished in part at public expense by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into a means of enhancing prices to the consumers and depressing prices to the producers, with the intended and actual result of enormous profits accruing to the defendants, as middlemen."

The bill alleges that the Exchange was formed in 1909 with $5,000 capital stock, and that it levied an assessment on all fish sold by its members and others to whom buyers' or sellers' tickets were issued until it accumulated over a million dollars.

Approximately 100,000,000 pounds of fresh fish is received at Boston annually by water and about 50,000,000 pounds is brought here by rail immediately on being landed at other New England ports. More than three-quarters of the total amount is reshipped to other States for sale.

The Bay State Fishing Company is declared to be the largest single producer in the fresh fish industry, producing approximately half the total quantity of fish marketed on the Exchange.

WAR HITS ARION SOCIETY.

Clubhouse Dismantled and Furnishings to Go Under the Hammer.

All of the interior furnishings and properties, including books, pictures, statuary, furniture, hangings and even chandeliers, of the clubhouse of the Arion Society, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will be sold at public auction next Tuesday. The rooms will be completely dismantled. The society's collection of trophies won by its teams and members, a Tiffany glass window representing Arion, a bronze statue of Arion on the dolphin, and a few other articles will be the only pieces not offered.

The Arion Society has retired to rooms in Terrace Garden because of the difficulties of maintaining its activity as a German singing society and club under conditions due to the war. It is said that the members contemplate building a new home at some future time.

Among the articles to be sold is a large oil painting by A. Liezer-Mayer representing Philippine Welser before Kaiser Ferdinand I. which, it was said yesterday, originally cost $35,000. It will be offered at an upset price of $5,000. A collection of handsomely bound books by standard German authors will also be disposed of.

The building, which is owned by George Ehret, has been leased to the Anderson Auction Company, which, it is understood, will use it as an art gallery.

Women Meet War Emergency.

Miss Eleanor Gates, in charge of the surgical dressings department of the Stage Women's War Relief, announced yesterday that on Tuesday, at twelve minutes before 12, the Stage Women's War Relief received a hurry call for surgical dressings for Russia. The entire force of the women was put upon that work, everything else being given up for the time, and before 12 o'clock noon yesterday the women had prepared 1,904 dressings and had packed and shipped them away.

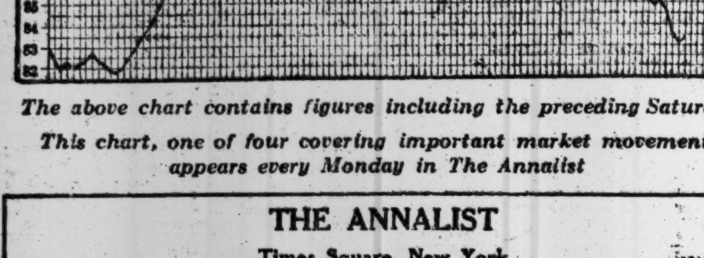
Policeman Hurt Stopping Runaway.

Patrolman Henry Foley, 27 years old, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, stopped a runaway horse yesterday, after it had dragged him fifty feet, at Broadway and Fiftieth Street. The patrolman was taken to Polyclinic Hospital by the Rev. Homer T. Taylor of St. Paul's Church, the Bronx, who saw the accident. At first his injuries were thought to be slight, but it was discovered that the policeman had several broken ribs, and he was transferred to Bellevue. The driver of the horse, Louis Brooke, 27 years old, of 397 South Street, Brooklyn, lost control of the animal when the whipple tree broke.

INSTRUCTION.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



The above chart contains figures including the preceding Saturday.

This chart, one of four covering important market movements, appears every Monday in The Annalist

THE ANNALIST

Times Square, New York (13)

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ASKS EXACT FIGURES IN TRANSFER FIGHT

Month-to-Month Statements from Railways Called For by Service Board Chairman.

MUST SHOW DIRE NEED

Counsel for Commission Declares That Actual Financial Conditions of Company Must Be Revealed.

When the hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for authority to charge 2 cents for transfers was resumed before the Public Service Commission yesterday, Chairman Straus asked all the companies which had filed similar applications to present statements of actualities as developed from month to month in each fiscal year.

"The petitioners," said Mr. Straus, "ask the commission to change the long-established policy of American cities and States with respect to the rate of fare and transfer privileges on surface railroads within the city. They ask this change on the ground of the present existence of an actual crisis and dire need in their financial affairs." He added that the commission wanted to take a broad, constructive view of the whole matter, and that if the condition described by the companies existed the commission should be prompt to afford relief along lines consonant with its statutory powers.

"The petitioners," he said, "should place in evidence the actual figures shown by their books, on a month-by-month basis, showing the moneys in fact expended and the purposes thereof. The commission has no objection to the submission of hypotheses, assumptions of possible eventualities, and the like, as a part of the case, if deemed necessary as a basis for future argument by counsel, but the commission expresses the hope at this time that the petitioners in cases still to be heard will, while feeling perfectly free to follow their own ideas as to the development of this side of the testimony, shall, in addition to such evidence, follow as far as possible the suggestion hereby made."

Tells of Company's Earnings.

The only witness of the day was John Flint of the firm of West & Flint, public accountants, who was called by Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the company. He testified that the earnings of the Third Avenue system as a whole for the five years ended Dec. 31, 1916, aggregated $51,351,267.90. Tables prepared by him and offered in evidence showed that the requirement of the commission that 20 per cent. of the gross operating revenue be set aside for maintenance, depreciation, and renewals, amounted in the five years to $10,270,253.58, and that the company had exceeded this requirement by having expended more than $8,000,000 in actual maintenance, and had created a depreciation reserve of over $2,000,000.

During the five years, Mr. Flint said, the company had paid only four dividends to its stockholders of 1 per cent. each aggregating $663,600. Mr. Flint's figures showed that when this dividend was declared in 1916 the company had a surplus in excess of $3,000,000.

In order to explain apparent discrepancies in statements made before the commission and to clear up the situation from the commission's viewpoint, Mr Ransom prepared this statement after yesterday's hearing:

"New and additional tables presented show the depreciation accounts of the company in a different and more favorable light. The company, of course, never has set aside 20 per cent., or any per cent., out of its operating income pursuant to the commission's order creating such an account out of operating income for depreciation and contingencies. In 1916 the company paid four 1 per cent. dividends, totaling $663,600, on its stock. In other years it paid no dividends on stock, but paid interest on securities which are part of an issue regarded by the commission at the time as grossly in excess of the value of the company's property.

"Today the company undertook to meet the inferences drawn from its refusal to accept the commission's order, by claiming that it has created on its books, not in conformity to any order of the commission, an account which remains a part of surplus. This account, Mr. Flint testified today, was regarded by the Directors as a depreciation reserve, but, as I see it, it is held on the books as a part of surplus and never charged against operating revenue.

"The total amount which the company would have had to set aside under the commission's order between June 30, 1912, and Dec. 31, 1916, would have amounted to $10,270,253.58. The company's representatives testified at today's hearing that during this same period the company in fact spent for maintenance, &c., $8,000,491.80, or $2,269,762.78 less than the 20 per cent. the commission's order would have required. It was also testified that the reserve amount created for depreciation purposes during that time totaled $2,009,979.80, or a total of expenditures and reserve of $10,010,471.60, which total is nevertheless $259,761.98 less than would have been required under the commission's order. As an offset against this difference, the company claims that it charged against surplus, for replacements and retirements of property, $399,205.84, which, however, was so charged on the books in no compliance with any order of the commission, but of the company's own choice.

"The fact that in the last six months of the year, in which $663,600 was paid in dividends, no sum at all was set aside for depreciation, out of surplus or otherwise, was explained today as due to the fact that in that period the company spent more for maintenance than would have been required by the 20 per cent. order."

The hearing will be continued this morning.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably showers Fri and Sat.; gentle s. winds.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Ohio.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri.; Sat. probably showers; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Upper Lakes.—Moderate variable winds; fair Fri.; showers Sat.

Lower Lakes.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri.; showers in n., warmer; Sat. unsettled.

La.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Fri.; cooler in n. e.; Sat. unsettled, possibly showers.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., possibly showers.

Wis.—Fair Fri., cooler in extreme e.; Sat. unsettled, probably showers.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers by Fri. night and on Sat.; cooler in n. e. Fri.

Iowa.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers; warmer in n. w. Fri

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy and cooler.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled in e.

Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GINSBURG, trading as GINSBURG UNDERGARMENT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 W. 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of underwear, laces, embroidery, trimmings, machines, motor, power table, safe, fixtures, etc.
A. WELLES STUMP, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 987 2nd Ave., and immediately thereafter at 982 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, etc.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
TANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Case on—Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Re Ferryboat Scandinavia. Holdphone<Macbeth-Evans. Oehring<Fox. Eckerson<Tanney. Chadeloid<Chalmers (2.) U S<Solm. Am R E Co<Usona. Hodge<Meyer. Wright<Clyde. Gart<Standard Oil Co. Reed<SS Finland. Garcia<SS Queen Mary. Cardinal<Crystal. Gerard<Standard Oil. Johnston<Peerless. Knickerbocker<Bassett. Abdon<SS Nigretia. Higginson<Higginson (2.)
Standard A & R Co<Standard Oil Co (2.) Famous Players<Selig. Campbell<Crystal. Verdon<Tug W A Sherman. Central Union<same. Verdon<same. Guinan<same. Elsesser<same. Crane's<same. Phila Shipping Co<Aldenham. Sands<Carruthers. Higginson<Higginson. De la Sota<SS Sarnia. U S<Solm. Hanna<Hunt. Kalianowski<C & O Ry. Tweedie<Baldwin. Gennert<Eastman. Broderick<La Violetta Corp. Martin<Imbrie.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Penn RR<Tug Salutation. Crew<Tug Morristown. Dittmar<Barge Solon. Dean<Clonin. Peoples Bread<SS J L Luckenbach. Acti Excelsior<Prince Line. Union Wharf Co<Eretria Co (6.) Ayervais<SS Colon. Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co. Gerakis<Stamadopulo. NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard. Packard Dredg Co<SS Antilla. Taylor-Armitage Co<Comp Gen Trans. Pendleton Ship Bldg, &c, Co<East Transp.
Ensign, Bickford & Co<CNY. J P Turner Lumb Co<same. Pendleton<Pearce. Cullen<CNY. Melachrino<SS Athanai. Hastorf<Stand Oil Co. Rice<Erie Barge 225. Int Ltge Co<Tug Gen G M Sorrell. Ballou<New England SS Co. Willis<Barnes, Ames & Co. Hagemeyer Trading Co<US Steel Prod. Lange<Emery & Co. Wilcox<Reliance Marine Ins Co. Same<Weil Bros.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity: Case on—Burt<Ritchie. Henkel<Burger.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.: U S<Di Benedetto.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Discharges:
Charles I Stengle, Bernard Mosesson, Fannie Klauber, William E Wilson, Cohn & Mandiberg. Motions: Penobscot Realty, Reliable Bottle Box, Harry Mark, trading as Arlington Button Works;
Bay Boulevard & Contracting Co, Flatbush Public Market, Inc, (2,) Abraham Dworkin, Harry Gilman, Maurice C Better, Joseph Chavkin et al (2,) The Roscoe Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Miller<CNY. Silverstein<same. Powers<same. Board of Education<Md Cas Co. Anti-Vice M P Co<Bell. Progano<Alpha Portland Cement Co. Blocker<G. Robitzek & Brothers. Brooks<Bloxham. Brennan<P & R Coal & Iron Co. Re St. John. Stuker<Farrington. Fenton<Hirschberg. Breen<Daboll. Lanzner<Allyne Brass Foundry Co. Re Amend. Morland Mtge Co<Fisher, (2.) Van Wagenen<same. Smith<Kahn. Brewer<Sun P & P Association. People<Vagts. Hoffman<Gluck. Murray<Preston. Mitchell<Kellogg. Wallach<Man A C of Am. Fleischer<Det C M Co. Graham<Cordner. Levin<Triangle Waist. Curtis<Lemien. Ellison<Perlman. Heit<Blankstein. Nelson<M. Morgenthau, Jr, Co. Harris<W. M. Levett Co. Carbonell<Izakson. Thomas Parker Co<C NY. United Sponging Co<Pref Acc Ins Co. Valentine<Williams. Sinsheimer<Underpinning & F Co. Sherwood<Holbrook. Anderson<Steinway & Sons. Brennan<P & R Coal & Iron Co. Re Amend. Anchor Rty Co<Bankers' Trust Co. Re Field, (Mason.) Message Photo Film Co<Bell. Moller<Lincoln S D Co. Empire Trust Co<Manhattan Co. Re CNY, (Pier Old 49, E R.) Stow<Mackay. Junk<Terry & T Co. Goldman<Bootman.
Krachmalnik<Orance. Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.: Holmes<Camp, Jr. Niles<Yoakum. Trainer<Sisson. Re Hills. Re Megrue. Wald<Persky. Stringos et al<C. Castriotis. Goodwin et al<The Ansonia. Hoffman<Rose Dress Co, (2.) Ash<United Toilet Goods Co. Opler Bros, Inc<D. D. Long. Levy<Borough Operating Corp. Adams<Adams. Moller<Lincoln Safe Dep Co et al, &c. Brand<Hanan Brand. Hyams<Park & Tilford. Ewen<O'Hagan. McKenzie<Am Steel Goods Co, Inc. Re CNY, (W 151st St) Re Flatauer. Hickson, Inc<H. Milgrim & Brothers. Titus, Jr<Central Pk, &c, RR. Klebanowich<March. A. Lanzner<Allyne Brass Fdy Co. Thomson<Fairbanks. Welsh<Int R T Co. Miller<Met Distributers et al. Rutherford Rty Co<Alwold Rty Co. Macaluso<Nay Aug Coal Co. Grico<same. Massage Photo Play Co<Bell. Natale<Natale. Elkhorn Val C Land Co<Empire Coal & C. Re Kiritz<Fetherson, &c. Re Drummond. Reilly<Steinhart. CNY<Ficke. Fahnestock<Townsend. Holland Surety Co<Greenhut et al. Cooper et al<Greenhut et al. Jones<Mooney et al. Makepeace<Dilltown Smokeless Coal Co. Union Sq Savings Bk<E R P Realty & Const Corp et al.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10.15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Re Elder. Gurdik<Del & Hudson. Shallenberger<Porter. Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd, (2.) McCarthy<Faile. Pennell<Nevin, (2.) Enders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc. Landau<Landau. Rosenthal<Autowear Mfg Co. Rodvien<Einhorn. McCarthy<Beaver. Schoenfeld<Schwenk. Burns<Cohen. Re Stern. NY Tel Co<Thirkield. Same<Hiller. Honig<Isaac. Fay<Press. Heimowitz<Miller. Centineo<Stugard. Parker<Etra. Heimowitz<Miller. Lawyers Mtg Co<Parkside Av Rty, (3.) Berard<Buckley. Bryman<Weinberger. Doyle<Ahrens. Caspar<Lawson. Peperman<M. Hirshfield, Inc, (2.) Foltner<Harte. CNY<Sullivan. Re Cotton<Presbrey. Schultz<J Butler, Inc. Nissman<Lawrence Holding Co. Gilbert<Slutsky & Brimberg, (2.) Canavan<Glaser. Union Trust<Harris. Ferlman<Hotel Rental Service Co. Hoebermann<US Rty. Garver<Refelson. Campbell<Campbell. Elliott<Paine. Bruck<Tyroler, (2.) Lipschitz<M L Lowenstein & Co. Trinkofsky<Gossett. (2) Ostichinsky<Seanowitz. Berman<Rosenberg. Frohman Amus Co<Blinkhorn. Moers<Phil & R Ry. Re Cattapani. Beltscher<Beltscher. Alexander<Deuth. Re Martens. Gottlieb<Steckler. Kirschenbaum<Union Cent Life Ins Co. Kozlowsky<New River & Poc Con Coal Co. Kernell<Van Cleve. Hershberg<Algase. Gogas<Temple Coal. Jewett<Schmidt. Kozlowski<New Haven & Poc Con Coal Co. Gottlieb<Steckler. Walkoff<Penn RR. Van Alen<Walkoff.
Munroe<US Fid & G. People<Silverstein. CNY<Scientific Eng. Re Guth. Bloom<Mayer. Keystone Dairy Co<Schaer. Arnone<Kaplane. Olchin<Olchin. Baasch<J Butler, Inc. Re Rogers. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Rabinowitch. Feaster<Scheffer. Hlayak<Hlayak. Met Life Ins Co<Childs Co. CNY<Saxon Motor Co. Frilner<Halb. Binn<Binn. Osgood<Osgood. Re Stein. Kissen<Kissen. Abbe<Brentmore Rty. Guggenheim<Werner. Alter<Herben Rty. Garnick<Penn RR. Putzel<Wiener. Seamans<Security Bank, (2.) Re Geronimo. Jewett<Schmidt. Bloom<Bush Term. Re Vera, Inc. Bernstein<Bernstein. Re Rossano. Republic of Panama<Eronel Rty Co. Re Drangle. Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co. Assets & Liab Assn, Inc<49 E 59th St. Simonetti<Simonetti. Winkel<Robins. Rawe<Rawe. Goldstein<Goldstein. Beebe<Beebe. J H Monteath Co<Santamaria. Re Knobe<Schermerhorn. Taylor<Morrell. NY Tel Co<Brinkman. Re Auditorium Co<S S Shubert Book Agcy. Shapiro<Diamond. Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum. Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR, (Locata<Beaver.) CNY<Surety Land Co. Same<Longstreet. Sanborn<Osnowitz. Citrin<Wills. Lipschutz<Lipschutz. Barnard<Swayne. Herrmann<CNY. Hauer<Archer. Tama<Tama. Glaser<Glaser. Re Met Life Deposit. Platt & Washburn Ref Co<Posner. Kennelly<Kennelly. NY Tel Co<Thirkield.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Holsinger<Wood. Re Sisson<Jacobs. Re Sisson<Doscher. Smith<Tackney. May<Howe. Barton<Barton. Christian<Christian. Resnick<Resnick. Feist<Feist. Markowicz<Markowicz. Sprague<Sprague. Ward<Ward. Malaya<Malaya. Climi<Climi. Despres<Despres. Demarest<[illegible] Finck<McGirr.
Preferred causes: Smith<Tackney. Gibberman<Gibberman. Undefended divorces: Martini, Kronenberg, Griffin, Orlofsky, Spanuth, Winberg, Abramowitz, Augustine, Moore, Finkelstein, Brede, Herman, Kotler, Walker,
Scandore, Kuss, Seidner, Cohn, Friedman, Kred, Montalbano, Leonhardt, McSherry, Altman, Wallace, Pierce, Finlay, Ainslie, Follis, Ward, Bandrovczak, MacIntosh, Gelles, Battle, Graziolo, Water, Werner,
Freiman, Jackson, Kolb, Papetti, Goldstein, Morrison, O'Gorman, Godfree, Macdonald, Knobloch, Brantley, Vernile, Brantwein, Stadler, Rosenblum, James, Sawin, King, Spetgang, Graziano, Kindland. Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bush Terminal Co<Globe & R Fire Ins. Senn<Senn. Baff<Jaffe. Cummins<Reid. Quaw<Perry. Booth<Hudson Mill & Lumber Co. Star Crayon Mfg Co<Am Cradle Works. Lefrak & Goldsmith<Southern Surety Co.
Hershcopf<Cutler. Dowd<Nat Life Ins. Stein<F Kalbfleisch. Ponce De Leon Beauty Prep<White. Hubbard<Syenite Trap Rock Co. Luneschloss<Bitter. Peters<Frederick. Gedney<Mt. Vernon Public Market. Clear.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Wenneberg<Irion (2.) Strobel & Wilkin Co<Underpin & F Co. Grossman<Glenmore Milford. Rubenstein<Zentgraf. Bender<Gorey. Bixby<42 St, &c, Ry. F Sacco<Mutual Milk & Cream Co. J Sacco<same. Tuffy<Davis. Blond<Union Ry of NY City. Constantine<461 4th Av Co. Fox<Gartenlaub. Krupka<Rosahn. Squier<A Stis, Inc. Di Stacio<Eggers. Geoghan<Bramhall-Deane Co. A Firriolo<V D Rty. M Firiolo<same. Newburg<A M Bollerman. Stahl<W Necker, Inc. Rematz<P J Durcan, Inc. Wilde<Kluge. J Raftery<May & Co. M Raftery<same. Sweeney<Kulenkampff Co. Mayer<Mayo. Wilkins<Cons Gas Co of NY. Scannell<White Hod Elevator Co. E M Scanlon<NY Rys. R A Scanlon<same. McCann<Jacobs & Davis, Inc. Blume<Nassau El RR. Florie<Int R T. Ebbetts<Union Ry of NYC. Waring<same. Levinson<Sulzberger & Sons. Berger<Finn (2.)
Healy<Hallenback-Hungerford Rlty (2.) Spector<Barrett. Stern<5th Av Coach. O'Connor<Gaffney. Dahlberg<Taylor. Herrman<Herrman. Fletcher<MacGinniss. Herman<Slifka. M Tramonatano<Nicoll. H Tramonatano<same. Sondermon<Silberblatt (2.) Franko<Russin. Stigman<NY Rys. McNamara<Erie RR. Brady<CNY. Crowley<Degnon Cont Co (2.) Franklin<Jockell. Barva<Zipse. Waxman<Burtis. Keenan<NY Rys. Colinsky<Foust. Eschipke<Kuper. Goldberg<Koester. Oehler<McLaughlin. Weissman<McCabe. Radler<Pilzer. Needom<Witkin Trucking, Inc. Goldstein<Goldstein. Dubelsky<Hamburg-Am Line. R De Bellis<Laffargue Co, Inc. L De Bellis<same. Smart<Chambers. Hermann<CNY. Meo<Leh Val Coal. Keane<Penny. Camarda<Franchi. Keaveny<86th St Amusement Co. Glenn<same. R Reitman<Prospect Hts Hosp & Bkn M. F Reitman<same. Entwistle<US Rubber. Somers<Smith. Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Cassata<Convent Court Corp.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Calvaro<Int R T. De Carli<same.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Smith<Irion.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Inq—Goepel<Moisant. Lewis<Ocean Accident, &c, Corp. Kronish<Eisenberg. Salwyn<Walker. Safe Cabinet Co<Newberg. Burken<Kaltman. Carpentier<Carpentier. Stockum<Dambert Hoisting Eng. Simpkins<Simpkins. Freedman<Sterling Brass Co. Elberger<Castle Waist, &c, Co. Newschaefer<Miller. Goldsmith<Loeb. Cragin<Berkley. Hirsch<Kaplan. Skolnik<Albany B Co. Sinnott<Sinnott. Kiernan<O'Connor. H T Alexander & Co<Jonson. Kenney<Newark Fed League Ball Club. Steinbach<Kanowitz. Gersten-Cramer Amus Co<Weis. Brauer<Ungrich. Northern Ventures<Middleton. Tecu<Griffin. Lachner<Am Surety Co.
Herring<Mall. Simpson<Ashburn. Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy. Perlman<Donohue. N E Con Co<CNY. Little & Ives Co<Cupples & Leon Co. Cooper<Norone. Weir<Hobson. Leavitt<Lamborn. Maas<Wm Hughes Co. Kelley<Marceau Co. Sperer<Plotke. Metzger<Ashkinaze. Spencer<CNY. Gucker<same. Rogers<Frear, (2.) Lang<Harrison. Lamb<Ketchum. Fidelity & Cas Co of NY<Croisic Rty Co. Morrison<Smith. Meyer Goldberg & Sons<Hofferman. Stevenson<Chicago Lino-Tabler Co. White<Astro Const. Atterbury<Turner. Stern<Stransky. Leahy<Epoch Prod Co. Jennings<Foley. Beddall<Howard. Saxe Bros<B Shapiro. Van Horn<Van Horn. Case on.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
S. Goldblatt, Michael J. Quirk, William R. Denham, Hannah C. Walker, Mary Gleason, Milton P. Day, Samuel Longstreet, Joseph Unger, Olga L. G. Conkling, infant, Muriel L. R. Conkling, infant, Alfred Foster, Simon Kron, Martin Grossman, Gottlieb Kramer, Canio Marotta, (2,) Maria Barlett, Donald Mitchell, Peter McKay, J. E. Domschke, Jr, Daniel Sommer, Esther Weill, Thomas H. Cullen, Bridget Delany, Kathrena Bruzek, Hellmuth Kranich, E. M. Brolasky, Mathilde Mayer, Honoria Tancredi, Edwin P. Smith, Franz Suchy, Charles A. Coutant, Johanna Poggenburg, Frank T. Kenah, George Breese.
William Schiller, Frantiska Cholt, Abraham Cohen, Joseph Hummel, Mary H. Stickney, Mary B. Doyle, Charlotte Stillman, Adele L. Chesman, Curtis B. Pierce, Michael Libak, Manuel J. Suarez, Joseph Markel, Ladislaus Bartok, John O'Neil, &c, Lucy H. Robinson, Morris Wersba, Elisabeth A. Gillet, Albert G. Baxter, Henry H. Heert, Lizzie Reilly, Fanny La Due, Hilah A. Davis, (2,) Tillie S. Ullmann, Minnie J. Kemmer, Maria S. Dunkin, (2,) Theresa Hill. Wills for probate: Maria L. Beebe, David Cork, Walker M. Scheftel, John P. Becker, John C. Uhrlaub, Adaline H. Dodge, Mary A. Byrne, Katharina Rachaw, Ruth McE. Stuart, W. Ratner.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Fairweather<Coleman. Suter<Am Star Line. MacDonald<Wells. Leef<US Fid & G Co. Root<Beckmann. Zimit<Livingston, (2.) Jacques<Fabre. Rubin<Kram. Ronzino<Reliable Clean, &c, Wks, (2.) Elphant<Dorfman. Johnson<Desmond. Mandel<Dobrow. Klein<Kaplan. Halligan<NY Rys. Solari<Int R T. Babis<Leipzig. Cohen<Benenson. Spander<Hencken & Willenbrock Co. Portnoy<Rubinger. Schwefelgeist<Brand. Piaker<Siegel. Schwefelgeist<Brand, (4.) Bross<Wildel Co. Packler<Brand. Fahn<same. Schwefelgeist<same, (3.) Berkowitz<NY Comml Adv Co. Dorfman<Irvel Rty. Finger<Consol Gas Co. Levin<Weisner. De Peyster Rty Co<Steele.
Taylor<Clark. Lincoln<Dennigan. Edouard<Vesey. Mason<Dalberg. Ball<Early. Alex Hamilton Inst<Brockbank. Stammers<Beal. Hotel Statler<Haight. Cushing<Elblight Co of Am. Brinn<Horowitz. Kiernan<Buck. Koehler<Stern. Simon<same. Hellthaler<Excelsior Sav Bank. Salin<Lamchick Bros. Ritz Rty Co<Rogers. Schlechter<Keller. Libman<Dickstein. Herzfelder<Pokres. Paldenhofer<German Sav Bank. Weissinger<Des Holding Co. Lang<Reichard. Hartford F I Co<Harras. Mighill<Scobie. Moritz-Excelsior Shrinking Works<Maletzsky. Lederer's Bank House<Goodman Piano Co. Boger<Baumeister. Abelson<Kaplan.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Klein<Gelband. Golden<Duklauer. Teller<Levay. Strauss<C H Heer Dry Goods Co. Koralsky<Malach, (2.) Rubin<Einhorn. Goldberg<Schwarz. Louzon<42d St, &c, RR. Lehti<Rodgers & Haggerty. Finnie<Cent Union Gas Co. Zittel<Tull. Kroop<Christal. Delvaney<A M [illegible]
Lambart<Mirror Film. Curro<Barrett. Wallowitz<Marksamer. Denker<Alaska Chem. Moorhouse<Lozier Mot. Kelly<I R T. Fox<Zuckerman. Ryall<Montrose. Stolowitz<Franz. Imbrogno<Ceba. Lipman<Barcas. Dunlop<King Silk Co. Fields<Pitts Cont Co. Houston<same. Patton Brown Co<Station Const Co. Goldstein<Bandell. [illegible]

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Rosenblatt<Fleashnick. Silverstein<Plumer. Kapp<Baruch.
Snyder<Imperate. Saxe<Bogart. Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Goodman<Fred Butterfield & Co. Kelly<Marinucci. Breed<Hickson. Boord<Goldberg. Cohen<Birns. Murray<Stark. Napoli<Erie RR. Deretchin<Workingmens Co-op Pub Asn. Wilder<Dodd. Stern<Hames. Rathous & Eichner<Am Dry Goods Co. Blairsville Sanitary Co<Greenberg. Seaman<Walt.
Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co. Greeley Dress Co<Nat Surety Co. Wellborne<Caltucoli & Co. Turner<Fulcher. Coughlan<Dowling. C. B. Lunch Co<B'way, 94th St Rty Co. Machinski<Machinski. Batdorf<Shubert Theatrical Co. Gatti-McQuade Co<Bricker. Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Ehrlich<Waldron—George W. Clune. Re Harris—William G. Brown. Meher<Hahn—William Henkel, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gen. Theological Seminary<Sarah Brimberg—Archibald E. Baxter. Citizens Sav. Bank<Robert Bader—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Helburn Thompson Co.<All Americas Merc. Corp.—Erich Keibel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Wade<Wade. Dooling<Vebtarola. Cantor<Cantor. Fenster<Fenster. Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co.
Watnick<Robitzek. Teitz<Nurnberg Co. Feinberg<Schwartz. Re Downes (2.) Males<Schechter. Woodfield<O'Brien.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Case on—Packard<Sun Ins Office.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.
Kanter<Carvel Co. Gross<Rodgers & H. O'Donnell<N Y Rys. Swenson<Union Ry. Weber<same. Freed<C I & B Ry. Smeltz<N Y Cons RR. Dahlander<Park & Tilford. Anton<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corp. Strassberger<Egerton. San Stamped Wares, &c, Co<Canal Mfg. Bennett<Hetzner. Shanley<Lawrence. Tulchiner<Malcolm. Baum<S B Bldg Corp.
Dickstein<Seddon Realty Co. Lackowitz<Emerald Const Co. Turvak<Int R T. Passenanti<42d St, Man & St N RR. Levine<same. De Luca<Andrews. Rehfeld<Wheeler. Reardon<R Carvel Co (2.) Bottari<Sabella. Preggiato<Tobin. Klose<Fed League B B Club, (2.) Neergaard<Hammer. Lee<Mensch.
Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Lippman<NY Cen RR.
TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.
Inq—Shalkofsky<Roth. Flygare<Swed-Fin Evang Church. Mascia<Lembeck. Sussnow<Union Ry. Golden<same. Beith<I R T, (2.) Katz<I R T. Regitsky<same.
Gumpers<same. Weinberg<same. Frank<Union Ry. Langman<Paragon Mfg Co. Schenneman<I R T. Roine<Hudson Motor Car Co. Brand<Int R T.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, J.J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Thompson<Thompson. Re W E Montgomery, &c. Block, Jr<Pross et al.
Carney<Penn Rty Co. Re R F Perry. Williams<Evans.
Enumerated day calendar.
Powers<Westchester RR. Barrett<Conn Ins Co. Re Shannon. Chernes<Rose. Reitz<Marx. Meier<Glasser. Nyack Bank<Griffith. Chamberlin<Crawford. Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co. Moore<Henderson. Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund. Stark<L I RR. Nowakowski<North Shore Co. Babeus<Eagle Loan. Sogan<same. People<Title Co. Barnhart<Am Steel Co. Kearney<Vitagraph Co.
Re Wendell. Groberg<Edert. CNY<Woodhaven Gas. Huttlinger<W E Mall. Sprout<Baskin. Kressler<F T B, Inc. Wilson<Kane. Gilmartin<Davids. McNally<Adams. Farra<Freifeld. Hirschberg<Seeger. Curry<Zitelli. Irwin<Irwin. Re Barlow. Diack<CNY. Nicholson<Greeley Hotel. Davidson<Village of White Plains. Unger<Belt Line Ry.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re Babbitt, (Fiyans.) Re La Tour. Re Levine. Re Raifman. Re Schachman, (Spiegelgass.) Re Schwalowski. Smidt<Smidt, (withdrawn.) Silberstein<Mendel Rty, Inc. Abramotsky<Abramofsky. Kaiser<Kaiser. Greenberg<Pressler. McNicholes<Ralston. Turkus<C I & B RR. Re Clark, (Johnston.) Goldstein<Gurgen. Mueller<Levy. Durie<Warfield. Ahrens<Sanders. Nathan<Nathan, (2.) Chernes<Rosenwasser. Bishop<Decker. Wege<Wege.
Lipschitz<Moore. Brown<Geo A Just Co. Ragazino<Ragazino. Re 64th-65th Sts. Gulbrandsen<Howlesner. Calfa<Cocroft. Denbar<Borek. O'Rourke<Mullaly. Willer<Johnson. Atlanta Storage & Tr Co<Lustig. Goldberger<Morocco. Int R T Co<McSherry. Home Mtg & Inv Co<K M E Bldg Co. Conrad<Conrad & Co. Kowarsky<Bernstein. Giametta<Catalano. Strollo<Strollo. Leonard<Robinson. Gausman<Lindner. Schroeder<Chas Davis Co, Inc. Poleman<Poleman.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rosenberg<Becker. Shapiro<Lushin. Envirn Realty Co<N Y Cons RR. B R T<Theile. Harris<Harris.
Giametta<Catalano. Johnson<Ditchett. Nathan<Nathan. Charzin<Epstein. Gattiker<Gattiker. Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 4553.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Carnick<Nas RR. Fishman<same. Wichman<N Y Cons RR. Reilly<CNY et al. Wisinsky<Williams. Lassen<Nas RR. Breiding<So Pac Co. Fleming<Crosthwaite. Moresco<Moresco. Schubert<Haag. Waldron<Quimby et al. Hederman<Guinan. Hammann<NY Cons RR. Mackintosh, Bopp<Hudson & Man RR. Lucisano<Hermann.
Miller<Ginsberg. Farino<B H RR. Meisler<Segalbaum. Anderson<L I RR et al. Gerard<3d Av Ry. Qualey<Pines Rubber. Austin, Nichols & Co<Langdon. Krass<Avila. Umbach<NY Cons RR. Clark<Grosser. Livio<Jacobs. Schaefer<B H RR. Simon<Hagen. Dyas<Normal Land. Johnson<NY Dock Co. Colombo<B H RR.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 25.
Highest number reached on regular call, 8970.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Coney Island Constn, Supply Co<Lewin, (Part IV.) Pukshansky<Spiegel, (ready, Part V.) Century Fireproof D'r Co<Stevens Co. Connor<same. Kaplan<Barasch. New Bruns Lumber Co<Goldstein.
Blum<Freidin. Simonelli Co<Di Domenico. Klein Material Co<Harris. Coney Island Constn, Supply Co<Boniello. Rubin<Brighton Hills Realty Co. Silverman<Simon. Mozzullo<Senft Cont.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.—Naturalization of aliens. Hearing of motions.
The remainder of the calendar goes over until Tuesday, June 26.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J. At 9:45 A. M.
Dufft<City Mt Vernon. Williams<Bauman. Fiske<NY, N H & H RR. Jackson<McGuire. Fusco<NY, N H RR. Flannery<NY Rys. Zebrowski<NY C RR. McKeever<NY C & H R RR. Petitte<NY C RR. DeCarmine<Munson S S Line.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger. Cummings<Cox. Nickerson<Electro Silicon. Kelley<Gilliers. Mechmann<Harriman. Paolillo<Union Ry Co. Tschantre<West Elec RR Co. Wunder<Herzberger.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Lawrence Bros<Nelson. Whalen<Jones. Washburne<White. Duffy<West St RR. McTeigue<Gates. Pfoh<West El RR. Flynn<Yonkers RR. Zimmerman<Un Ry. Molloy<Milliken. Cooper<Goodman. Farley<Yonkers RR Co, (2.)
Drain<Manhat Steam Bakery Co. Molinari<City of New Rochelle. Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull. Peppler<NY C RR Co. Harding<Mowel, (2.) Costello<Wallace. Marshall<Zapherson. Trettel<Ruppert. Monahan<NYCRR Co. Williams<Merrill.
Highest number reached on call, 590.

PART II.—Special calendar—Platt, J. Manursing Island Beach Corp<Sackett.
The entire calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate: Caroline Ridgley, Margaret Fitzgerald. Adm'r's accounting: Frank J. McGran, Joseph Reichert, Emilie C. Roake. Compulsory acc't'g: Jacob Halsted.
Nora V. Cotter. Executor's acc't'g: Mike Elmore, Catherine Leonard. Petition for adm'n: Alice M. Reardon. Re estate: W. Crossman Lee.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—In Part I. at 10 A. M.
Jennings<Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation et al. Gray<Bank of Long Island et al. Lindsay<B, Q Co & S RR. Boss<Wiggins et al. Rapp<CNY.
De Milla<Gally et al. Stefanowitz<Gillig. Tomasnunis<B H RR. Daiser<Lersner. Buchanan<Penn RR. Moran<D'Isernia. Schinzel<The R. F. Stevens Milk Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1697.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.
Santoro<Santoro. Shields, as Trustee<Jutkovitz et al. The Coast Rlty Co<Badeau et al, (inq.) Mischlich et al<Lubin et al. Senig<Senig.
Lange et al<Lange. N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co<Rosenblum et al. Waller<Waller (inq.) Trent<Truett et al. Kryger<Kryger. Dowling<Dowling.
Highest number on the calendar is 497C.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 847, e s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100, June 20; Diederich Wienberg to Cora A. Becker, 67 West 92d St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,000

CHARLES ST, 48, s s, 181.7 ft e of 4th St, runs 74.6 to n w s of 7th Av x n e 34.1x n 46.8 to street x w 20 to beginning, June 16; Archibald S. Milligan to De Witt C. Romaine, 478 Hudson St, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$6,000

RENWICK ST, 15 to 21, w s, 101.11 ft n of Canal St. 75.11x34.2x irregular, June 21; Empire Mortgage Co. to Sarah E. Fox, 375 Park Av, due June 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $7,500

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, n s, 134.8 ft e of Macdougal St, 27.3x134.8 to s s of Macdougal Alley x26.8x132.10, leasehold, June 20; Max Shoop to Margaretta K. and Hy B Welsh 814 West End Av, executors of Hy Welsh, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$16,000

18TH ST, 306 West, s s, 78 ft w of 8th Av, runs w 28x s 77.5x e 0.6x n 0.2x e 24.11x n 38.11x w 3.1x n 38.4 to beginning, June 20; Rosana M., wife of Lawrence C. Hafner, to the Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & D., 40 Wall St..........$14,000

84TH ST, 111 West, n s, 224.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x102.2, June 21; Alben Realty Co. to Hans E. and Ethel W. Jeitsch, on premises, due as per bond, prior mtg $4,200, $3,000

114TH ST, 222 East, s s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11, June 19; John M. Lore to George W. Cohen, 222 East 114th St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$7,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV EAST, e s, 101.3 ft s of 184th St, 20.4x53.1x20.1x56.4; Anna Aldhous to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, June 20, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,800

BRIGGS AV, 2,755, w s, 20x92.4; Joseph Rakowsky to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,300

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 188th St, 54x90.5x66.11x91.4; Creston Realty Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$52,500

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 197th St, 132x100x116x100; Charles D. Purroy et al to Cornelia B. Schwartz, Lakewood, N. J., and another, June 18, due as per bond; attorney, E. H. Updike, 55 Liberty St..$14,000

LOTS 31 and 32, block 26, map William B. Ogden; Siegfried Loewenthal, Inc., to Minnie A. Kurz, 951 Grant Av, prior mtg $2,000, June 21, due as per bond; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St..........$2,000

MANIDA ST, 868, n e s, 25x100; Sidney J. Freeman to Dora Bossak, 960 Fox St. June 1, due as per bond; attorney, Z. Levy, 261 Broadway..........$2,600

MARMION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 49.4x100; Annie Silberman to Warkstone Realty Co.; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row..........$6,000

159TH ST, 367 East, n s, 25x101.5; Mary Kane to Fannie B. Nattress, Marblehead, Mass., June 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

(With name and address of lessee.)

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 391 and 393, all; National Academy of Design to Richard W. Elliott, 804 West 70th St, 5 years from July 1, 1917; attorneys, Phelps, E. & W., 140 Broadway..........$1,295

6TH AV, 482, store and basement; Joseph W. Dugan to Hugh Hennessey, 483 East 134th St, Bronx, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address 482 6th Av..........$2,400

109TH ST, 66 and 70 West, 2 buildings, all; Pine-Moon Realty Co. to Harry Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St..........$8,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

16TH ST, 423 WEST; Jeanette F. Bonner against Robert H. E. Elliott et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. McClure.

Bronx.

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,021; Max Fine against Clinton Realty Co, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

LOTS 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 26, 27, block 39, lots 6, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, block 40; lots 22 and 23, block 41, map of property belonging to Bruce-Brown Land Co, at Throgs Neck; also, lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 20, block 20; lots 3, 4, 45, block 21; lots 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, block 22, map of No. 1,443, filed in office of Register of New York County; Charles Stern, et al, against Bruce-Brown Co et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hays, Hershfield & Wolf.

LOT 30, block 3,369, Section 12, tax map; City of New York against Maud Kennedy et al, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 31, block 3,369, section 12, tax map; City of New York against Maud Kennedy et al, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, H. Hardy.

LOTS 145, 146, and 148, map of 250 lots known as Thompson-Rose Estate; Anna R. Bohling against Peter Sauerbrey et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Bell.

ST. ANNS AV, 107; Samuel L. Hewlett et al, as trustees, against Matilda Sussman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill Rogers & Terry.

ST. ANNS AV, 109; Noah C. Rogers, as trustee, against Matilda Sussman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Merrill.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24240.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS LOBEL, Bankrupt.

Louis Lobel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 2d, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 20, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24511.

Notice is given that LOUIS TANZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 25th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,582.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS H. FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris H. Friedman are hereby given notice that on May 31st, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 5th, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,675.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM L. ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William L. Rothschild are hereby given notice that on June 18th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 5th, 1917, at 1:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,665.—In Bankruptcy.—B. & L. AUTO LAMP CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT:

Notice is hereby given that on June 19, 1917, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of July, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, June 21, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,449.

Notice is given that CATHERINE ECKHARDT and MARIA ECKHARDT, individually and as copartners, doing business as C. ECKHARDT, alleged bankrupts, have applied for a confirmation of composition of all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,531.—In Bankruptcy.—COHEN BROS., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Cohen Bros., Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 8th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 5th, 1917, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,286.

Notice is given that JOHN F. KELLY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 25th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,625.

Notice is given that GOODMAN FRIEDMAN, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,306.

Notice is given that FRIEDLANDER DIAMOND JEWELRY COMPANY, INC., a bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 28rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.
L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, for the County of Philadelphia, December Term, 1916.—No. 97.—LOUIS C. WEAVER vs. GENEVIEVE FLORENCE WEAVER.
To Genevieve Florence Weaver, late of No. 139 W. 63rd Street, New York City, New York.

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above proceedings for an absolute divorce brought by your husband, Louis C. Weaver, the libellant, against you on the ground of adultery, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in the said case at my office, 122 Land Title Building, S. W. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
JOHN J. GREEN, Master.

PLEDGEE'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction Wednesday, June 27th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon at the Providence Stock Exchange, Room 236, No. 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an agreement of pledge in a certain note made by the United States Mortgage & Realty Corporation, dated December 23d, 1915, the conditions of said pledge having been broken:

$5,400 of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Dupont Land Company, due December 1st, 1921.

By order of the pledgee, who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.
GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I., Attorneys for the Pledgee.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important changes are contemplated in the old St. Denis Hotel on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street. The owners of the property, James A. Renwick and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, are not decided, it was ascertained, whether to continue the place as a hotel or remodel the Broadway section for business uses. If the hotel plan is adhered to, said the proprietor, R. L. Carroll, yesterday, it will involve tearing down the old Broadway building and replacing it with a modern ten-story hotel, to be connected with the more modern Eleventh Street section. Plans for its future will be determined by July 1. The St. Denis was for years one of the popular hostelries of the city. The main Broadway building was erected about 1855.

A Harlem-Bronx Trade.

The Munderloh Realty Company has purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 320 East 103d Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 37.6 by 100, located near Second Avenue.

In part payment the buyers gave a plot 198 by 150 on the east side of Heath Avenue, 104.6 feet north of Summit Lane, reported sold last week. Kurz & Uren negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

Tillie Wolf has purchased from Helen Quellmetz 1,356 Lyman Place, a vacant plot, 75 by 90 and irregular, located between 169th and Freeman Streets.

Charles Wynne sold to Frankie Lockwood 2,511 Maclay Avenue, a two-family house on a lot 25 by 100. The property adjoins St. Peter's Avenue, and was taken in foreclosure recently by Mr. Wynne. John Georgen was the broker.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold to the Benenson Realty Company a plot of approximately eleven lots situated on the easterly side of Webster Avenue, 150 feet south of 167th Street.

The Preferred Investment Company has taken title to the two two-family houses at 515 and 520 Timpson Place, sold recently by the W. F. Kenny Company through Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Long Island.

The Lorma Realty Company reports the following sales at its Jamaica development: Two lots to B. Wheeler, two lots to E. Bertel, four lots to E. W. Horton, three lots to F. J. Gallagher, six lots to H. A. O'Brien, and four lots to W. A. Rowan.

M. E. Hines sold to L. B. Jordon a plot 75 by 100 on the southwest corner of Stewart Avenue and Beach Street, Morris Park.

The Elm Construction Company sold to F. Zarrello a plot 80 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of First Place and Edgewater Avenue, Flushing, and 43 by 100 feet on the south side of California Avenue, 100 feet east of Murray Street, Flushing, to A. Rubinstein.

C. J. Geisendorfer sold to D. Aloise the property located at the northeast corner of Woodhaven Place and Russell Street, Wodhaven.

$162,756 for Sewer Work.

Borough President Connolly yesterday opened bids for Queens sewers that will cost $162,756.42, according to the total figures submitted by the lowest bidders. There are fourteen jobs, all of which will be completed by Winter.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot of land on Cooper Road in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale to John B. Van Haelen of New York City.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash a large tract of land fronting on Afterglow Avenue on the westerly slope of the Orange Mountains to the Allison P. Clark Company, who in turn has resold the property to two clients, who will build two residences. The entire deal involves about $40,000.

Realty Notes.

A hearing will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before the Board of Estimate at City Hall on the proposal to extend the Broadway subway from 242d Street to Mosholu Parkway.

Clark T. Chambers negotiated the lease of the Cameron property on West 124th and 125th Streets to the Willard Storage Battery Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

114th St, 544 West, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 26x100.11, five-story dwelling; vol. sale; to Jacob Nadle for $20,500.

Decatur Av, w s, block front from Oliver Place to 119th St, 201.3x91.3x200x68.3, vacant; executor's sales estates of Hy D. Purroy and Mary A. Halloran; knocked down to Albert Winant, a party in interest, for $36,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 881, n w corner 154th St, 87.3x106.11x irreg., three-story frame dwelling; executor's sale; knocked down to Charles J. Engel for $23,000.

Lenox Av, 191, w s, 81.5 ft s of 120th St, 20x85x irreg., four-story and basement dwelling; executor's sale; knocked down to F. W. Pollock for $17,000.

Tract of 17½ acres on both sides of dividing line between Mt. Vernon and New York; executor's sale estate of Mary A. Halloran; to Robert Shaw for $50,000.

56th St, 25 and 27 West, n s, 42 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.05, two four-story buildings; estates of Harriet and M. C. D. Borden, deceased; knocked down to H. B. Smith for $150,000.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Janvrin Av through to Bronxville Av, near Cedar Court, 75x261.6x 50x irreg.; vol. sale; to Benjamin Morris for $18,000.

Jones St, 16 to 20, s s, 185 ft e of Bleecker St, 63.2x97.6, two three-story buildings and one-story frame house; vol. sale; adjourned to June 26.

Hamilton Terrace, 38, w s, 460 ft n of 141st St, 19x100, three-story dwelling; vol. sale; bid in at $10,500.

107th St, 163 East, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, four-story tenement; voluntary sale; bid in at $8,000.

Madison Av, 2,107, e s, 59.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; J. N. Hayward et al against C. J. C. McPaul et al.; A. M. Pariser, attorney; due, $5,422.94; taxes, &c., $112; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

156th St, 1,015 East, n s, 45 ft e of Fox St, 40x100, five-story flat; Rudolph Gross against Hyman Shapiro et al; Anton Gronich, attorney; due, $4,508.68; taxes, &c., $1,245; prior mortgage, $25,000; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Austin Place, s e corner of 147th St, 37.5x 100, vacant; S. B. Clocke against 182d and Garden Sts Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $629.45; taxes, &c., $50; prior mortgages $2,000; to the plaintiff for $1,500 over prior liens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

65th St. and West End Av., southwest corner, as a substitute for an $80,000 building plan which was withdrawn, a one-story brick garage, 100.5x101; owner, Thomas F. Devine, 79 West End Av.; architect, J. C. Cocker, 2,017 Fifth Av.; cost, $15,000.

177th St, n e corner of Watson Av, for a one-story brick oil and service station, 15x33.5; Tiebout Avenue Co., Zarcharwin F. Fonda, 1,005 East 180th St., President, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St., architect; cost, $2,500.

Rider Av, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, for a one-story brick garage, 34x42; George Haiss, 205 Alexander Av., owner; George Haiss Mfg. Co., 141st St and Rider Av, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

45th St, 6 East, a four-story brick residence altered to store and showroom; owner, Arthur S. Vernay, 12 East 45th St; architect, E. F. Strazzie, 16 East 42d St; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 32, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x100; Sallie Itzkovits to Adolph Steinmetz, 1,323 55th St, Brooklyn, and another, all liens, June 19; attorney, Lester B. Freedman, 320 Broadway....$1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, e s, 149.11 ft s of Delancey St, 24.10x100.4; same to same, June 19; attorney, same....$1

GOERCK ST, 139, w s, 150.1 ft s of Houston St, 24.11x100; Sallie Itzkovits to Adolph Steinmetz, 1,323 55th St, Brooklyn, and another, all liens, June 19; attorney, Lester B. Freedman, 320 Broadway....$1

POST AV, s w corner 204th St, 50x105, mtg $46,000; Post Av, s s, 50 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,000; Post Av, s s, 90 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,000; Post Av, s s, 130 ft w of 204th St, mtg $31,500; Post Av, s s, 170 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,500; Post Av, s s, 210 ft w of 204th St, 40x 105, mtg $31,500; Preferred Investing Co. to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RENWICK ST, 15 to 21, w s, 101.11 ft n of Canal St, 78.11x84.7x irregular; Cheever N. Ely et al, executors, Smith Ely, to Empire Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$11,500

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Cohen to John M. Lore, 367 East 184th St, all liens, June 19; attorney, same....$100

2D ST, 116 East, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Adeline Borck to Mary Fornabia, 261½ 3d Av, all liens, June 1; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row....$100

17TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Mantle Realty Co. to William Prager, individually, 129 East 74th St, and Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St; Alex Pfeiffer, 50 East 96th St, and William Prager, executors, Pincus Lowenfeld, mtg $10,000, June 19; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St....$1

84TH ST, 111 West, n s, 224.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x102.2; Hans E. Jeltsch to Alben Realty Co., 63 Park Row, mtg $42,000, June 21; attorney, S. B. Pollak, 63 Park Row.$100

114TH ST, 51 West, n s, 670 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; David and Sadie Price to Sabina Price, 894 Riverside Drive, b. and s., June 21; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 180 Fulton St....$1

124TH ST, 333-7 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 50x n 100.11x n again 100.11x e 25x s 50 to centre line of old church lane x n e 30.9x s 68.8 to beginning; Cily Zulouf to Gustave A. Messer, 255 Fort Washington Av, mtg $42,000, June 21; attorney, B. Elliott Burston, 233 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 140 ft n of 196th St, 20x 92x21x91.11; Elemco Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. Joseph Rakowsky, 598 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, June 20; attorney, same....$100

COURTLANDT AV, 705 and 707, w s, 50x 100; City Real Estate Co. to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorney, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway.$100

CRESTON AV, 2,754, e s, 25x100; Lillie Roberts to Palmina Buondono, 2,754 Creston Av, mtg $4,400, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..$100

DAWSON ST, 1,218, s s, 40.8x100; also Dawson St, 1,222, e s, 496.8 ft n of Longwood Av, 40.8x100; Isaac Schultz to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 6; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

EAST ¼ Lot 369, map of Unionport, 50x 216; Helen L. Baley to William J. Bailey, 4,827 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St....$100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, w s, 636.11 ft s of Saratoga Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Flynn to Joseph J. Flynn, 78 Westchester Square, June 20; attorney, Joseph J. Flynn, 78 Westchester Square....$100

GIRARD AV, e s, 525 ft s of 165th St, 75x 100; Helen L. Bailey to William J. Bailey, 4,327 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St....$100

INTERVALE AV, 910 and 912, n e s, 50x 100; Hannah Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 127th St, June 18; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

JACKSON AV, 1,120, e s, 22.7x87.6; John A. Schappert, Jr., to Josephine Schappert, 524 East 89th St, June 19; attorney, Josephine Schappert, 524 East 89th St....$1

LOTS 8A, 9A, 14, and 15, Block 3,236, map Bailey Estate; Merwin Realty Co. to Josephine Robb, 50 West 67th St, mtg $2,835, July 24, 1907; attorney, Joseph Fargis, 37 Liberty St....$1,000

LOTS 31 and 32, Parcel 26, map of William B. Ogden; Minnie A. Kurz to Siegfried Loewenthal, Inc., 1,112 Jackson Av, June 21; attorney, Siegfried Loewenthal, Inc., 1,112 Jackson Av....$100

LYMAN PLACE, 1,365, w s, 75x55.8x82.9x 90.3; Helen Quellmelz to Tilie Wolf, 2,310 Valentine Av, May 20; attorney, George L. Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av....$1

MARMION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 49.4x 100; Markstone Realty Co., Inc., to Annie Silberman, 664 Concord Av, mtg $33,000, June 19; attorney, A. H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway....$1

PIER AV, s w corner of Emily St, 25x100; Helen L. Bailey to William J. Bailey, 4,327 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St....$100

PROSPECT AV, 730 and 732, e s, 50x88.11x 62.10x125; Isaac Schultz to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 127th St, mtg $34,500, June 6; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,309, n w corner of Home St, 57x60x85.11x66.7; Isaac Schultz to Joseph Corn, 260 Riverside Drive, March 24; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 18; same attorney....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 149.10x100; William F. Kenny to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, mtg $11,000, June 12; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Kenny Co. to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., mtg $11,000, June 15; same attorney....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 354.5 ft s of Aldus St, runs e 150 x s 70.6 x e 150 to Hoe Av x s 20.11 x w 300 x n 94; also interior plot begins 425 ft s of Aldus St and 150 ft w of Hoe Av, runs n 89 x e — x s 89 x w 80; Joseph Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 18; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row....$1

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, runs s e 56.10 x s w 36.11 x s 28.2 x s w 1.2 x n w 31.3 x n e 50; William F. Kenny to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, June 15; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St....$100

TINTON AV, 1,224, e s, 22x132; Leslie F. Randall to Marjorie H. Randall, 1,224 Tinton Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 22, 1912; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$1

VAN NEST AV, n e corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; also Van Nest Av, n w corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; Jennie E. Byrne to Van Wallace Realty Corporation, 30 East 42d St, June 19; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway....$100

134TH ST, 447 East, n s, 25x100; Samuel W. Altman to Jessie J. Goldberg, 509 West 110th St, April 21, 1914; attorney, H. M. Goldberg, 141 Broadway....$1

149TH ST, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson St, 59.8x97.6x50x130.11; William F. Kenny to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, June 12; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Kenny Co. to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, June 15; same attorney....$100

159TH ST, 367 East, n s, 25x100; Louisa Ace to Mary Kane, 386 Willis Av, June 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude H. Hoth to same, June 19; attorney, same....$100

183D ST, s w corner Hughes Av, 25x100; Miscellaneous Realty Co., Inc., to Lillian H. Sammis, Cliffside Park, N. J., mtg $25,000, June 8; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 98x102; S. V. Peloso against Harrison Avenue Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$3,290

123D ST, 11 and 13 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against 15 West 123d Street, Inc., et al., owners; J. Bunt & Son, contractors....$760

134TH ST, 129 West; George Poster against Sarah Altman, owner and contractor; Isaac Altman, contractor....$491

189TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Hajek Bros. & Co., Inc., against Washington Place Building Co., owner and contractor....$916

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.5x104.8; George Colon & Co. against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners and contractors....$12,750

ST. ANN'S AV, 340; Abraham P. Kramer against Charles H. Goebel and Carrie K. Goebel, owners; Carrie K. Goebel, contractor....$24

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

34TH ST, 64 East; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against E. W. Dickinson et al., June 11, 1917....$280

Bronx.

239TH ST, n w corner of Martha Av, 50x100; William Grob et al. against Charles Barthen et al., Nov. 21, 1916....$120

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Wanted by a large real estate company; one who is experienced in leasing of lofts and business properties. Good chance for hustler. Replies will be held in strict confidence. Address O. S., Box 34 Times.

ESTATE AT AUCTION SALE

The well known estate of J. Avery Nathans, situated on Prospect Street, White Plains, N. Y., will be offered at public auction sale on Saturday next at 3:30 P. M., on the premises. Approximately 3 acres; house of 12 rooms; 3 baths; all improvements; set well back from street. Surrounded by wonderful maples and birches. Extensive gardens, bearing fruit trees of every variety. Garage for 4 cars, apartment of 4 rooms; large fowl house.

Photographs and full details sent on request. Inspection by applying on the property or to

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A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT FREEPORT

A modern 10-room house, with all improvements, including gas and electric light; the outbuildings are barn, with 3 horse stalls; garage, with accommodation for two cars; chicken house, runs, etc.; plot 100x240; entrance on two streets; price $7,000; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES HANSE, 33 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I.

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PELHAM MANOR ON SOUND.
FOR RENT, beautiful apartments, individual porches; extensive grounds, tennis court, dining room, garage; 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.
FOR SALE, Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; stone garage; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.
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TWO COTTAGES AT IRVINGTON
6 Rooms, Bath, Laundry, near depot; new; ground, 25x100; sale, $4,550; rent $30 each.
Also
7 ROOM COTTAGE AT DOBBS FERRY.
Bath, Laundry; ground, 50x120; near depot; sale, $7,000; rent, $45. Address or apply to ERNEST BOHRENS, Irvington, N. Y.

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Ideal Small Farms
$25 Full Acre of Cleared Land Shade Trees - $200
Down Peach or Apple Orchard $275
$5 Monthly
ELEGANT CLEARED LAND, SUITABLE FOR CHICKEN RAISING, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, ETC. THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE ENOUGH GROUND FROM WHICH TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING BY RAISING YOUR OWN PRODUCTS.
Small House and 2 Acres, $1350
Old Farm House, Barn, Fruit & Shade Trees with 3 Acres Fine Land, complete, $1950
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On improved street; splendid view of country; plot 65x188; modern house, attractive design; practically new; 8 rooms; steam; hardwood floors and trim; large living room, open fireplace. Write or call for particulars, photo and reason for sacrifice price, $5,700.
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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.
Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $3,500. Call and see photographs and details.
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Deal Beach — Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA—SALE OR LET.

FACTORY
Suitable for warehouse for sale in Philadelphia. 60,000 sq. ft. floor space. P. R. R. Siding.
C. J. MITCHELL CO., Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
Beautiful eleven-room concrete cottage, (Italian design,) and large grounds, including farm buildings, abutting on Cross Pond at Poundridge, Westchester County. Fishing, rowing, boating, etc. Railroad facilities at Stamford and Bedford Stations. Terms reasonable. Apply to Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 4936 Worth.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices for Rent
Choicest Location,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.
High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sunday. Offices and Salesrooms.
Offices from $25 up.
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
110 West 34th St.

Automobile Trade, Attention!
Large Broadway Corner Store
Ideally located for salesroom or accessories; especially fine show windows. Moderate rent.
S. E. Corner B'way, 56th St.
YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
James A. Dowd, [illegible]

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT ELMHURST
NEW HOUSE AND GARAGE
Built on Swiss Chalet Cottage style of artistic design, has 7 large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, open Brick fireplace, outside chimney, every modern improvement, connected with City sewers, near Subway station, trolley and railroad station; price $8,500; amount of cash down can be arranged; call week days and Sunday. Owner and builder, George C. Johnston, [illegible] Kingsland Avenue, near Elmhurst [illegible], Elmhurst.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BOILER FURNACES RELINED
MASON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. F. WALSH, INC.
2703 Creston Av. Tel. 2747 Fordham.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Opportunity
for Antique Shop, Art Gallery, Decorator, Furniture House
or other high-class retail concern. An attractive three-story building is now being erected on west side of Madison Avenue between 64th and 65th Streets. Ground floor and parlor stores and two large studio apartments on top floor now for rent. The west end of building will be a large, well lighted hall about 60' square and almost 40' in height. This Hall can be connected with any one of stores, and will be a remarkable room for the display of goods.
Full commission to brokers. For plans and prices apply to Alliance Realty Company, Clarke G. Dailey, Vice-President, 115 Broadway. Phone Rector 3350.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms and 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$80 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

115 West 104th
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, $30-$60.
Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator; every improvement.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,900.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

125 West 86th St.—Beautiful 4-story-and-basement brownstone private dwelling; especially suitable for physician; very reasonable; for sale or rent. Write or inquire Ashley B. Cone, 433 5th Av., Murray Hill 5840.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

To Let—144 Fisher Av, White Plains, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; large garden; $50; immediate possession. Tel. 1461-R.

Bargain.—Bungalow; 35 min. Grand Central; $600 and mort. G 112 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,4[illegible] [illegible] down and $15 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box [illegible] Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100, Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,500; reasonable amount cash, balance your own terms. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful homes, with all conveniences; moderate rent; commuting distance; fishing, boating, and bathing; bargain in homes for sale. Phillips, 247 West 34th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE FARMS, LITTLE FARMS, LITTLE FARMS (Just what you have been looking for. Laid out in plots of 1, 1½, 2 and 3 acres. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. Will raise every known vegetable. Possession of land on first payment, enabling you to raise your own vegetables this Summer. These little farms are only 30 minutes from N. Y. City, up or down town, situated in a fine, well developed and restricted suburb, less than 10 minutes' walk to station; 40 trains daily, commutation $3.90 monthly. Schools, stores, churches. Will build house to suit your own ideas. There are only 40 of these little farms in all, first come, first served. Small amount of cash required, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 50 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

NO MONEY DOWN
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming home can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a home easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded, plot 50x 125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; lot 100x 150; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,500. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Seven-room house and lot 37x125; well water, electricity; good condition; $2,300, $400 down. W. Jahnel, 158 Larch Av., Bogota, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000; all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, to rent by year, house of 12 rooms or more with modern heating, &c., with 10 to 25 acres of land; society neighborhood no inducement; within one hour of New York, on the Lackawanna R. R., or out of Grand Central; unusual house, hills, trees, and a pond desirable; within a mile of a town; might be interested in an option to purchase; quote lowest rental; give full description. Answer immediately. Address 299 Main St., East Aurora, N. Y.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Five-acre farm, fruit orchards, cultivated land, on main road, $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Doctor's office, with reception and operating room, maid service; fully equipped and furnished; may be seen at any time. 123 West 75th.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

Sublet, two offices with private entrance, Hudson Terminal Building. Address S 263 Times Downtown.

Office room of 610 sq. feet to sublet on third floor, Vanderbilt Av. Building, 51 East 42d St. Lewis.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Bldg. V 344 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Staten Island.

Oakwood Beach.—Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, Staten Island. Phone Orchard 3767.

Westchester County.

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.
My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 15-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

Attractive corner; handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths, stucco home; garage; planted garden; two minutes from station. Larchmont 658. 133 Larchmont Av.

Rent 11-room house, all improvements; fine view; block from beach. R. Kromer, Telephone 191J Rye.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

LAKE RONKONKOMA.—New 8-room stucco house and garage, newly furnished, to rent for season; overlooking lake, with all privileges of boating and bathing. Joseph Fiala, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage, eight rooms, bath; ice; garage; season, $250. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach. — High-class clientele; suite, living room, kitchen, bedrooms, bath, restricted neighborhood, $400 season. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th. Phone Riverside 8098.

To let, furnished, $300 for season, remodelled farm house, ample shade; 40 minutes from Penn. Station; near bathing and beach; full particulars from C. M. Van Tassell, Baldwin, L. I.

New Jersey.

FURNISHED HOME IN COUNTRY.
Large, Shady Plot and Garden.
Unusually attractive cottage of 8 rooms; all modern improvements; newly painted and decorated; finished in white enamel; 12 minutes' walk from Ridgewood (N. J.) station; good neighborhood; garage; to let, July and August, at $90 per month.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.

To rent, attractive eleven-room furnished house, four master's bedrooms, one extra small room, large living room, and dining rooms; large garage; three acres ground; vegetable patch; country, yet 20 minutes' walk only from centre of town; very low rental, because late in season. Box 171, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT, furnished, for Summer season, cosey home, commuting distance, situated Northern Hills New Jersey; five bedrooms; modern conveniences; garage, tennis court; acre of ground; five minutes' walk from station. Owner, P. O. Box 325, Hillsdale, N. J.

Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 425-W, Spring Lake. G 89 Times.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown.—To let, furnished house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 fireplaces; 11 acres, beautiful views and surroundings. S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

Truro, Cape Cod.—Furnished house; [illegible] Mrs. Amelia Ryder, North Truro, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Connecticut.

For rent, furnished, a bungalow at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., can accommodate two families or ten or twelve adults; hot and cold water, two baths, electric light, private sandy beach, garage accommodation; rent very reasonable. Apply to J. J. MacKeown, 26½ East 33d, New York City.

FOR RENT.—Furnished cottage, beautifully located on shore of Lake Waramaug, Litchfield County, Conn; six rooms and bath; rent, $300. Inquire Box 356 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT.—Rooms, with private bath, in bungalow connected with Lakeview Inn, New Preston, Conn. Inquire Box V 355 Times Downtown.

Rhode Island.

Block Island.—$125 season; large ten-room house, furnished; seven bedrooms; centrally located; also seven-room house, $100 season. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

Vermont.

AMES HILL DAIRY FARM.
An exclusive estate in Green Mountains, between Brattleboro and Bennington, offers for rent two cottages of respectively four and ten rooms, with modern plumbing; nearby tea house serves meals if wanted; references required. Address Gustrom, 540 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town & Country Renting Agency. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

About six rooms, porch, and small grounds, situated not more than one hour from New York; dry soil; no mosquitos; rental about $50 a month. A. S. Pettit, 281 West 11th St., city.

Small furnished cottage, with garage; adult family; Summer season; commuting distance; not over $200; along Erie R. R., or Jersey Coast preferred. E 218 Times Downtown.

Edgewater cottage on ocean; nine rooms, all improvements; $500 season. 14 Beach 42d. Far Rockaway 2583.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $17.50 week; maid service. Plaza 8793.

5TH AV., 2,100.—Seven furnished rooms, elevator apartment; rent $50. Harlem 5886.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

56TH ST., 53 EAST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath, private roof.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young people wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished, $100 per month.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

SUBLET—July-October, 22 East 10th St., studio, bedroom, bath, partly furnished; phone Jamaica 2334. Apply Pepe, 40 Washington Square.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

939 8TH AV., (Van Dyck Studios.)—Large studio, artistically furnished, piano, sublet for Summer, moderate. Apply Stevens.

9TH, 42 WEST.—Six rooms and bath for July, August, and September. Lynde.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

46TH, 31 WEST.—Studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; artistically furnished; roof garden; monthly; bargain. Apply 12-4 P. M. Miss Daintry.

54TH ST., WEST, at 7th Av.—For 2 or 2½ months, cool, completely furnished three room and bath housekeeping apartment. Apply 11E, Oregon Apartments.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. The Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Five attractive rooms, 9th floor, light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 58. Circle 2680.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Completely furnished, six cool, large, front rooms; studio; north and south exposure; at Park entrance. Preyer.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, seven rooms, furnished, $200 monthly. Stiles.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

72D, 322 WEST. — Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1085.

74TH, 103 WEST.—LARGE FURNISHED STUDIO SUITES, PRIVATE BATHS.

78TH, 250 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, for Summer. 4A, Tel. Schuyler 7516.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7627.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Unusual 8 rooms; exquisite furniture; $100. Third floor west.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

91ST, (West End.)—Distinctively furnished seven rooms, new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath, newly furnished. 3 N.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8 E.)—Rent same, less than unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library, Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 8502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November; 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Three attractive outside rooms, kitchenette, splendid air and light, near subway and Riverside Drive, $45. Wollaston.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished, near Riverside and Columbia; $100 monthly, until Sept. 25. Superintendent.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

113TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, outside 5-room apartment, three exposures, immediately. Moody.

114TH AND 7TH AV.—Six delightfully cool rooms; modern corner apartment; elevator; daintily furnished; piano, silver, linen; two months or longer. Cathedral 9644. Haltom.

115TH, (corner Broadway; Luxor, Apartment 31.)—Four cool rooms; housekeeping; piano; Summer rates.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Two-room furnished apartment with kitchenette, $60 month; elevator service. Apt. 3F.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Five handsome, light, cool rooms; high class. 4860 Morningside. Murray.

157TH, 547 WEST.—Furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, bath, piano, near subway, elevated railroad, for 3 months, reasonable. Levy, Apartment 23, by appointment only.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

181ST ST., 802 WEST.—Three rooms, elevator apartment, all outside rooms, every improvement, two blocks from subway, very attractive. $35. Booth.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET, handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS, [illegible] West 72d. Phone [illegible] Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS to let; list on request. Consult Elite Renting, 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

FORT WASHINGTON AV. — Five - room apartment, sublet, sell all beautiful furniture cheap; seen by appointment. E 222 Times Downtown.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

MANHATTAN AV., 540, (corner 123d.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; elevator, electricity; $48. Johnston.

NORTHERN AV., 42, (Cor. West 179th St.)—3-room apartment, daintily furnished, handsomest and airiest on Washington Heights, to sublet until October, $35 month. Apartment 36.

PLAZA SECTION, four charmingly furnished rooms, housekeeping; new building; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, Oriental rugs, linen, silver; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five delightfully furnished rooms, modern; river view; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—Eight-room furnished corner apartment, $100 monthly. Apt. 4.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 160.—Sublet apt., fully furnished, from July to November. F. Magee.

WEST END AV., 817.—Bargain to Oct. 1, handsomely furnished modern apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths. Palma, Apt. 5B. Telephone 9180 Riverside.

WEST END AV, 472.—Southwest exposure; seven rooms, five facing street; two baths; piano; July, August, $150 monthly. Doob.

WEST END AV, 740.—96th subway; 5 beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; spacious. 2:30 to 4:30.

WEST END AV.—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice. Col. 3974.

WEST END AV., 839.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment to sublet. 7A.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths; 11th floor; $100. Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—To sublet, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; highest type apartment, new building. Apt. 9F.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, highest type apartment; now building. 141 East 44th, Apt. 9F.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Seven large, beautiful rooms; all improvements; big concession. Schuyler 5448.

90TH ST., 120 WEST.—Single flat, eight rooms, bath, all improvements. Janitor.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—4 and 5 rooms; hall service; electricity; telephone; rent $35-38.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

110TH, 131 WEST.—Sublet, five cool rooms, overlooking Central Park, 3 months; can renew lease; concession. Apt. 2-D, Superintendent.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms; now leasing. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Eight exceptionally large rooms in corner house facing park; very reasonable. See Superintendent.

WEST END AV, 847, Near 101st St.—6 rooms and bath, $45.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

FOUR or five rooms, unfurnished, east side or Washington Square section, around $85. McDevitt, 347 5th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT coupe, late 1916, nearly new; bargain quick buyer; suitable lady or doctor; no agents. C. G., 1,364 Broadway.

A Special Clearing Sale Used Cars.
Hudson Super-Six Touring, Victoria top.
Dodge 1916 Touring.
Oldsmobile 1916 4-cylinder Touring.
Hupmobile 1915 Touring.
Maxwell Coupelet Runabout.
Cadillac Runabout.
Buick 1916 Touring.
These cars must be sold, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO.,
1,930 Broadway. Tel. 4374 Columbus.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
CADILLAC 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER 1917 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
MERCER 1917 TOUR.; brand new; discount.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
BUICK 1917 "LITTLE 6" TOURING.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5 PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1913 BEARCAT.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BENZ touring car, up-to-date body, Westinghouse starting and lighting system; will be sold at any reasonable offer; bargain. N. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

BUICK (1916) Little Six Touring; general condition excellent; price right. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR, USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES, $1,375.
One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale; has every possible equipment and is ready to be used without an expenditure of any kind; an inspection will be most convincing; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4 PASS.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Elegant seven passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 8, 1915, 3 passenger roadster, $850; also fast combination horse, 8 years; runabout, cutter, and harness; ordered away. Capt. W. C. Davis, West Point, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-pass., perfect condition, new tires, bargain. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

CADILLAC, late 1916 touring, condition perfect, used six months. Phone Columbus 9869.

CADILLAC, 1914, seven-passenger, new paint, overhauled. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Phone Bry. 1328.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail Roadster, looks and runs like new. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CHUMMY Roadster, newly painted, condition guaranteed, original price $2,000. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 W. 47th. Bry. 1328.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, seven passenger; A1 mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles; special paint; equipped with wire wheels.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

DAVIS, 1917, seven-passenger, excellent buy, 3,000 miles. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our own shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE, 1916, TOURING CAR. DELIVERED OCTOBER. $550.
In very exceptional condition mechanically, paint and shoe equipment. Has extra shoe, all tools, &c. Is open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES "GUARANTEED"
Custom and Standard Bodies.
38 and 48 H. P. Chassis.
1916 and 1917 Models.
FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.
The man who would like to own "The Best Built Car in America" now has an opportunity of purchasing one of these practically new and fully guaranteed Locomobiles at prices 30% to 60% lower than similar models can be purchased for today.
These cars have been overhauled, repainted and all signs of use have been removed. Furthermore they are almost identical in design and style with our latest models.
LOCOMOBILE — 1916 — "38" Dorsay Landaulet. Original price, $6700. Re-sale price, $3500.
LOCOMOBILE—1916—"48" Custom-built Cabriolet. Original price, $6650. Re-sale price, $3750.
LOCOMOBILE—1917—"48" Touring Car. Used as Demonstrator, run less than 5000 miles. Original price, $5650. Re-sale price, $4500.
There will be a 1917 "48" Limousine and a 1916 "48" Six passenger torpedo ready for delivery July 15th.
Locomobile style, prestige and mechanical excellence cannot be removed by change of ownership; nor be obtained in a new car at these prices.
Inquire of Mr. E. L. Franklin, Manager of the Exchange Car Dept.
The LOCOMOBILE CO. of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
Telephone, Columbus 7750.

1916 HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
Very low mileage; perfect condition; no brokers; $1,400. Address V 358 Times Downtown.

HUDSON Super-Six, seven-passenger, perfect condition, driven 2,600 miles. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

HUDSON.—Super-six sedan, 1916; splendid mechanical condition. Private owner, 110 West End Av. Phone Columbus 1206.

HUDSON, 1916, three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LANCIA touring; excellent condition; like new; electric equipment. Dr. Blank, 15 Central Park West. Columbus 5230.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 "38" 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER speedster, 1917 Chummy roadster, 1917 demonstrator, and E. M. F. 5-passenger touring; reasonable. Elliot Auto Sales Co., 200 West 59th St.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger, electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $575. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

NATIONAL 1917 TWIN 6 SEDAN; run 2,900 miles; has 5 wire wheels, slip covers, and all latest equipments; cost $3,000; owner going away, must sacrifice same. 150 West 55th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, four-cylinder touring, run very little; exceptional condition. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS: '16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass. '15 "2-38" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
ALSO: 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass. 1916 Cadillac Coupelet. 1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat. 1912 Lancia Touring. 1913 Mercer Runabout. 1913 Mercer Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 4-40 Runabout; light enamel top and bucket seat; perfect order; very fast; two new tires and tubes; $600. F. M. Dampman, 71 Murray St., New York.

PACKARD twin six runabout, with wire wheels; painted white; looks beautiful; lots of extras. Tel. 2867 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 14-38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels, slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, etc.; make offer. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 18 touring, cheap; cash or payments. Wilbur, 201 West 105th.

PEERLESS Touring, excellent condition, newly painted, complete electric system; many extras. Mr. Murphy's car, 23 West 62d Street.

PEUGEOT 1914 limousine; splendid condition; wonderful and economical town car; recently owned by Miss Elsie de Wolfe; bargain. Apply to V. J. Petry, 2 West 47th.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PREMIER 1916 speedster; powerful and fast. Wallace, 1,739 Broadway.

RENAULT 7-passenger touring, one of the most attractive cars ever seen, in perfect condition, $1,500. For further particulars address G 106 Times.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Smart landaulet, electric self-starter; luxuriously equipped; cost $4,200; accept $350. Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE 1915 36 H. P.; only driven 8,000 miles.

SIMPLEX 1914 50 H. P. 5-passenger touring; enclosed; chain drive; just repainted and overhauled; new slip covers.

Both of these cars can be seen by appointment.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 William St. Newark, N. J.
Tel. Market 1716.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight - cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1916, Silent Knight 7 passenger touring car; 1917 improvements; run about 3,000 miles; will sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

STEARNS, 1917, 8-cylinder touring car, leather Victoria top, slip covers, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

STEVENS DURYEA, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

WINTON, 1914, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK for hire by day, week, month. G., 1,765 Southern Boulevard.

CADILLAC, PACKARD, PIERCE.—1916 models; monthly, season; reasonable. Koch, Manager, Riverside 6200.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD Landaulet, excellent condition, hour, day, trip, monthly preferred. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD, 48, touring, beautiful, week, month; moderate. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 932.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL trade stock in rubber company for five-passenger light car, with all improvements. W. A. Keener, 146 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED high-class latest model club or chummy roadster to seat four; can exchange late Buick six roadster. Runyon, 2088 Jersey City.

1916, 1917 automobile of standard make; 7-passenger touring. Phone 922 Riverside after 6 P. M.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.—Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST.—Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable. Ladies [illegible] Booklet.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows on the Beach, Huguenot Park.—Hour Wall St.; shade, porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2181.

Long Island.

Private family can accommodate ten boarders; good table; walking distance to bay and station; large, airy rooms and piazza. Apply Box 262, Sayville, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 118TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y. A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Massachusetts.

Young woman wishes several ladies or young women to join her at bungalow camp in Northern Massachusetts; will be in New York for few days and can be interviewed. R. M. C., 204 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Young business man, Hebrew, desires first-class room and board with refined family; commuting distance; references exchanged; state particulars. Room 421, 500 Fifth Av., New York City.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires room, board, near ocean, private family, commuting distance; references exchanged; give particulars. K 176 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—$9 to $12; references. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms with bath; prices reasonable; table board.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; ideal location; board optional.

73D, 206 WEST.—Guests accommodated at less than cost of hotel and restaurant; homelike, kind you like, never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons.

73D, 260 WEST.—Very desirable large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; hot and cold running water, bath adjoining; suitable for one or two persons; Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool rooms, excellent table; subway, elevated, park; $8-$10.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front double room; private bath; near Riverside.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, airy room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate 1 or 2 adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car line; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large front room; board optional; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

118TH, 351 WEST, (Corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; rooms, board, $8 up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Healthy, beautiful, Audubon, large, $10; small, $8 up, including meals. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

161ST, 531 WEST.—Attractive outside room in Christian family; gentleman; references. Apartment 63. Phone Audubon 500.

WEST END AV., 916.—High-class house; every modern convenience; all rooms have running water, connecting baths; special rates.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG MEN, Hebrews, desire rooms and board with private family, near Broadway; state terms. K 179 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

[illegible]TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large room, suitable two; also small room.

[illegible]1ST, Corner Lexington.—Large, comfortable room in elevator apartment; gentleman. [illegible]reeland, Lexingtonia.

[illegible]TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, light rooms in modern apartment. Apartment 9.

[illegible]TH, 36 EAST; 16 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

[illegible]TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

39TH, (268-275 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$9-$10.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $5-$9-$10.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

48TH, 29 EAST.—Extremely attractive, comfortable front room; use of bath; business man.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

86TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, single rooms, $5, $6.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST.—Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

38TH, 9, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH, 9 & 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 48TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, electricity, telephone, refined, $15 up.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 308 WEST.—Studio, two rooms; also singly; bath; cheap to October.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman, Thompson.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Extra large, double room, dressing room, private bath; kitchen privileges.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 10.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6814.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished medium sized front room; electricity; all conveniences.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Front and back parlor, bath; suitable for doctor or dentist.

72ND, 261 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite, ideal for family or party of gentlemen; other rooms; board optional.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suites; excellent location; Summer rates; electricity; modern.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity; subway, elevated; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; Summer rate, near subway and "L."

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Française; tains privés; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; painters' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; subway; Summer rates; electricity; references. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; bath, electricity, parquetry; exclusive, desirable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence; $6.

75TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without kitchenette.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone, reception room; $2.50 to $10.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, (322 WEST END AV.)—Good airy rooms; conveniences; subway and cars.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, electricity, phone.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small, cool, comfortable rooms; modern improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; cool double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room; use piano; connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, electricity; one flight up; Summer rates.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive room in exclusive apartment one-half block from subway and Drive. 4 W. C.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 233 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Large outside room; running water. Seeney.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also single room.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium, single; private bath, hot water, electricity.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths, electricity; board optional; Summer rates.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 8th floor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool, front room; private bath; breakfast privileges.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, phone; reasonable rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife has beautifully furnished suite and single room, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, elevator; Schuyler 6776.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; near "L," subway; references.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large, small, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Neat, clean room, lavatory; small, private American family. Lindheim.

84TH, 88 WEST.—Beautiful front room, running water; suitable for two; also smaller rooms, adjoining bath; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8729 Schuyler.

85TH, 218 WEST.—Large and single rooms, piano, telephone, $3 up. McKeever.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity, parquet floor; private bath; also small room.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

86TH, 383 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; near drive; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Beautiful, bright, clean rooms, everything modern; also housekeeping. Gleiss.

[illegible]TH, 11 WEST.—Large, airy, single rooms; homelike; call evenings; reference. Rose.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

93D ST, 265 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; smaller room, suitable couple.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool suite; large living and sleeping room. Apt. 2N.

93TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, for single or couple; all improvements.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Cheerful outside room; electricity; $4.50; gentleman. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 280 WEST.—Desirable room for couple or two gentlemen; private family. Chaurant.

99TH, 248 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed front room, opposite bath, accommodating one or two; 6th floor. Bolich, 7711 River.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Room, attractive, gentleman, $6; references. Apt. 31. Call evenings.

102D, 245 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; private house.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH, 528 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Young couple offer large, cool, beautifully furnished room, southern exposure, unrestricted view; dressing lavatory; eighth floor; reasonable. Apartment 82.

118TH, 523 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, (3 windows;) running water; adjoining bath. Hart.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large, light room, with running water; lady only. Jacobs.

116TH, 318 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, gentleman, business lady; telephone. Drissler.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room. 15 Claremont Av., Apt. 1.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double outside rooms, kitchen, $2.50, $6. Rose.

120TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated, Lenox subway.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

138TH, 606, 618 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, running water, phone, kitchen privileges.

141ST, 600 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen; large rooms, twin beds, living room. Broadway Apartment, No. 58.

BEAUTIFUL suite, two rooms, private bath, overlooking Central Park. Telephone 1467 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, attractive front suite; one, two gentlemen. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Rooms or suites, exceptional location, refined, convenient. Brazee.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST.) Opposite Park; delightful corner room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (Columbia neighborhood.)—Home-room, bedrooms, housekeeping privileges. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 89TH ST. New elegantly furnished large room, with private bath; large back parlor bedroom, with kitchenette; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private bath. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED room wanted by gentleman, in private American family preferred; room must be clean, airy; all improvements; comfortable home; write, giving full particulars and terms. P. O. Box 261, Mad. Sq. Station.

GENTLEMAN desiring first-class accommodations, large room or suite, convenient 164th "L" station, 103d subway, telephone Academy 2289.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED ROOM wanted, electricity, bath, phone; some kitchen privileges; reasonable. K 175 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH, 122 WEST.—UNUSUALLY FINE SUITES; ALSO SINGLE; ALL CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOUSE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; competent. Call 22 W. 82d.

COLLEGE WOMAN, energetic, reliable, desires work, five hours daily. K 202 Times.

COOK.—Lady going out of town for Summer wishes to find place for her cook, (colored,) until Oct. 1; excellent recommendation. Phone Gramercy 2200 except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

GOVERNESS.—Companion to lady by experienced French teacher for Summer; three languages; music; highest references. K 161 East 63d St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady having tutored privately ten years wishes position as governess. V 348 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young girl wishes position houseworker, small family; city preferred. 532 West 148d.

INTERPRETER.—American business woman, 30, as interpreter; German, Bohemian, Slavish, Polish. C 472 Times Annex.

NURSE.—English; for one child; would go to the country. Grace, 17 West 65th. Columbus 8125.

SALESWOMAN.—Intelligent young woman, (28,) of good appearance, wishes position in wholesale house; dress house preferred. Box 325, 862 Columbus Av.

SCHOOL TEACHER, Sabbath observer, wants position; office or private work. V 363 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. S 253 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, living home, desires position as secretary; secretarial training received at Columbia University; experienced; Christian. S 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, desires situation where there is a chance for advancement; willing and alert; highest reference. Call Audubon 5830, Apt. 46.

STENO-TYPIST.—High class; familiar mail order; multigraph machine work; permanent or substitute position sought. Phone Hanover 6416.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, experienced; position; French, Spanish, German; knowledge of Portuguese. Address V 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' export, brokerage experience; excellent references; $15. S 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; educated, initiative, clean-cut; rapid correspondence; $18. K 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $18. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office practice, desires connection with reliable concern. C 467 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. S 238 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant will conduct audits, examinations, or prepare monthly statements; special arrangements with firms not employing regular bookkeeper. Certified. 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, young, department store trained, seeks change; manager or assistant; moderate salary. Address L. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Good education; capable, experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. K 189 Times.

BRAINS, energy, sales and office experience for sale. R 64 Times.

BUILDER, 35; 10 years' experience repairs, renting, collecting; best reference or bond. L. B., Box 12, Brooklyn Eagle Main.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman leaving New York would like to find position for his chauffeur; clean, sober man of 30; excellent driver; good mechanic; highly recommended. E. B., 50 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, polite, honest, A1 references, mechanic, experienced on Hudson, Kissel, Winton, Stearns, Cadillac, Packard, Pierce, Locomobile, Delaughney, Oldsmobile, wishes position with private family. J. R. H., 532 West 122d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, with executive ability, open for good private family; American born; references; sobriety, honesty; capable driver of ladies and children; no objection to go touring. K 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4030.

CHAUFFEUR. — Good mechanic, careful driver, desires position, city, country; references. P. Paulsen, Thedford Garage, 315 West 96th. River, 8586.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 9 years' experience, wishes position. Wing, 804 Columbus Av. Columbus 491.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, sober, careful, wishes position city, country. Sanders, 913 6th Av.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 20, one year college, as clerk, correspondent, or office assistant; at present employed; references. V 359 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE YOUNG MAN wants position at anything. Breger, 232 6th St.

DRAFTSMAN, experience internal combustion engines, design oil, gas, desires position. K 198 Times Downtown.

MAN, (American, 34,) experienced handling material, large quantities, checking, receiving, billing, &c.; first class; 7 years' references present employer if desired. U. G., 153 Times.

MANAGER for lunchroom; 10 years' experience; A1 reference. 213 East 60th.

OFFICE MANAGER, 26, experienced stenographer, accountant, correspondent, secretary, advertising man, and traveling salesman; salary $35. College, V 332 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—Young man wishes position as porter. Address 206 East 97th St. Percy Balfour. K 178 Times.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY.—Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. S 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Civil engineer, 26, construction experience, desires position with business house as engineering salesman; what do you offer to start? Good references. K 182 Times.

SALESMAN.—Southerner, cotton experience twelve years, have sales ability, wide acquaintance cotton trade, now employed; highest references. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, American, 35, desires Summer position in country; mountains preferred; available now; highest references. Phone Freeman, 8345 Murray Hill.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced American, exceptional correspondent, stenographer; conscientious executive. V 360 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN, (27,) technical education and experience in Europe through practical knowledge of dyeing, weaving, several languages, desires any position in factory. Address Cortes, 72 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, familiar stock bond transfers, preparing, typing statistical compilations, wants extra work; charges reasonable. V 347 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College student desires position as tutor for Summer; had two years' experience, and is competent to teach all preparatory courses. Address H., Irvington, N. Y.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 17, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, WANTS FIRST-RATE JOB, PREFERABLY LAW. K 180 TIMES.

YOUNG French lawyer, excellent family, best references, knowledge of English, wants position lawyer's office, interpreter, private secretary, or correspondent in serious business. K 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, good education and appearance, ten years' experience with leading financial institutions, United States and abroad, wishes connection with concern where initiative and hard work count. K 133 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college training, desires connection with progressive concern; export preferred; unquestionable references, C. G., 108 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN
desires connection as assistant to executive; age 21; six years' experience; can take charge of billing and shipping departments. S 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, 1½ years' experience, must obtain position this week. Moe Maidman, 340 East 15th St., or call Stuyvesant 2208.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, references, four years' experience, desires position. R 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, electrically inclined, seeks position with engineering concern. K 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position with reliable concern, anything. K 185 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in office of clothing manufacturing concern; must be experienced in manufacturing line. Apply by letter, stating experience, H. B. Samuels & Co., 715 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; only those experienced in cloak and suit line need apply. Cohen & Klausner, 146 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher operators; experienced. Elliott Fisher Company, 88 Park Place.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER wanted; must be experienced in handling heavy business—tube system; salary, $12; must be over 22 years of age. Apply in person to Mr. J. P. Brundage, Rogers Peet Company, Broadway and 13th St.

CASHIER.—Young lady wanted as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, and stenographer for restaurant; experienced; $70 per month and one meal; hours 8:30 to 5:30. G 92 Times.

CLERK.—Young woman, good at figures; preferably experienced in alphabetical or numerical filing; apply by letter, stating experience, if any, age, extent of education and salary expected. G 94 Times.

COOKERY student or teacher; camp near New York City; attractive vacation proposition. Apply personally Saturday, 10 A. M., Davis, 140 West 79th.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing workmen's compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

ON POPULAR PRICED UNDERMUSLIN LINE. WE REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED DESIGNER; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PERSON. APPLY AT ONCE BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c.
D. E. SICHER & CO.,
49 WEST 21ST ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Remington or Royal, by a manufacturing concern. Address, giving age, experience, and salary desired, E 221 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 84 Times.

GENERAL SERVANT.—Must be good plain cook, for family of three adults; no washing; wages, $30 per month. Apply after 10 A. M., 305 West 72d St., Apt. 101.

GIRLS
for all kinds of factory work in clear, light, sanitary loft buildings. Apply at once, 9-1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., Brooklyn, near 41st St.

GRADUATE NURSE to take entire charge two children. Telephone Riverside 3986 before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

SALESLADY, with good acquaintance, sell fine silk underwear, privately; good commission. Write S., 346 East 138th.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO
have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced Saleswomen accustomed to meeting the best New York clientele:

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, TEA GOWNS, RIBBONS, MEN'S NECKWEAR, HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SMALL TRIMMING GIRL in cloak and suit house. Call Saturday, Stern, Miller Co., 22 and 26 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by large wholesale grocery house thoroughly experienced, proficient and rapid stenographer; must be competent and intelligent, with a knowledge of office detail; particulars as to age, experience, salary expected; positively no beginners or "near-stenographers" need apply. E 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in prominent real estate office handling business properties; applicant must be experienced, accustomed to office detail, and a rapid stenographer and typist. Answer, stating full particulars as to past experience and salary desired, to J. N., Box 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, Remington or Royal operator, by manufacturing concern. Address, giving age, experience, and salary desired, E 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, lady or gentleman; perfect in English; good knowledge of French and Spanish. X 226 Times Annex.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. B. SHOENFELD of B. SHOENFELD & SON, 12 East 33d St., has retired from business.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.—Rapid, capable Underwood typist; good future with large company; previous business experience not required, but considered in salary; $8-$10 weekly to start. G 95 Times.

TYPISTS and Office Assistant wanted in sales department; salary $8 to $10; residence in Brooklyn preferred; references required. Phone Sunset 2415.

YOUNG GIRL, colored, to assist in showroom. Greenwald-Friedman Co., 6 East 32d St. Apply at once.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Spanish-English stenographer, $20; ledger clerks, $18; bill clerks, $13; cashier, telephone operator, $12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, $12-$15. Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av., 31st St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable permanent connection for high grade junior competent to act as senior on smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. V 362 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 113 East 28th St., city.

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper or Ledger Clerk, good penman, accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for qualified young man. Apply at once, Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

ASSISTANT CLERK.—Wanted, middle-aged man as assistant clerk in country club; state age, salary, and references. Box 1,116, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, about 25, familiar with corporation books; state salary and references. L 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher operators, experienced. Elliott Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

BOY.—Neat, energetic, about 16 years of age, in office of large perfume manufacturer; unusual opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $6. Apply, giving references, &c., P. O. Box 57, Station O.

BOY, of good appearance, residing with his parents, can engage permanent position with high-class wholesale dry goods house, to begin work on the close of the school term. R 97 Times.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND FAMILY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 18 OR OVER. V 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted, about 16, office work; good opportunity for advancement; state education and salary wanted in answering. K 191 Times.

BOY in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for advancement. I. N. H. Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

BOYS.—Press room; opportunity learn lithographing. Pasbach Voice, 210 11th Av.

BRONZE FEEDERS, lithograph establishment; state experience. C 471 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, private family; go to country; reference required. Apply 590 West End Av., Apt. 8A, before 9 A. M. or between 6 and 7 P. M.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance; in reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 310 Times Downtown.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. G 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical,) one who is capable to design and work from sketches and verbal instructions. E 219 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tubes. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS wanted for passenger cars; salary, $28, room and board. Apply 1 West 74th St.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active, sober man; give full experience, age, nationality, salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED.
Man of prepossessing appearance who can face large audience of business men and speak excellent English as well as French; permanent employment; good salary. Apply personally, Mr. Thompson, 209 Tribune Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
ELEVATOR OPERATORS;
good salaries.
Apply Superintendent's office, 5th floor.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, safe deposit vault; state experience, age, reference, salary. V 352 Times Downtown.

MODELS wanted, short, slender men, for photographic purposes. Apply at once, Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 14th St.

NIGHT CLERK wanted for high-class apartment hotel; man of good appearance and habits; must furnish bond. Address, with reference, N. C., 621 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat and intelligent; one who can operate switchboard. Box 873 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for general office work in Christian firm; must be quick, active; state age, experience. V 336 Times Downtown.

ORDER CHASER, high-class, for following up shop orders in a large automobile repair shop; none but a high-class man need apply. G 98 Times.

PIANIST.—Wanted, first-class pianist, male or female, in high-class moving-picture house; apply immediately, C. McNeely, Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 208.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Head of large publishing house requires services of man over 30 years old; must be stenographer and typewriter and understand secretarial duties; in answering, give complete qualifications and state salary desired. L 5 Times.

RIBBON SALESMAN for retail trade in Manhattan; salary; state experience. R 74 Times.

R—U—SATISFIED?
Here Is Your Opportunity to Get on A Sales Force of Men Earning $2,500 to $10,000 a Year.
The largest real estate subdividers in the world have permanent positions to offer FIVE AMBITIOUS MEN, between 25 and 35 years of age. Real estate experience not necessary. Successful men put on traveling sales crew, with expenses and drawing account, and given opportunity of making big money in all our cities. Only qualifications must be willingness to work and learn. Applicant must be prepared to work on straight commission and give us all his time. A great future in store for a successful man.
Apply Friday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC.,
482 Tompkins Av., near Fulton St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN-MANAGERS WANTED.
The addition of many salesmen to our force necessitates our getting in touch immediately with a few experienced men who can qualify for managerial positions; permanency assured; drawing account against commission; New York and New England territory; must have at least high school education and be over 25 years of age. Call, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp., 120 West 32d St.

SALES MANAGER.
Wanted—First-class business man to sell over twenty different lines direct from over twenty factories, to merchants only. We allow a drawing account up to $25 per week, payable weekly, with liberal commissions, commissions payable monthly. Applicant must give small personal bond. Address U. S. Steel Ware Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

SALESMAN.—A few more with ability to interest best people on an unusually attractive proposition; out of town; start you off with successful salesman; commission; advance railroad fare and hotel expenses while learning; if satisfied with less than $50 per week do not answer; references required. K 187 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced selling specialties; new proposition; commission arrangement. 730, 21 Park Row.

SALESMEN wanted to sell good line caps and hats; commission only. X 217 Times Annex.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Temperature continues slightly below the seasonal average in the North and near or above the normal in all other parts of the country. Weather has become somewhat cooler in California, where intense heat has prevailed for several days past.

Scattered showers have occurred in the last 24 hours in the South, the lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Plains States. Showers are again reported from the wheat belt of the western Canadian Provinces.

Pressure is relatively high off the Atlantic Coast, lower Rocky Mountain and Western Plateau regions, and approximately normal elsewhere. This distribution indicates generally fair weather east of the Mississippi River Friday and Saturday except that showers are probable along the South Atlantic Coast Friday and Saturday and in the upper lake region Saturday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle southeast and south, local showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Overcast Friday; Saturday, fair.

Western New York.—Probably fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	57	65	4 P. M.	59	78
6 A. M.	57	64	6 P. M.	60	75
9 A. M.	59	74	9 P. M.	57	70
12 M.	63	78	11 P. M.	55	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:31|Moon sets..9:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:32	9:48	3:34	3:35
Governors Island	10:08	10:10	4:11	4:14
Hell Gate	11:58	11:54	6:11	6:19

Fire Record.

The record Wednesday showed a fire in Harris & Roseblum's, 36-38 W. 25 St. The Fire Marshal finds that it was in the premises of another firm.

A. M.		Loss.
3:45	B'way and 43 St; Hollbrook, Cabot & Rawlins	Slight
7:15	214 Front St.; Boustytink Dress Mfg. Co.	$200
7:25	36 Gouverneur St.; Fanny Finklestein	Slight
9:30	468 Lenox Av.; Peter Eckert	None
10:30	316 E. 77 St.; Gerhardt & Sawyer	Slight
P. M.		
12:25	115 St. and East River; Standard Gas Co.	Slight
12:40	32 Bond St.; Dolan & Goldfarb	Slight
1:00	Front 2,446 Broadway, (auto;) Fred Burberger	Not given
2:30	32 Lewis St.; Morris Florea	Slight
2:55	1,496 Amsterdam Av., George Bendien	Slight
4:10	Pier 7, E. R., (float;) Erie R. R. Co.	$100
7:20	51 E. 87 St.; Charles Weiner	Slight
7:35	208 W. 55 St., (fence;) Hotel Albermarle	Slight
8:15	136 E. 117 St.; Max Silverman	None
8:30	1,929 2 Av.; Samuel Austen	Slight
8:45	1 W. 47 St.; Mary Buckley	Slight
9:05	235-241 E. 57 St.; Not given	Slight
9:15	100 St. Nicholas Av.; not given	Slight
9:20	581 E. 15 St.; Stuyvesant Transfer Co.	Slight
10:05	335 Lafayette St.; (rear,) James Gilmore	Slight
10:45	2,683 8 Av.; Leah Fleck	Slight
10:45	68 W. 63 St.; Cecelia Joyce	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men wanted, salary or commission, to sell engraved copperplate and 100 cards for $1; great opportunity for right men; must have clean record, as we bond you. The Murphy Engraving Corporation, 34 Barclay St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail or wholesale shoe salesmen for special 60-day sales campaign in Greater New York; the men who demonstrate superior ability will be retained permanently; salary basis. G 16 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to take orders on liberal commission for cleaning window shades under new process. Chas. Segall, 2,744 Broadway, 105th St.

SALESMEN to carry as side line novelties in collars for juvenile clothiers; commission basis. Goodman Collar, 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesmen wanted, store and office fixture line; salary and commission. G 108 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced automobile accessories; salary $18; good opportunity. G 110 Times.

SKIRTS.
Young man wanted with good knowledge of skirt business; reply must give details, present or former employment; information strictly confidential; excellent opportunity. L 3 Times.

STENOGRAPER.—A large American exporting house requires a first-class male stenographer who can take dictation in French and English to go to Paris, France, immediately; traveling expenses to France will be paid; splendid opportunity and good salary; state experience, references, and salary required. Don't call, but write to Albert Frank & Co., 26 Beaver St., New York City.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, with clothing experience, in institution. Apply by letter only, giving education, references, and salary expected, to Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.

TRAVELING MILLINERY SALESMAN wanted making the various sections of the country; salary; applications held in strictest confidence. V 364 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor geometry and French with aristocratic Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 306 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, twenty years old, good appearance, and of pleasing personality, who wants to become a salesman; we want such a young man for our junior sales department; necessitates traveling; salary to start $10 per week and expenses; no experience is necessary; promotion practically certain inside of twelve months; this is a first-class opportunity for an ambitious young man who is looking to the future to connect with a large and well known manufacturing establishment; give age and nationality. X 233 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Large manufacturing concern, Newark, has opening for married man capable of handling large volume of collection correspondence, also credits, knowledge of accounting necessary; excellent opportunity for advancement; only those experienced need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 205, Newark.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in export, capable of operating typewriter, wanted by large forwarding house; answer with full particulars; salary, $12 to start. B 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work in large publishing house; high school graduate preferred; salary $7; state age, education, and previous experience, if any. X 230 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

CLERKS, (statistical—detail,) $22; bookkeepers, $20; good stenographer. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply mornings, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.; Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Avs., Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Cheap to quick buyer; one Flory cableway complete, 500 feet span; one ¾-yard concrete mixer on wheels; one hoisting engine; one stonecrusher on wheels; all in good condition and ready for immediate release. B. G. Coon Construction Co., Coatesville, Penn.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

A small victoria and a brougham for sale; plum colored; an extraordinary bargain. Apply E. M. Wilkins, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

The Civil Service.

City.

About 675 candidates took the examination for court attendant.

There are thirty-two candidates for mechanical engineer, grade D; forty-five for inspector of heating and ventilation, grade 3; 1,316 for bookkeeper, grade 2, and 14 for cable tester.

The following promotion lists are announced:

Assistant court clerk, grade 2, City Court: Charles Fring, 87.20.

Topographical draftsman, grade C, Department of Parks, Brooklyn: Joseph Silberstein, 86.67.

Stenographer and typewriter, grade 3, Board of Estimate; Bureau of Personal Service: Rose K. Klauser, 78.57; Anna G. Kilderry, 77.37. Bureau of Contract Supervision: Margaret M. Sullivan, 84.29. Commission on Pensions: Margaret Egan, 82.99.

Bookkeeper, grade 4, Department of Finance; Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, Queens: Wm. B. Woods, 81.43. Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Queens: William A. Meehan, 76.37.

Clerk, grade 2, Commissioner of Accounts: Claude Link, 83.73; Fred C. Roiser, 83.02; J. R. Carey, 82.02.

Clerk, grade 3, Court of Special Sessions, Children's Court: James Gerns, 82.18; M. J. Hahn, 81.98; Arthur O'Leary, 81.67.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for temporary helper, for men only. Appointments to the Navy Yard Service will be made from this examination. The duties and compensation are similar to those of general helpers employed in the various navy yards of the United States. Applicants will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and training. They must have completed the sophomore year of an engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing, and must submit with their applications a statement from the college showing that they have done so. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of making oath to the application.

The commission also announces an examination for inspector of cots, for men only. Present and future vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army at $100 a month, will be filled from this examination. Appointees will be required to inspect cots, either at factories in the process of making or assembling or at supply depots. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Applicants must show that for at least one year they have been employed in positions the duties of which were such as to make them perfectly familiar with the grades of cotton duck, wooden parts, and metal fittings used in the construction of cots. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Applications will not be accepted from employes of the Government or of firms and corporations engaged in carrying out contracts for the Government or its allies, unless accompanied by the written assent of the head of the office, firm, or corporation under which the applicant is employed to his appointment in case he should pass the examination. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., June 22: Lieuts. J. Murray, 6 to 17; W. H. Van Keuren, 21 to 32; C. Antony, 23 to 39; F. J. Reilly, 29 to 149; T. Farrell, 38 to 28; J. R. Dawson, 152 to 281; P. Reilly, 160 to 162; J. Orpheus, 283 to 286. Mounted Sergts. with horses and equipments: J. J. McGanley, 163 to 169; W. R. Coots, 169 to 163. Sergt. C. S. Rafsky, 79, bicycle duty.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Sergts. J. W. Colgan, 62, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 22; P. H. Mahland, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 26; Patrol. A. N. Kelly, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 24; W. P. McAvoy, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 24; H. McNiece, 43, 2 days, 4 P. M., June 24; J. B. O'Brien, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 26.

Fire Department.

Decisions: Fire. 1st gr. B. F. Daly, H. & L. 76, (absence without leave,) guilty, and sentence suspended; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 28, (absence without leave,) guilty, and three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hogencamp, Eng. 15, (violation of Spec. Ord. 72, of April 28,) complaint dismissed.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. E. O'Sullivan, Eng. 40, (on his own application,) annual pension of $725, 8 A. M., June 22.

Special leaves: Capt. J. J. Buckley, Eng. 79, 12 hours, 8 P. M., June 22; Fire. 1st gr. D. W. Mortimer, H. & L. 131, 36 hours, 8 P. M., June 22; Fire. 1st gr. F. R. Casey, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 10 A. M., June 23; Fire. 1st gr. H. Bonner, H. & L. 12, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 22.

Education Notes.

Graduating exercises of Wadleigh High School, 114th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, will be held at 8 P. M. on June 27. No flowers are received at the school.

Alumnae of Wadleigh High School who are willing to help the Committee of National Service, particularly by acting as Captains of girl scouts during the Summer, are requested to report at the school before June 29.

Organized recreation, under the supervision of the Hygiene Department, is offered to students of the Summer session at the City College. The fee for the course is $5.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the World Building at 8 P. M. on June 28.

The Committee of Electors of the Board of Retirement will hold a meeting at the Board of Education Hall at 10:30 A. M. on June 23.

The Knitting Committee of the Interborough Teachers' Association for National Service will hold a meeting today at 48 Berkeley Place.

At the closing exercises for the one hundred and fifty-third year of the Columbia Grammar School the highest honor, head of the school, was awarded to Henry H. Jackson, Jr. Because of their enlistment as volunteers at the first call after the declaration of war against Germany in April the names of the following boys have been put upon the roll of the school for special honorable mention: Charles Cooper and Oscar Goldstein, United States Naval Reserve Force; Leo De Korn, United States Aviation School, and Ernest Wiegand, Coast Defense.

Estates Appraised.

JENKS, ALLAN W., (June 15, 1916.)—Gross estate, $106,701. Mary J. Page, sister, and Robert I. Jenks, brother, each received $35,224, and an annuity of $2,400 went to Elizabeth M. Hayes, a friend. The assets included stocks and bonds, $80,887, and banks, $12,605.

OBRY, LAURA M., (April 25, 1916.)—Gross estate, $127,446. Marie Pelin and Victor F. Pelin, cousins, got the bulk of the estate. Assets: Realty at Scarsdale, $50,000; mortgages and loans, $28,371; and stocks and bonds, $16,884.

SIMMONS, FRANCIS RICHARD, (June 27, 1910.)—Resident of Kent, England. New York estate, $7,111, and total personal estate, $763,905.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale.—Two complete game booths at Coney Island; one booth on Bowery contains five skill-ball tables, other on Surf Av. contains four skill-ball tables; will sell both places or Surf Av. booth alone; stands are complete with prizes, signs, decorations; two-thirds rent paid; other business makes owners unable to operate stands; great sacrifice and a money-making Summer business for a small investment. H. Letz & Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

FOR SALE, MANUFACTORY OUTPUT SOLD FOR COMING YEAR; MORE ORDERS THAN CAN BE HANDLED, SHOWING A PROFIT OF $100 TO $150 WEEKLY; HAVING UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANSION, $5,000 NECESSARY. K 199 TIMES.

Best logging proposition remaining uncut along Columbia River, Washington; 450,000,000 feet spruce, hemlock, cedar, red fir; six miles from tidewater; two miles from end of railroad, willing to extend; shipbuilding booming; price $2 per thousand feet; terms reasonable. Address B. X., 230 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, BARGAIN, LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL IN WATER; SHORT DISTANCE FROM MANHATTAN; JUST THE PLACE FOR SHIPBUILDERS; PRINCIPALS ONLY; NO AGENTS. ADDRESS R 9 TIMES.

A reliable firm of insurance brokers desire to connect with a gentleman having trade connections with merchants or manufacturers and who may be eligible to negotiate insurance. To such a party satisfactory financial arrangements would be made. D 266 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN OR BROKER, who can sell promptly on proper basis modest amount new motor truck stock, will be extended fair proposition if qualified; references required with reply. Address R 66 Times.

Manufacturing concern, with yearly business above $100,000, desires experienced business man who will invest $10,000 and accept responsible position; an exceptional opportunity. K 186 Times.

Wanted—Office manager, bookkeeper, and sales managers; investments required. Red Arrow Auto Signal Co., Phone Beekman 2667, Suite 709, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Established business, ladies' wearing apparel, retail; would give half interest to party, man or woman, with capital of $10,000 cash, or credit. L 8 Times.

Moving picture theatre, up-to-date equipment, thickly populated district, 300 seats, now running. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., 525-527 West 42d St.

Opportunity for one who seeks clothes shop; best downtown location; sacrifice account other interests. E 215 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice established leather belting lubricating oil business; good reason; principals. R 60 Times.

Established garage and auto renting; will sell together, separate, C M 74 Times.

The United Service.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—1st Lt. O. C. Fisk, retired, to active military duty. He will proceed to Gettysburg, Penn.

Following officers of M. R. C. to active duty, to Gettysburg, Penn.: Capt. R. L. Williams, and 1st Lts. B. M. Allen, R. Bloom, C. L. Curil, T. Melnick, A. M. Bennewitz, J. Price, R. B. Harris, R. Bew, and L. R. Craig.

Orders of June 1 relating to Maj. C. C. Nuckols, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, revoked.

Maj. J. R. Fordyce, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to Little Rock, Ark., as Constructing Quartermaster in charge of construction work there.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and report by letter to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Wash., D. C., for duty in connection with military mapping: Majs. F. Sutton, W. H. Herron, R. B. Marshall, and G. S. Smith; Capts. C. H. Birdseye, E. I. Ireland, C. B. Kendall, A. Pike, H. H. Hodgeson, C. L. Sadler, and J. G. Staack; 1st Lts. T. F. Slaughter, W. H. S. Morey, L. S. Leopold, O. H. Nelson, S. T. Penick, S. P. Floore, R. A. Kiger, J. R. Eakin, T. H. Moncure, L. L. Lee, and E. L. Hain, and 2d Lts. O. G. Taylor, J. H. Wilson, F. A. Danforth, W. S. Gehres, L. B. Roberts, and R. M. Herrington.

Capt. C. H. Danforth, Inf., from station at Baton Rouge to station at New Orleans re his duties as Inspector-instructor of the Louisiana N. G.

Depot Quartermaster, San Fran., Cal., or a commissioned assistant will make such visits as deemed necessary to canneries and manufacturing plants.

Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., is designated as the permanent station of Maj. J. B. Christian, Sig. Corps.

Maj. A. E. Williams, Q. M. C., to Anniston, Ala., on business in connection with construction of machine target range on Government reservation at that place, then to his station.

Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., to American Lake, Washington, for temp. duty.

2d Lt. R. W. P. LeBaron, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to 3d Res. Engrs., Chicago, Ill., for duty.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and report by letter to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Wash., D. C., for duty re military mapping: Majs. G. T. Hawkins, R. Muldrow, J. H. Jennings, W. H. Griffin, R. H. Chapman, J. H. Wheat, and A. M. Walker; Capts. W. L. Miller, E. L. McNair, A. B. Searle, W. O. Tufts, B. A. Jenkins, J. W. Bagley, and C. E. Giffin, and 2d Lts. J. M. Rawls, M. A. Roudabush, and E. C. Burt.

Maj. S. C. Vestal, Q. M. C., will make such trips as may be necessary to Portsmouth, Va., on business in connection with compiling information in regard to interned vessels at that place, then to his station.

Capt. G. C. White, Jr., Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., for duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty; they are assigned to 4th Engrs., National Army: Capts. R. G. Henderson and F. C. Pelletier and 2d Lt. C. G. Ferguson.

1st Lt. E. H. Smith, Engr., Officers' Res. Corps, is discharged from his enlistment at the training camp, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and ordered to active duty. He is assigned to 4th Engrs., National Army.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty; they are assigned to 2d Engrs., National Army: Capt. F. T. Kennedy and 1st Lts. J. H. Brooking and H. F. McFarland, Jr.

Maj. N. L. Howard, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and assigned to 3d Engrs., National Army.

Capt. L. D. Cornish, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and assigned to 5th Engrs., National Army.

Capt. H. N. Williams, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and assigned to 6th Engrs., National Army.

Capt. J. A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., to service in Q. M. C. He will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty to command a division supply train.

Col. L. M. Maus, retired, to active duty. To this city, report to Surgeon General of the Army for consultation.

Col. D. A. Frederick, Inf., is retired from active service after more than 43 years' service.

1st Lt. W. Mann, Dent. Corps, from duty at Ft. Banks, Mass., to his station at Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Orders of May 25 relating to 1st Lt. C. F. Bernatz, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of May 25 relating to 1st Lt. J. H. R. Hemminger, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of May 15 relating to Capt. C. T. Hunt, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of June 13 relating to 1st Lt. J. L. Junk, M. R. C., revoked.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty, to Allentown, Penn., report to Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., for duty: S. J. Reppliar and B. F. Wyman.

1st Lt. S. A. Richardson, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from M. R. C.

1st Lt. D. P. McCord, M. R. C., to active duty, report to commanding General Western Dept. for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. H. S. Wygant, 21st Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Capt. H. A. Hanigan, Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco, citizens' training camp, for temp. duty, then to his station.

The assignment to duty on April 24 of 1st Lt. S. C. Johnson, M. R. C., at Ft. Myer, Va., by commanding officer of that post is confirmed and approved.

Capt. H. D. Mitchell, Inf., from duty as Chief Division of Police and Fire, Panama Canal, to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty with 38th Inf.

Following provisional 1st Lts. of Corps of Engrs. will report to Maj. E. D. Peek, Corps of Engrs., President of an examining board in this city, for examination for promotion: H. W. Sibert, H. G. Borden, T. F. Farrell, and K. S. Jones.

Following officers of Engr. Officers' Res. Corps to active duty and will comply with following orders: Capts. C. D. Drew and A. Maxwell; 1st Lts. H. A. Bream and R. M. F. Townsend, and 2d Lts. J. O. Taber, Jr., M. K. Blackmer, and T. W. P. Livingstone. Capt. Drew is discharged from his enlistment at Engr. Officers' Training Camp, Washington Barracks, D. C., and assigned to 1st Engrs., National Army, to Ft. Totten, N. Y., for duty; Capt. Maxwell and 1st Lts. Bream and Townsend to 1st Engrs., National Army, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; 2d Lt. Taber to 4th Engrs., National Army, Boston, Mass., and 2d Lts. Blackmer and Livingstone to 6th Engrs., National Army, Detroit, Mich.

1st Lt. M. M. Smith, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, to Springfield Armory, Mass.

Orders of June 5 relating to Capt. F. De L. Boal and 1st Lt. O. E. Strahlmann, Aviation Sec., Signal Officers' Res. Corps, revoked.

Capt. S. S. Hanks, Sig. Officers' Res. Corps, to New York City for temp. duty with Sig. Corps matters, then to station in this city.

1st Lt. J. H. Sheppard, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

1st Lt. W. Woodyard, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, report to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

1st Lt. F. R. Higley, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty at Springfield Armory, Mass.

Capt. R. P. Johnson, Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Capt. R. Brooke, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty and assigned to 5th Engrs., National Army, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Capt. B. K. Smith, Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. E. F. Davis, Jr., Q. M. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty as assistant to Quartermaster.

Col. E. R. Chrisman, Inf., is detailed as Colonel of the Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., vice Col. W. P. Burnham, Inf., relieved from such detail. Col. Burnham is assigned to 56th Inf.; Col. Chrisman will proceed to join the Porto Rico Regt. of Inf.

Capt. H. A. Hegeman, Q. M. C., to Philadelphia and New York City on business pertaining to Q. M. C., then to his station.

Second Lt. L. J. Erler, 22d Inf., is transferred to 62d Inf.

Capt. S. R. Burnap, M. R. C., to active duty and report to Lt. Col. F. M. Hartsock, M. C., Medical Supply Depot, 548 Greenwich St., New York City, for duty reorganization and mobilization of Red Cross base hospitals, hospital units, and ambulance companies in City of New York.

Orders of May 26 relating to Capt. G. H. Evans, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. G. H. Evans, M. R. C., to active duty and report about June 30 to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty.

Capt. H. E. Ashbury, M. R. C., to active duty, to New York City to attend a conference at Cornell Medical College for the standardization of X-ray apparatus and courses of instructions, then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. W. P. Welser and 1st Lt. G. W. Brehm, M. R. C., to active duty to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Medical Officers' Training Camp, for instruction.

1st Lt. F. A. McGann, Sig. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, report by letter to Commanding General, Central Dept., Chicago, for duty.

1st Lt. B. H. Mills, Sig. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, report to Commandant, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. W. H. Brett, Jr., Ord. Officers' Res. Corps, to active duty, report to Chief of Ord.

The board appointed in orders of May 15 for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved.

Capt. W. O. Ball, 16th Inf., to service in Q. M. C. He will remain on his present duties.

1st Lt. J. G. Archer, Jr., M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. A. L. Singleton, Inf., to this city and report to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for temp. duty pertaining to the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., then to his station.

Resignations accepted: 1st Lt. C. E. Gaches, 2d Inf., Washington National Guard, and 1st Lt. C. L. Harrod, Engr. Officers' Res. Corps.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.—Advt.

VOTES TO INCREASE LETTER POSTAGE

Senate Committee Decides to Accept the House Bill's Provisions.

NEW TAX ON PUBLISHERS

One-quarter of a Cent Added to Second-Class Mail Rates and 5% Tax on Profits Over $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate Finance Committee today voted to accept the House increase of 50 per cent. in first-class postage, making the present two-cent stamp three cents and the one-cent stamp two cents. The increase does not apply to regulation postal cards or picture cards. It is estimated that the exemption will affect 1,000,000,000 postal cards and an equal number of picture postals. Instead of a tax yield of $70,000,000 as contemplated by the House, the amount will be cut to $50,000,000 by the exemption decided upon today.

The committee also voted today for a war tax on newspapers and periodicals, as a part of the revenue bill, embracing an increase of ¼ of a cent a pound on second-class postage and, in addition, a levy of 5 per cent. of net profits above $4,000. This imposes a higher tax than that tentatively agreed on last week, which confined the levy to 5 per cent. on net profits.

The committee stood 8 to 6 for the new tax and it was said tonight the vote might be considered final. After the committee's action, representatives of the publishers conferred with Senator Simmons, the Chairman; Senator Penrose, and other members of the committee. They protested against the tax as unfair, arguing against any levy upon profits.

Senator Simmons will offer a statement to the committee tomorrow embodying the protest of the publishers. Asked if he thought the committee would make any change from the decision reached today, he replied that he did not know. He spoke of the argument of the publishers' representatives that a tax on profits would mean a double tax, as most of the newspapers and periodicals would have to pay a corporation tax besides, but he would make no comment.

The committee's action came after a long discussion of the publishers' tax during which all the forms of levy previously discussed were thrashed out. The increase of one-fourth of a cent on the one-cent-a-pound rate now in effect for second-class postage would yield $8,000,000, it was asserted, while the 5 per cent. tax on net profits would produce $9,000,000, an aggregate of $12,000,000. The House plan for putting the entire levy on second-class postage would have yielded an estimated revenue of $15,000,000.

In revising the excess profits tax, deferring a decision regarding the rate, the committee decided to extend its operation to individuals in trade as well as corporations and partnerships. From individuals at the House rate of 16 per cent., it is estimated $100,000,000 additional revenue would be secured. It was decided also to give an exemption of 6 per cent. to corporations which had subnormal profits during the three-year pre-war period, and a similar exemption to new corporations organized since the war began.

PUBLISHERS STATE POSITION.

Willing to Bear Burden, but Protest Against Discriminatory Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association met here today and unanimously adopted a statement declaring their willingness to pay any rate of taxes which Congress finds it necessary to impose upon legitimate and necessary business, but protesting emphatically against the levy of any special discriminating war tax against newspapers.

The meeting was unusually largely attended. Upon the necessity for a prompt and vigorous protest against the special tax proposals there was unhesitating agreement. The statement sent to Congress reads:

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association in meeting June 21 earnestly and emphatically protests against a special discriminating war tax in any form levied against the newspaper business. That business is not a war industry. It is at this time bearing a very onerous and special burden of expense due entirely to the war, and it is making no profits, directly or indirectly, out of the war.

"On the contrary, the Government itself is relying on the newspapers, as shown in the organization of publicity in connection with the recent national registration law, the Liberty Loan, and the Red Cross Fund, for that cordial and unreserved co-operation without which the issues of the war loan and the national military registration could not have been successfully achieved. Such co-operation with the Government the newspapers render, always cheerfully and promptly and at their own expense, and they expect and desire in addition to bear their just burden of taxation.

"The newspapers recognize the need of special war taxes, and they will pay any rate of taxes that Congress finds it necessary to impose on all other legitimate and necessary business.

"As for the postal rates, they have been based for generations on a public policy that the diffusion of knowledge and information in newspapers and periodicals was necessary to the unity and welfare of the nation, and therefore ought to be encouraged by moderate postage rates. If this policy is now, after more than half a century, to be reversed, it should be done only after full consideration and investigation; it should be done only in the public interest, and not in the guise of a war tax upon a business which is neither a war profiter, a luxury, nor one properly subject to punitive taxation."

The Publishers' Committee, comprised E. H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer; Norman E. Mack of The Buffalo Times; Urey Woodson of The Owensboro (Ky.) Democrat; Fleming Newbold, of The Washington Star; H. U. Brown, of The Indianapolis News; M. F. Hanson, of The Philadelphia Record; E. Lansing Ray, of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and L. N. Palmer, General Manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

At the meeting of the publishers, F. W. Kellogg of San Francisco said the Federal Trade Commission had been lax in dealing with the high price of paper.

"The commission has known for a long time of the fact that prices were extortionate," he said, "but has taken no action to remedy the situation. Federal orders a long time since would have put a stop to the rising prices of paper."

The recent report by the Federal Trade Commission on the print paper situation was discussed at length, but no recommendation will be made to Congress concerning proposed Federal control of manufacture and distribution.

Canada's high excess profits tax on newsprint mills, it was said, was discouraging production and threatened to create a new shortage. Agents of South American and Australian publishers are in this country to buy 100,000 tons of newsprint, which may have a decided effect on the market. Members of the association are in favor of prohibiting the export of newsprint under provisions of the Export Control act.

The association indorsed the Walsh bill, providing for development of water power, and urged newspapers to support the measure. It was pointed out by the Paper Committee that unlocking the water power of the country would do much to reduce the cost of paper through the erection of great manufacturing plants in the Northwest pulp-producing sections. Members of the association gave assurance that they were in touch with interests ready to proceed immediately with such development if Congress enacted the legislation. The committee reported that manufacturing plants costing millions of dollars, employing thousands of men and turning out indispensable products had been forced to establish themselves in Europe solely because of the restrictive water-power laws of the United States.

PAPER PROFITS HID IN CANADA.

Manufacturers Admit Using Arbitrary Figures of Costs.

OTTAWA, June 21.—The news-print paper investigation here disclosed today that, by using arbitrary cost figures for some of the chief items of paper manufacture instead of actual costs of production in answer to the investigator's questions, paper manufacturers had made profits appear as losses. The items were the costs of ground wood and sulphite. One company's Treasurer testified he had used arbitrary figures instead of actual costs, on instructions from the President of the company, who told him the price had been agreed upon. It was also brought out that a similar substitution had been made by another company to compute costs.

This change, testimony showed, made an actual profit in one company's 1916 business of $7.37 appear as a loss of $10.45 a ton. It was stated that even this $7.37 profit, after deductions for depreciation as well as $1.50 a ton for selling commissions, was $4 a ton higher than the amount fixed by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

It was stated that only 11 per cent. of the Canadian production is used in the Dominion, and that the entire output of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., constituting almost a third of Canada's news-print paper production, is sold through George H. Mead & Co. of Dayton, Ohio. W. N. Tilley, counsel for the publishers, withdrew from the case on their behalf after an unsuccessful endeavor to inquire into the operations of companies engaged in the export of paper. This action was taken after a ruling by Commissioner Pringle that Mr. Tilley's investigations must be confined to news-print transactions in Canada and should not embrace operations of Canadian companies in the United States.

BOY SLAIN IN FEUD OVER BALL GAME

Crowds See Shooting in Front of Upper East Side Theatre, but Slayer Escapes.

SCORE TAKEN IN ROUNDUP

Several Free-for-All Fights Over Small Stake Preceded the Tragedy, Police Learn.

Harry W. Ayers, 16 years old, of 1,933 Third Avenue, was shot and killed, by another boy at 9:30 o'clock last night in front of the Star Theatre, 107th Street and Third Avenue, on the crowded upper East Side, with hundreds of persons passing by. The boy who did the shooting made his escape. The police said the killing was the aftermath of a baseball game last Sunday which broke up in a fight.

Inspector Cray put all available detectives on the case within a half hour, and late last night an alarm was sent out for the arrest of a boy 19 years old, a member of a neighborhood ball team.

Harry Ayers was seated with a companion, Miles Sweeny, on a barrel in front of the threater, when another boy, slightly older, walked up to him and asked: "Are you Harry Ayers?" Young Ayers answered that he was, whereupon the older boy pulled out a revolver and shot Ayers through the chest. The assailant saw the gathering crowd, picked up some pieces or old iron and fought a retreat to Park Avenue, where he disappeared under the railroad viaduct.

Patrolman Hecker of the East 104th Street station heard the shot and rushed to the scene to find young Ayers lying on the pavement. He called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and the surgeon said the boy had been killed instantly. His body was taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

The murdered boy was the son of Peter Ayers, a letter carrier attached to Post Office Sub-station U. at 103d Street and Third Avenue. He was to have graduated from St. Cecelius' School next Monday.

Detectives, under Inspector Cray, found last night that on Sunday a nine of St. Cecelius School boys played a game of baseball with a nine called the "101st Streeters," in a vacant lot on Fifth Avenue, between 104th Street and 105th Streets. The game was played for $4.65 stakes, which the players themselves cut up, and for the new $1.25 ball which they were using. From the second inning the game was marked by wrangling and disputes.

The situation grew so bad that in the seventh inning a dispute over an umpire's decision brought on a free-for-all fight between the members of the teams and their adherents. The fight calmed down, and Francis Ayers, manager of the St. Cecelius team, went to the manager of the opposing nine and demanded the stakes, the score standing 22 to 7 in favor of the St. Cecelius boys.

Harry Ayers, pitcher for the St. Cecelius team, backed up his brother in his contention for the stakes. The money was not forthcoming and another free-for-all fight ensued in which Francis Ayers was hit over the head with a brick and John Degan, catcher for the St. Cecelius team, was struck over the head with a baseball bat.

During the fight one of the friends of the Ayers boys warned them to look out for an older member of the opposing team, who, the friend said, "carried a gun." Passers-by called several policemen, and the fight was ended.

Last night, just after dinner, young Sweeney called at the Ayers home and he and Harry went for a walk. They had strolled about the neighborhood and had seated themselves on the barrel in front of the theatre when the shooting took place.

Inspector Cray was at the Fourth Branch when he learned of the shooting. He assigned fifteen detectives of the Third Branch and hurried to the scene himself.

Late last night the police took about twenty boys of St. Cecelius School and of the "101st Streeters" to the Third Branch and questioned them. No arrest had been made up to an early hour this morning.

FORCED TO TOIL 12 HOURS.

Deported Belgians from Mons Are Put at Hard Military Tasks.

HAVRE, June 20.—A large number of Belgian civilians from the Mons region have been deported by the German military authorities, according to information received by the Belgian Government. The deported men were sent to points ten to twelve kilometers from the front in France, notably Fenain, Arleux and other places in the environs of Douai, where they were forced to work in all weathers on military tasks, such as railroads, trenches and handling war material.

The victims were compelled to labor twelve hours daily and sometimes to do additional work at night. Many who had never done manual work before were roughly treated and all were scantily fed and badly housed. Most of the unfortunates are now actually ill and all are debilitated. Among them are several persons who had previously been deported to Germany and then repatriated.

Patriotic League at Lincoln Pictures

The Patriotic Service League, whose membership consists of persons residing in the Nineteenth Congressional District, made up the audience at the Globe last night for the exhibition of the Lincoln cycle of motion pictures. David Bispham sang the national anthem, and the audience joined him in singing "America." Mlle. Jalandet sang the "Marseillaise," and during the evening Benjamin Chapin, who impersonated Abraham Lincoln for the pictures, appeared in one of the boxes.

NEW PIPER MURDER CLUE.

Witnesses Say They Saw Two Men on Roof with Bulky Bundle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Witnesses told Prosecutor Stricker today that three or four days after the disappearance of John V. Piper, the murdered Rutgers College student, two men were seen handling a bulky bundle on the roof of the home of Dr. W. J. Condon, who is under arrest in connection with Piper's death. Detectives later searched the roof, but found nothing.

Two other caretakers hired by Dr. Condon following Piper's disappearance told the authorities they did not see anything resembling a body in the cellar of the physician's home. William Dunn, who was one of the caretakers, said that there was a compartment in the cellar of the Condon home that was always closed.

A canvass of the ice dealers of New Brunswick failed to reveal one who had furnished any ice to Dr. Condon in the past six months. It has been a theory that Piper's body had been kept on ice in the Condon house for the four months it was missing.

Other witnesses told the Prosecutor today that Dr. Condon's automobile was seen on Friday near Spotswood, where Piper's body was found on Saturday. At least twenty persons have told the Prosecutor that they heard a shot in or near the Condon home on the night Piper disappeared. All of the occupants of the house say they heard no shot.

TELLS OF BIG LOSS ON COAL.

Pocahontas Official Says $1.12 1-2 Was Received for Fuel Costing $5.

George W. Woodruff, Secretary of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, was the first witness yesterday at the trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court of the fifty-one coal operators and 102 coal companies charged with violating the Sherman Anti-trust law. He said that the Pocahontas Company was a selling agency for seven concerns, and that the coal of these concerns was intermingled instead of being sold separately, in order that it might be more economically handled and shipped. Asked how much coal his company handled in 1915, the witness replied:

"About 3,000,000 tons, and in 1916 about 3,250,000 tons. It was sold at about $1.80 per gross ton."

One of the contracts held by the company, the witness said, made it necessary to buy about 250,000 tons at prices ranging as high as $5 a ton. For this coal all the company received under its contract was $1.12½ a ton. Further questions disclosed the fact that the contract which compelled the company to pay more than four times what it received for some of the coal was held by the Du Pont Powder Company, and called for 720,000 tons.

Counsel for the defense objected strenuously but unavailingly against the introduction of new batches of documents. It was charged that many of the letters and other papers had been illegally acquired, and that they should not be used. Letters which contained quoted prices for coal were shown David W. Allen of the William C. Atwater Company of West Virginia. Objection to this line of testimony was sustained by the court.

One letter which Mr. Allen acknowledged had been sent by the President of his company to the Ennis Coal Company, one of the defendants, expressed the hope that the prices for 1916 would be maintained.

A letter from the Berwind-White Coal Company, dated Dec. 12, 1916, three weeks before the defendants are alleged to have conspired to fix a $3 price, was introduced by the defense.

The letter was to the effect that the Berwind-White Company could not assume to fill more than 50 per cent. of its contracts at the rate of $3.50 a ton. The significance of the letter lay in the fact that the Berwind-White Company, which had no connection with the alleged conspirators, set a higher price for coal than that fixed in the alleged acts of the defendants. The trial will be resumed today.

Message to President Suppressed?

BERLIN, June 20, (via London, June 21.)—The Vossische Zeitung today prints what it alleges is the text of a message to President Wilson formulated at a meeting of Greek sympathizers in Amsterdam known as Peace Friends, protesting against the course of the Entente Powers in Greece. The message was drawn up June 18, and the Vossische Zeitung alleges that it was suppressed in England.

EMMA GOLDMAN OUT ON BAIL

Lawyer Furnishes $25,000 Cash After She and Beekman Are Indicted

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist agitators, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday for conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. They were arraigned later before Judge Julius M. Mayer, who overruled the objections of Harry Weinberger, counsel for the anarchists, and set the trial for next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Judge Mayer continued bail in the sum of $25,000 for each defendant, and late in the afternoon Miss Goldman produced $25,000 in cash and was liberated. She said that she intended to try and raise the $25,000 needed to get Berkman out of the Tombs, but up to a late hour had not succeeded in doing so.

After the defendants had been arraigned on the indictment and had pleaded "not guilty," Mr. Weinberger made a plea for reduced bail, which was refused. Weinberger said that the National Surety Company had refused to give bond for his clients despite the fact that he had offered bona-fide securities valued at $120,000 as security for the bail bonds, Judge Mayer replied that he did not care to be informed as to the actions of the surety companies, adding that he had no jurisdiction over the affairs of business concerns.

Weinberger then asked Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case for the Government, if he would accept Brooklyn real estate as surety for the defendants. Mr. Content replied that the only bail he would consider would be cash bail. A few hours later Mr. Weinberger said he had raised the bail so far as Miss Goldman was concerned, and she was released.

When asked who had supplied the money to bail Miss Goldman, Mr. Weinberger replied that he was not in a position to name those individuals. "I can only state at this time," he said, "that the money was supplied by a group of persons."

After her release Miss Goldman said she was too busy trying to straighten out her affairs to talk on any matter for publication. She declined to tell whether she would speak at the anti-conscription mass meeting, which is advertised to be held in Madison Square Park tomorrow afternoon.

Judge Mayer, before whom the anarchists will be tried, is the Judge who was so bitterly denounced by them at the Rutgers Square meeting a few days ago.

WOMEN ATTACK POLICEMAN.

Action Follows Arrest of Russian Girl Accused of Opposing Draft.

Bessie Switzky of 3,211 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, who is 25 years old and came from Russia three years ago, was holding the platform last night in an open-air meeting of the Women's League for the Repeal of Conscription, which was being held at 156th and Fox Streets. Speaking in a foreign language, she made a number of statements that seemed seditious to Charles J. Goldstein of 717 Kelly Street, a bystander, on whose complaint Police Sergeant Louis Rensselaer mounted the platform, broke into her speech, and arrested her.

He started down 156th Street toward the Simpson Street Station with his prisoner, followed by a crowd of hooting women, who kept a few feet behind him until at Prospect Avenue they merged with a crowd pouring out of a large moving picture theatre. This caused some commotion, and in the disturbance a woman named Sarah Shapiro of 107 East 110th Street, crowded against the Sergeant, and, according to his statement, called him several abusive epithets and referred to "that rotten uniform." Then the women set upon him, kicking, biting, and screaming. Rensselaer got hold of Miss Shapiro, and Philip Goldman, a student, of 826 Hewitt Place attempted to free her. By this time the Sergeant had to call for help, but despite the pushing throng about him he managed to hold Goldman as well as the two women until the reserves under Captain Thomas Moore arrived and dispersed the crowd. Goldman and Miss Shapiro are locked up in the Simpson Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct, and the Federal authorities will be asked if they want to take action against Miss Switzsky.

Any manufacturer can buy good tobacco. It's the individual blend that makes IN-B-TWEEN stand out in flavor, so that, once smoked, nothing else satisfies. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

WAR prices now prevail in the woolen markets of the world. We bought and are now selling Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at prices that prevailed before the United States entered the great combat.

This holds true at all prices. But the man who can pay $35, $40 or $50 is especially lucky. For at these prices many of the goods are imported.

Suits, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A NEW GASOLINE

Vaporizes fast—gives more mileage

Now offered to all New York motorists

After hundreds of experiments the Tide Water Oil Company has perfected a remarkable new gasoline.

Automobiles run with this new fuel have made unusual mileage and power records. It differs from ordinary gasoline because it vaporizes fast.

When first produced, it was sold principally to stock-holders of the company, their friends and a few high-class garages. It was really an "exhibition" fuel.

Today the company's experts have succeeded in putting its production on a commercial basis. All New York motorists can now obtain it at the same price as ordinary gasoline.

Hereafter a select list of New York garages will sell it. It is known as Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.

How ordinary gasoline wastes fuel

Ordinary gasoline *vaporizes slowly*. A large percentage of it *never* becomes vapor at all and cannot explode. That fuel is wasted. It cannot help drive your engine. To produce even fair results, ordinary gasoline requires a "rich," wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized, waste fuel, means waste money.

It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves, dirty spark plugs and diluted lubricating oil.

Furthermore, unvaporized gasoline washes the oil off the cylinder walls, runs into the crank case during the compression stroke, and spoils the oil.

Unvaporized gasoline is one of the commonest causes of a sluggish engine.

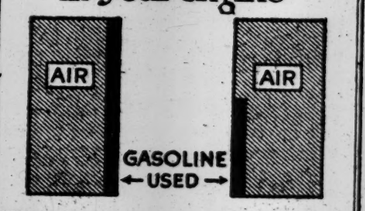
The new economy gasoline—uses 15 to 1 mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, is different from other fuels. *It vaporizes fast.*

It is *specially made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds, all loads.

What really explodes in your engine



With Ordinary Gasoline — 8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

With Tydol The New Gasoline — 15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Ordinary gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use a 45% leaner mixture.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1 because it vaporizes fast. It gives rapid flame spread, a hot explosion and high pressure. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.*

Tydol burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

Save 25% to 45% on fuel bills

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. It shows what really explodes in your engine. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and ordinary gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of fuel. Notice that it contains 45% less fuel.

With Tydol you use *less* fuel and *more* air. Fuel costs money. Air is free. It is easy to see how Tydol cuts 25% to 45% from your gasoline bills.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes controlled by this company.

These processes have been developed and perfected under the direction of Mr. S. H. Edwards, for 30 years our production expert. Today, Mr. Edwards is one of America's authorities on oil refining. Tydol is his final achievement.

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned above tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline till good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

You can never be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture unless you use Tydol because ordinary gasoline usually backfires on mixtures leaner than 8 to 1.

Tydol gives you greatest economy and efficiency.

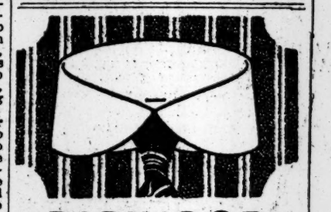
Where you can buy Tydol

All New York dealers do not sell Tydol. It is limited to a select list of high-grade garages. Tydol dealers are specially chosen for absolute reliability.

Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol Agency. Meanwhile look for the orange and black sign. Try Tydol in your car today. You will save money and get more power.

If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company
Distributors
11 Broadway, N. Y., Tel. Bowling Green 8000



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E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON

Formerly sold under the name of GAULOIS TIRES

Manufactured by the Etablissements Bergougnan of Clermont-Ferrand, France. (Established in 1889)

BERGOUGNAN tires have a pedigree going back nineteen years. They are the fruit of the experience gained from year to year by experts devoting their best thought to the turning out of a perfect product built slowly and with care, with durability and comfort as the goal to be attained.

They are made of rubber, plus brains, plus time, plus the most careful, thorough and painstaking handling at every stage of manufacture.

BERGOUGNAN workmen are paid not according to how many tires they make, but according to how few mistakes they make.

They are the kind of tires that can be sold on the basis of satisfaction. We guarantee them for five thousand miles, but they frequently render double this service.

They look better
They wear better
They ARE better

And they do not cost more than ordinary tires.

At Your Dealer, or

BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 West 64th Street NEW YORK
Canadian Agency, 325 St. James Street, Montreal.

2 Specials—
Satin Stripe Border Handkerchiefs
65c
a box of ½ dozen.

5/8-inch Sport Belts
65c

Friday and Saturday Only

Both of these "specials" are repeated by request. A good story bears telling twice.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Square platinum pin set in with sapphire, pearls, and diamonds, on Saturday night in the Playhouse or in the neighborhood of 48th St. and Broadway; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Telephone Columbus 6712.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag, gold monogram "H. C." and year "1907" on reverse side, Riverside Drive, containing money and keys. Finder keep money, please return bag and keys. No questions asked. G., Apt. 23, 420 West 121st.

LOST.—June 19, eight-stone diamond and platinum bar pin, West 89th, Broadway to West 49th St., or Broadway to 50th St. uptown subway entrance. Reward if returned to Miss Londoner, 410 West End Av. Telephone 9311 Schuyler.

LOST.—Off wagon, between Vanderbilt Hotel and 318 West End Av. and West 89th St., then Grand Central Station on return route, one canvas covered grip and small fibre case. Reward for return to Head Porter, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—Blue silk beaded bag on ferry leaving Weehawken Station 10:30 Wednesday night, June 20; liberal reward if bag is returned. Owner, 289 4th Av., New York. Gramercy 3841. Room 31.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere surrounded by pearls, between 54th and 7th Av. and Broadway and 49th St.; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—Open-face Elgin watch, with attached link bracelet, between Women's Hospital, 110th and 116th Sts., and Manhattan Av. Will finder please leave same at Women's Hospital?

LOST—Gold beaded satin black bag, containing jewelry, money, and cards; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. John Rankin, care T. Cheyne, Hotel Gerard, West 44th St., City.

LOST about 4:30 P. M. on L. I. train between Main St., Flushing, and Penn. Station, gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Fisk, 66 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST.—Thin gold watch, "L. W. L." Grand Central Terminal and subway, about June 12. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Tel. Murray Hill 7920, Room 706.

LOST, May 15, solitaire diamond pin and ring; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Colonial Bank, B'way and 102d St. Manager.

LOST.—June 21, diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Englewood and Newark; liberal reward. Notify F. L. Sample, Room 2006, 120 Broadway.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, during first week of April, oval amethyst pin, old-fashioned gold setting. Suitable reward for return to A. R. Piper, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Wednesday, June 20, diamond ring, spray of flowers set in platinum, between 86th St., N. Y., Machpelah Cemetery; reward. Telephone Hammels 1566J.

LOST.—Heavy platinum ring, 5 diamonds, Tuesday, 97th-110th, Riverside Drive; $100 reward, no questions. Fleischman, 758 West End Av.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 151st St; liberal reward. S. J. Kaufman, 628 West 151st St. Audubon 7801.

LOST—Silver link bracelet, turquoise setting, West 8th, Macdougal St., or Washington Square; reward. Return Roberts, 62 Washington Square.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 86th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 835 Park Av.

LOST.—Small drawings, on Greenwich St., between Cortlandt and Liberty; liberal reward. Horton, 173 Greenwich St.

LOST.—Blue silk bag, containing money, Broadway, near 97th St.; liberal reward. McNally, 2,178 Broadway.

LOST.—On June 20, round diamond pin, size fifty-cent piece; small diamonds in platinum; reward. Rector 6710.

LOST.—$50 bill on 8:41 A. M. train from Stamford. Divide with finder. Cortland 5340.

LOST.—Gold ring, initials "G. E. M."; reward. Phone Hagan, Rector 8240.

LOST.—Gold chain purse, "E. A. U." Reward, no questions. 140 East 56th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Genuine Boston bull; brown and white; large brown eyes, screw tail; reward. Weston, 1,772 Union St., Brooklyn.